

One Day
Nearer
Victory

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Bonds Buy
Our Boys
Bombs

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST 21, 1943

No. I

CD WORKERS WILL SELL BONDS

State Salvage Quota Is Set at 150,000 Tons

154,295½ Tons Collected
During the First Six
Months of Year

Following successful completion of the first six months' scrap salvage campaign, in which Hoosiers collected 154,295½ tons of scrap metal, or 186 per cent of the state quota, Indiana has been assigned a quota of 150,000 tons for the second six months of the year, Clarence A. Jackson, chairman of the Indiana Salvage Committee, has announced.

On a percentage basis, Indiana led the district comprising Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for the first six months. Illinois, with a quota of 167,600 tons, collected 219,000 tons; Wisconsin, with a quota of 85,000 tons, collected 97,630 tons, and Iowa, with a quota of 100,000 tons, collected 87,736 tons. Indiana's quota was 83,000 tons.

Compliment to Indiana

Mr. Jackson pointed out that assignment of such an increased total for the state is a compliment to the diligence with which Hoosiers worked to put the state over the top.

Frank G. Thompson, WPB executive-secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, reported that Indiana also led the district in collection of tin cans during June and for the six months' period on a per capita basis. Figures on tin can collections are not yet available.

In the waste fats collection campaign, Indiana was second to Wisconsin for the six months' period, with collections totalling 39 per cent of the Hoosier quota of 506,000 pounds a month. Collections in the state during May totalled 197,030 pounds and for June the total was 216,474 pounds.

29 Counties Exceed Quota

Twenty-nine Indiana counties made or exceeded their quota for the first six months of the year in the scrap salvage campaign. They are as follows:

Allen—quota, 2,200—collected, 27,072 tons; Bartholomew—quota, 1,050—collected, 4,493; Clark—quota, 1,000—collected, 3,600; Clinton—quota, 1,175—collected, 1,385; Dearborn—quota, 980—collected, 1,003; Delaware—quota, 1,325—collected, 2,942; Elkhart—quota, 1,580—collected, 1,887; Fayette—quota, 470—collected, 859; Floyd—quota, 800—collected, 1,612; Fountain—quota, 920—collected, 4,440½; Grant—quota, 1,325—collected, 4,960; Greene—quota, 1,900—collected, 975; Hancock—quota, 905—collected, 5,321; Howard—quota, 2,235—collected, 6,522½; Huntington—quota, 1,185—collected, 1,731; Lake—quota, 1,050—collected, 5,251½; LaPorte—quota, 1,340—collected, 1,577; Madison—quota, 1,575—collected, 3,012½; Marion—quota, 1,675—collected, 12,169½; Montgomery—quota, 1,240—collected, 1,310½; Morgan—quota, 1,050—collected, 1,440; Randolph—quota, 1,440—collected, 1,440; St. Joseph—quota, 1,285—collected, 4,500; Tippecanoe—quota, 1,100—collected, 3,662; Vanderburg—quota, 1,210—collected, 6,048; Vigo—quota, 1,650—collected, 9,114; Wabash—quota, 1,130—collected, 1,538; Wayne—quota, 1,050—collected, 3,764½; Whitley—quota, 1,050—collected, 1,111.

Evansville Rotary Club Presents Coveted Civic Award to Enlow



W. A. Carson (left), president of the Evansville Rotary Civic Award Committee, congratulates Charles B. Enlow, director of the Vanderburg County Civilian Defense Council, on being selected as recipient of the award this year. (Photo Courtesy of Evansville Courier-Press).

For excellence in directing the wartime home-front activities of the Vanderburg County Civilian Defense Council, Charles B. Enlow, County Civilian Defense Director, has been awarded the coveted Evansville Rotary Club's annual civic award. Mr. Enlow also is a member of the State Defense Council's advisory committee.

"The Evansville Rotary Civic Award has become through the years one of the highest civic honors that can come to a citizen of Evansville," states an editorial in the Evansville Courier in commenting upon the presentation to Mr. Enlow.

Grant to Speak At Fire School

Protection Chief of OCD
on Program August 18
at Indianapolis

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, III, Chief of the Protection Branch, Office of Civilian Defense, will be principal speaker at a mass meeting at 8 o'clock the night of Aug. 18 in the auditorium of the Emerich Manual Training High School in Indianapolis.

Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council, and Clem Smith will preside over the meeting, which will be a feature of the three-day Indiana State Fire School. Gov. Henry F. Schricker will introduce Gen. Grant.

Civilian Protection Program

The afternoon and night programs of Aug. 18 will be devoted to Civilian Protection. The school, to be held at Manual Aug. 17, 18 and 19, will be under sponsorship of Purdue University, the Indiana State Fire Marshal's Department and the Indiana Inspection Bureau, with the Indiana Firemen's Association, Indiana Fire Chiefs' Association, Indiana Industrial and Volunteer Firemen's Association, International Fire Fighters' Association, Indianapolis Fire Department and the State Defense Council co-operating.

Prof. W. A. Knapp, Associate Dean of Engineering at Purdue (See Page 4, Column 2)

"It has made a great contribution to the emergence of a healthy civic consciousness in the community. It has been, perhaps, the most valuable single educational project in Evansville's democratic society. For it has been a living refutation of the feeling many have that public services and civic activities go unrewarded, that they are unappreciated," the editorial explains.

Pattern for Other Areas

Louis Ruthenburg, president of Servel, Inc., reviewed the accomplishments of the county OCD under Mr. Enlow's direction and de-

(See Page 3, Column 2)

Name 'Em Now

Only 34 of the 92 County Civilian Defense Directors in Indiana have appointed correspondents for the Civilian Soldier, as requested July 29 in a memorandum from Frank T. Millis, assistant director of the State Defense Council. It is essential that such correspondents be named from each county immediately. Counties for which no correspondent has yet been named are as follows:

Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Crawford, Dearborn, Decatur, Delaware, Dubois, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Henry, Jackson, Jennings, Knox, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Lake, Lawrence, Madison, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Orange, Owen, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tipton, Union, Vanderburg, Vermillion, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White and Whitley.

House-to-House Canvass By Volunteers Will Start Sept. 9 in Cities, Towns

Sales of \$72,000,000 in Series "E" War Securities Is
Goal of 10-Day Campaign—13 District Meetings to
Be Held Aug. 23-26—President to Sound Keynote
of Drive in Radio Address Night of Sept. 8.

Indiana Civilian Defense volunteers, as a group, have been called upon to make their greatest contribution to the war effort since the organization was mobilized.

With an assigned quota of \$260,000,000 for the Third War Loan, beginning Sept. 9, the Indiana War Finance Committee has called upon Civilian Defense workers to carry out the most difficult part of the task—that of making a house-to-house canvass in cities and towns of the entire state to sell \$72,000,000 worth of Series "E" bonds, the smaller denomination bonds for individuals.

2 Districts Set For Blackouts

Lafayette and South Bend
Areas Await Tests—
Six Completed

With blackout tests completed in six of the eight blackout districts in the state, Indiana Civilian Defense personnel is concentrating on making the semi-surprise blackouts in the two remaining districts as nearly perfect as possible.

Thus far, blackout tests have been completed in the Muncie, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Evansville and Columbus districts, with from mediocre to excellent results. Tests remaining are in South Bend district the week of Aug. 23 to 28, and the Lafayette district, date of which has not been set.

Counties in the South Bend district are Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Kosciusko, Marshall, Newton, Pulaski, St. Joseph and Starke. In addition, Lake, Porter and LaPorte counties, ordinarily alerted from Chicago, will participate.

The Lafayette district is composed of Benton, Carroll, Cass, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren and White counties.

One of the finest blackouts held in the entire nation was that held in Johnson County the night of July 27. Director James Waggoner is to be congratulated on the fine showing his county made. Not only was the county, which includes Camp Atterbury, subjected to the regular routine, but a second "red" alert was sounded after the second "blue" signal. The entire procedure went through without a hitch.

Durrell Approves Test

C. A. Durrell, liaison officer for the Fifth Region, OCD, and the Fifth Service Command, United States Army, commented that, "It was as fine a demonstration as anyone ever could expect to see."

Also commended on its blackout performance was Shelby County, which participated in the Indianapolis district blackout test July 14. Capt. R. Brannan, Assistant Executive Officer, Air Corps, stationed at the Freeman Army Air Field at Seymour, wrote Ralph P. Kimble, Shelby County Civilian Defense Director, that from the air the blackout in Shelby county was approximately 99 per cent perfect.

Eugene C. Pulliam, chairman of the Indiana War Finance Committee, in outlining the campaign to officials of the State Defense Council, said that 500,000 individual sales will be required to put the Indiana "E" Bond quota over the top.

Opportunity To Do Real Job

Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council, pointed out that this campaign affords an excellent opportunity for testing the ability of all Civilian Defense personnel "to do a real job" and expressed the opinion that the job will be done well.

In order to acquaint county, city and other Civilian Defense leaders with requirements of the task confronting them, a series of 13 district meetings will be held beginning Aug. 23. A meeting of county, city and township Civilian Defense leaders in Marion County will be held at 7:30 o'clock the night of Aug. 17 in the Indiana World War Memorial, in order that this densely populated area be able to organize its facilities to carry out the project. Dates and locations of district meetings and counties involved are as follows:

Aug. 23—7:30 p. m., Crawfordville City Hall—Warren, Tippecanoe, Fountain, Montgomery, Vermillion, Parke and Putnam counties.

Aug. 24—10 a. m., Rensselaer, Court House—Starke, Pulaski, Newton, Jasper, White and Benton counties.

Aug. 24—7:30 p. m., Gary, Chamber of Commerce—Lake, Porter and LaPorte counties.

Aug. 24—10 a. m., Linton, City Library—Vigo, Clay, Owen, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess and Martin counties.

Aug. 24—7:30 p. m., Princeton, Court House, Court Room—Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick and Spencer counties.

(See Page 4, Column 5)

Indiana's Rescue Squads Would Have Word for It

United Press carries the story of a beautiful blond in Berkeley, Cal., who was enjoying her Saturday night tub when nine members of the Berkeley Civilian Defense rescue and demolition squad crawled through her bathroom window. After a moment of speechless silence, the squad crawled back out again.

It developed the squad had been given the wrong address for a test "bombing incident."

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Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN McDERMED, Editor

Vol. I

AUGUST 21, 1943

No. 1

IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY FOR SOLDIERS

During World War I one of the most popular songs with the fighting men of the United States—as well as with their loved ones at home—was "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." American doughboys swung smartly along on the battlefields to the tune. Dog-tired, weary to the point of exhaustion, they kept on going.

"Tipperary," to both British and American soldiers, symbolized Victory, Peace and Home. Our soldiers weren't kidding themselves. They knew it was a long way to Tipperary—and the way was a hard one. But they were going anyway. Nothing was going to stop them. They knew that when they reached Tipperary it would prove to be worth all the sacrifices they had made to get there.

Once again American doughboys are on that "long way to Tipperary." This time, however, there are many such goals. But they are going. They know that this time the way to Tipperary for them is much longer than it was for their Dads.

It's LONGER for Citizen Soldiers

If "It's a long way to Tipperary" for the boys and girls in uniform, it is a lot longer for the civilians at home. The anxiety expressed on all sides in the early days of the war about the American soldier has been answered by the American soldier himself. The question was—"Would the youth of today who reputedly had been raised in the lap of luxury, have the courage, stamina, patriotism and plain 'guts' displayed by Americans of former generations who were called upon to fight the battles of our country?" The men in uniform have answered beyond all doubt. They were and are equal to the occasion.

The civilian population as a whole has yet to prove its case. It is true that millions of civilians are doing their utmost in the fields of management, engineering, the professions, in the day-by-day jobs in the factories, farms, and offices and women in the homes. It is equally true that too many millions of Americans are civilian slackers. They have failed not only in too many cases to lend a helping hand, but they have encouraged others to let down in their own efforts. We can leave these civilian slackers to their own consciences and the ridicule of their neighbors. They can make their own explanations and whine out their own alibis to the some 10 million men and women now in uniform who one day very properly will demand an accounting.

The fighting forces can not stop for one moment until the last of our enemies has surrendered. In the immortal words of Admiral Dewey, "We have just begun to fight." That is the battle cry today, not only for the military forces but especially for civilians. The job to be done in the broad field of Civilian Defense lies ahead of us, not behind us. We have just begun to get the machinery of defense, buying bonds, supporting Community Funds, Red Cross, salvage, rationing, child care, physical fitness, and other lines of endeavor, along with protective measures, in the groove.

Many of these problems of Civilian Defense are merely our old peace-time problems multiplied. When the Germans and the Japs have bit the dust, these problems will not cease but will become even more important. Civilian Defense as has often been said, is, in the final analysis, a broad community program, doing those things that must be done—for yourself, your community and your country—at the place where you can do them best, namely, at home. To serve in the ranks of Civilian Defense workers in any capacity is the next best thing to being in a fighting uniform. It is an honor, a privilege and a duty that you owe yourself, your family, your community and your country, regardless of the sacrifices required. Civilian Defense during the war, and the same activities by some other name after the war, constitute a big job and like all big jobs, require constant training and constant application and work.

Let's all remember that it is a long way to Tipperary, whether the farthest end of the Tipperary Road be in Tokio, Berlin, or Rome . . . that the Road to Tipperary for the Civilian Defense worker has no ending . . . that with the probable exception of preparation against air raids and gas attacks, there is hardly a single program now labeled as Civilian Defense which will not be needed even more in the future than at any time in the past.

Necessity of Certifying Nurses' Aid Stressed

Attention of all county, city and local Civilian Defense directors, officers of the Citizens Defense Corps and directors of Women's Division has been called to the importance of enrolling all Nurses' Aide unit volunteers in the Citizens Defense Corps, administering the oath of the Citizens Defense Corps and issuing arm bands to this group of volunteers.

This group now must be enrolled and certified in the same manner as are Emergency Medical Service unit members of the Citizens Defense Corps, in order to establish their legal eligibility to benefits under the Civilian War Security program.

All-Out Waste Paper Drive Is Announced for Indiana

A more intensive and all-out waste paper drive has been announced for Indiana.

Originally, the waste paper drive in the state was to have been limited to brown waste paper. Now, many mills in the state, dependent upon waste paper as a pulp substitute, are concerned greatly about the depletion of all types of waste paper supply. Some mills have been forced to curtail operations because of the shortage.

Newspapers, magazines, waste basket paper, in fact, every scrap of paper now is needed urgently to supply the growing demand for paper as a "weapon of war."

Defense Corps OKs 90,360

Personnel Increased 2,417
During July—250,000
in Service Corps

Showing an increase of 2,417 members in the last month, records of the State Defense Council reveal that as of Aug. 1, 1943, a total of 90,360 trained volunteers in the Citizens Defense Corps have been certified by the 92 County Civilian Defense Directors.

It is known that at that time there were approximately 5,000 additional trained volunteers in these services ready for certification, while at the same time there are about 20,000 other volunteers in training in Indiana for membership in the Defense Corps.

Certified Personnel

The Defense Corps is composed of the following certified personnel:

Air Raid Wardens, (35,088); Auxiliary Police, (9,446); Auxiliary Firemen, (9,681); Messengers, (7,923); Road Repair and Demolition Crews, (3,569); Staff Corps, (2,750); Drivers Corps, (1,059); Rescue Squads, (940); Fire Watchers, (3,934); Emergency Medical Service, (6,131); Bomb Reconnaissance Agents, (546); Nurses Aides, (1,019); Chaplains, (264), and Utility Repair Crews, (8,011). Approximately 2,500 volunteers are serving in the Civil Air Patrol.

Also there are approximately 2,000 volunteers in service or in training in the Volunteer Forest Fire Fighters Service in 24 Indiana counties.

This is a total of approximately 120,000 volunteers in service or training for service in the organization created to protect life and property of the citizens of Indiana during wartime.

250,000 in CSC

Likewise, there are approximately 250,000 reported volunteers in the Citizens Service Corps engaged in home-front war services. These services include salvage of waste materials, war bond and stamp sales, care of children of working mothers, services to service men (other than Red Cross), service men's clubs volunteers, nutrition committees, volunteer aides in rationing, Victory Garden committees, car sharing organization workers, agricultural activities (through neighborhood leader groups), library volunteers, recreation volunteers, consumers' committees, informational services, house and room registration organizations, Victory Book campaign workers, Victory speakers, aides to Army and Navy Officers Procurement Service, United Nations War Relief and war services surveys.

FORT WAYNE WERS CITED

Activities of the Fort Wayne War Emergency Radio Service in connection with the floods of last May were dramatized Aug. 14 over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company. Fred Haneline, Fort Wayne Radio Aide, went to Washington, from whence the broadcast originated, to accept a Citation for Distinguished Service from James M. Landis, national OCD director, at the conclusion of the program.



"NO, MADAM, THIS IS NOT YOUR RATION BOARD—BUT WE'D BE GLAD TO PUT YOU DOWN FOR A THIRD WAR LOAN BOND."

Here and There in Indiana CD

More than 3,000 persons, including 25 WACs, were conducted through a gas chamber set up by the Anderson Defense Council in conjunction with the Anderson Free Fair, July 3 to 10.

The exhibit, in which tear gas was used while visitors were being conducted through the chamber, was under the supervision of Robert Hardin, gas reconnaissance officer, and Jesse Pouch, Sr., executive officer of the Anderson Defense Council.

One hundred and ten air raid wardens gave instructions on adjustment of the mask and gave a lecture on use of the mask while in the gas chamber. Before leaving the chamber, each visitor was required to remove his mask in order to have actual contact with the gas. Each mask was disinfected thoroughly after each use. The masks used were from the supply of the Anderson Defense Council.

More than 100 civilian defense workers from LaGrange and Goshen, working under the direction of Gerald Fisher, LaGrange city director of civilian defense, and Merrill D. Foster, assistant director, recently assisted in a search for the body of a seven-year-old LaGrange boy, who drowned in Fly Creek, when the stream was swollen by flood waters.

White County is to be congratulated on the excellent job it is doing with its Defense Bulletin. The mimeographed bulletin is full of worthwhile, informational news items, presented in a readable manner.

Other counties must be doing a similarly good job of supplying information to civilian defense personnel. Let's see more such papers in the state office.

Three new members have been named to the White County Civilian Defense staff. Herman Douglas of Monticello has been approved by Dr. Louis Spolyar, state gas consultant, as senior officer for White County. Also appointed to serve are Harry Urban, president of the Monticello Federation of Labor, as labor representative, and L. J. Griswold, president of the Monticello Luncheon Club, as business representative.

Auxiliary police and air raid wardens of the Johnson County Civilian Defense organization were called into action July 1 to help round up five suspects in a series of house break-ins which had the city of Franklin jittery for three weeks. A corps of 30 OCD volunteers and police officers were on duty.

Crawford County has worked out a township rotation schedule for volunteer workers assisting at the county rationing board that virtually has solved the board's manpower problem.

Under the plan, workers from each township are assigned a certain day on which to work at the rationing board.

The rotation plan was worked out by county Civilian Defense officers through the cooperation of township trustees and the neighborhood leaders' organization. Through the response of workers, the ration board has been able, with very few exceptions, to complete all business the day it is received. The board has praised highly the work accomplished by the volunteers, many of whom served several days.

With renewals of gasoline books virtually completed, the plan of calling on the various townships will be discontinued until this fall.

Residents of Lebanon recently were treated to a surprise raid by Army trainer bombers of the twin-engine type. The bombers flew low over certain areas of the city in simulated attack, giving residents that "it could happen here" feeling.

Mary Kay Hudson, chairman of the Howard County Civilian Defense Council's Nutrition Committee, has been making radio broadcasts on nutrition at 9:15 o'clock each Tuesday morning over the Kokomo station. She also writes a nutrition column which appears each week in the Kokomo Tribune.

Neighborhood and block leaders of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council are making a house-to-house canvass for women to work during the canning season in canning plants of the county. The program has been furthered by color advertisements in the Marion Chronical-Tribune, sponsored by the Retail Bureau of the Greater Marion Association.

The Grant County Defense Council also is sponsoring a drive to obtain funds with which to purchase cigarettes for service men abroad. Cardboard placards have been printed and distributed with tins in prominent places at the city.

Taking the stand that food is one of the first lines of defense, Grant County Civilian Defense Council is sponsoring a series of canning clinics for housewives under the direction of Miss Florence Heck, nutrition chairman of the Marion City Defense Council, and Mrs. Pauline Hall, assistant.

Actual demonstrations of various methods of canning are given and canning questions answered. Four meetings were held during July and four more this month.

(See Page 4, Column 5)

WERS License Granted CAP

The Indiana Wing, Civil Air Patrol, has been granted a license to construct and operate a state-wide War Emergency Radio Service, Maj. Walker W. Winslow, Wing Commander, has been notified by the Federal Communications Commission.

Call letters of the Civil Air Patrol radio communications network will be WKVY, Capt. Clifford M. Rigsbee, Wing Staff Communications Officer and radio aide, announced.

When completed, the Civil Air Patrol's network will cover the entire state in low power, ultra-high frequency communications. At present, 22 units of the Civil Air Patrol throughout the state come within the provisions of the license.

Ground-to-Plane Service

The CAP radio system provides ground-to-plane and plane-to-ground transmittal and reception with the ground sets of a portable or mobile type.

Capt. Rigsbee announced that communications officers of the various local CAP units throughout the state will have charge of operating the Civil Air Patrol's local WERS stations.

Maj. Winslow states that the Civil Air Patrol will be permitted to operate and will use its radio system in CAP training incidents and maneuvers and likewise will be ready to use its radio communications system in cooperative training maneuvers with units of the regular army or navy, similar to training practice in which local units of the patrol in various parts of the state have participated recently.

ENGAGE IN MANEUVERS

Units of the Indiana Wing of the Civil Air Patrol recently engaged in training maneuvers with the regular army. Because of rigid military regulations under which the CAP operates as an auxiliary of the Army Air Forces, the public is not permitted to view such maneuvers except when authorized by army orders, Maj. Walker W. Winslow, Indiana Wing Commander, explained.

At the request of Maj. Isaac J. Sneed, commanding officer of the Air Forces Military Police in training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, planes of Squadron 527-3 of the Indiana Wing recently staged a test in locating and bombing camouflaged ground troops.

Dates Set for Mailing Christmas Parcels Abroad

The War Department has announced that Christmas packages may be mailed to American soldiers overseas from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, without a request from the soldier.

The packages must weigh no more than five pounds, not more than 15 inches long and not more than 36 inches in length and girth combined. Such packages should be marked "Christmas Gift Parcel." Only one such package will be accepted for mailing by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee during any one week.

INDIANAPOLIS LICENSED

Indianapolis has become the seventh Indiana city to be granted a license by the Federal Communications Commission to construct and operate a War Emergency Radio Service. Call letters of the new station will be WKPZ.

Other cities in Indiana which have been granted licenses to operate WERS systems are Fort Wayne, Anderson, Richmond, Gary, Mishawaka and Sullivan.

Anderson has incorporated a "walkie-talkie" system in its WERS program, using very light-weight portable sets which may be carried from scenes of emergency incidents by district air raid wardens or other civilian defense personnel.

Several other Indiana cities now have applications on file with the Federal Office of Civilian Defense and the Federal Communications Commission for license to operate such services.

EAST CHICAGO SHOWS NEW FIRE EQUIPMENT



—Photos Courtesy The Calumet News.

A vivid and convincing idea of what can be expected of East Chicago's Civilian Defense fire-fighting equipment if enemy bombers ever appear in Calumet skies was demonstrated last month at a special showing of the city's new equipment for city officials, civic leaders and other invited guests.

The new equipment, including four trailers, three skid-mount pumps and two front-mount pumps, was put through its paces without a single miscue. The Calumet News stated that Civilian Defense units enacted the performance "as if they had been performing on a Hollywood movie lot. Even the realistic touch, provided when the great sprays of water fell on some of the admiring and thrilled members of the audience, failed to dampen their enthusiasm over their city's superb defense equipment."

Particular praise was voiced for Fire Chief Thomas King and members of both his regular staff and the Civilian Defense auxiliary firemen who participated in the demonstration.

Evansville Club Presents Award

(Continued from Page 1)

clared that its work has been so successful that it has been used as a pattern for other areas.

"Mr. Enlow brought great talent and devotion to his task and the community owes him a great debt of gratitude," Mr. Ruthenburg stated at the presentation of the award July 6, during ceremonies in Evansville.

F. B. Culley, president of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, praised Mr. Enlow's work in that organization, giving much of the credit for success of the city's recent industrial expansion to the recipient of the award.

"Mr. Enlow," he said, "has earned the praise you give him here today and deserves this honor not alone for the magnificent job he has done in directing the Vanderburg County Civilian Defense Council, but for his labors through the years for Evansville."

Enlow Shares Honor

Announcement of the award was made by W. A. Carson, president of the Rotary civic award committee.

In accepting, Mr. Enlow expressed his deep appreciation of the honor, but declared he felt it was given him as representative of the County Civilian Defense Council and the Chamber of Commerce.

"I believe," he said, "that you gave the award to me as representing the combined efforts of a great many people doing outstanding work in helping to win the war and to help Evansville."

"I believe that wars, floods and other disasters do more to bring us together than anything else, because common perils require us to cooperate to find a solution. War requires us to do the things that will help our boys at the front and to aid at home."

Mr. Ruthenburg, in his address,

With the newly acquired Civilian Defense fire-fighting equipment in action for the first time, East Chicago Fire Chief Thomas King and his staff of regular and Civilian Defense firemen play 16 streams of water almost all the way across the canal at the Socony-Vacuum docks in the Calumet city. A close-up of one of the powerful pumpers in action is shown at the left.

ON THE INDIANA FOOD FRONT

The Wabash County Civilian Defense Council is to be congratulated on the successful Victory Garden campaign conducted by its Citizens Service Corps.

Of 1,840 questionnaires distributed, 100 per cent were returned. One thousand, five hundred and fourteen, or 82.3 per cent, reported having a garden. Only 267 persons, or 14.5 per cent, were reported as not putting out any garden. Fifty-nine persons asked assistance of the OCD committee in securing garden space.

The committee distributed 25,000 tomato plants and 25,000 cabbage plants to Victory gardeners without charge.

A house-to-house War Bond sales campaign by the same council netted \$11,175.

The Surplus Vegetable and Fruit Committee of the Franklin County Garden Committee, in an effort to prevent waste of vegetables and fruits for canning purposes, has worked out a plan to equalize the supply in the county.

To accomplish this saving and to provide for equal distribution, the committee has established a "clearing house," under charge of Mrs. Bessie Dare. Growers having a surplus and persons in need of products call Mrs. Dare and register their names. Mrs. Dare then informs persons where they may obtain home-grown products or where gardeners may dispose of any surpluses they may have.

Other members of the committee are Mrs. Fred Charni, chairman, and Gus Rosner.

said that OCD was established to accomplish the protection of American lives and property in event of attack and to mobilize and coordinate the services of government, private agencies, institutions and individual citizens to do all the things civilians can do to help win the war.

8,141 Block Workers

He pointed out that the protective system includes a block organization of 8,141 members, many of whom have completed training as air raid wardens, fire watchers, auxiliary police and firemen, nurses' aides, road and utility repair squad members, etc.

Summarizing OCD services, Mr. Ruthenburg said that it provides free registration of lodgings through the OCD war housing center, free technical advice on conversion of property in cooperation with NHA and HOLC, entertainment for soldiers through the Cadette Corps, recreational facilities for school children and day nurseries for preschool age children of employed mothers.

"OCD also cooperates with other service organizations in enrolling applicants for various training

PLENTY OF BANDAGES

The War Production Board has announced that adequate supplies of bandage cloth, both for civilian and military use, will be available. Looms making cotton cloth suitable for bandages and other specified uses will continue to do so, under a recent WPB order.

classes, including nurses' aides. Members of the Drivers' Corps collect cigarettes and other contributions from canteen boxes throughout the city and turn them over to the canteen.

"Actual and impending shortages in local food, ice, tire and gasoline requirements for war workers are being alleviated daily by timely co-operation with state and regional OPA offices," he said.

Awarded Salvage Pennant

Mr. Ruthenburg pointed out that the state salvage office awarded Vanderburg County a Victory Salvage pennant for its showing in the OCD salvage drive.

The Fifth Region OCD awarded Vanderburg County a citation of merit as a result of services during the Evansville State Hospital fire.

Mr. Enlow was appointed OCD director for Vanderburg County by the State Defense Council, November 15, 1941. He was given a service award by the Office of Price Administration December 31, 1942, for outstanding achievement in coordinating the war price and rationing program and civilian defense. He was appointed by Governor Henry F. Schricker on March 8, 1943, as a member of the Advisory Defense Council for the state of Indiana.

Mr. Enlow also is a member of the Eighth Federal Reserve District war finance committee and the Indiana War Finance Committee. He also was a member of the special gifts committee during the 1943 Red Cross war fund drive.

25 Child Care Surveys Made

The State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime of the State Defense Council has been in existence more than eight months and now is beginning to see some results from its efforts to provide care for children of working mothers.

Twenty-five surveys to determine the need for the care of children of working mothers have been made by 40 local day care committees. Some of these surveys have been made through the OCD block plan, while others have been made through the schools or industries.

25 Day Nurseries

At the present time there are 25 day nurseries in the state. Twelve of these have been in existence for many years, three are former WPA nursery schools that have been taken over by community groups and the remainder are new centers that have been set up to meet war needs. A number of other new centers are in the process of establishment.

Money from the Federal Latham Act has been received for nursery schools and before and after school services by Gary, Evansville and Mishawaka; for nursery schools only, Bloomington and Terre Haute, and for before and after school services only, Indianapolis. Applications pending are from Muncie, East Chicago, Walkerton and Lafayette.

At the present time there are 121 boarding homes in the state licensed by the Indiana Department of Public Welfare.

Fifth Regional Offices Moved

Functions Transferred to Columbus, O., and Chicago

The Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, completely reorganized and shorn of the Civilian War Services branch, on Aug. 15 left the quarters it has occupied in Cleveland, O., and became re-established as the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense in Columbus, O., directed by Col. Manfred G. Henley of Indianapolis.

The Columbus office, to be devoted entirely to civilian protection work in cooperation with the Fifth Service Command and Central Defense Command of the United States Army, is in the Medical Science Building, Buttle Avenue and North High Street, Columbus, O.

Result of Funds Cut

The change in the regional office organization results from a cut in appropriations for the Federal Office of Civilian Defense by the Congress.

In the change, the entire Civilian War Services staff of the Fifth Regional Office is abolished. A few employees of that division have been transferred to an office in Chicago, covering the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regions.

Col. A. D. Patterson, who has been acting director of the Fifth Regional Office, in charge of both civilian protection and civilian war services, has been transferred to Chicago to be Director of Civilian Protection for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regions.

Col. Henley, former liaison officer to the Indiana State Defense Council, who was transferred to Cleveland more than a month ago to be the Fifth Regional Civilian Protection Officer, retains that status as he takes charge of the new office in Columbus, which will supervise civilian protection throughout Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

Colonel Henley is taking several members of the former Cleveland office civilian protection staff with him to Columbus.

C. A. "Jack" Durrell, who was Col. Henley's assistant as liaison officer to the Indiana State Defense Council, will represent the Fifth Regional Civilian Protection Office and the Army Fifth Service Command, as Liaison Officer to the state council.

Service Men's Wives, Babies Get Free Care

Maternity care for wives of men of certain grades in military service and medical and hospital care for their babies, is being provided without cost to the family through the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Board of Health. According to Dr. Robert E. Jewett, bureau director and administrator of the program, approximately 1,000 wives and children will benefit from this plan each month.

Any woman now living in the state, whose husband is an enlisted man, is eligible for the service for herself or her children. This applies to wives and infants of men in the 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th grades, but excludes families of commissioned officers, of master, major, first, technical or staff sergeants of the army and marines, and of chief, first and second class petty officers of the navy and coast guard.

Apply Through Physician

Application for care may be made through the family physician on forms obtained from him or from county or local health officers, Red Cross and other welfare agencies, or the State Board of Health, 1098 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis. The husband's service or serial number must be given and verified. All applications are to be approved by Dr. Jewett's bureau.

Medical and hospital care for maternity cases, and hospital care for children under one year of age are to be provided with these funds set aside by Congressional grant. The medical care is to be given by qualified physicians licensed to practice medicine in the state, who have agreed to cooperate with the program. Hospital care is given in institutions which have made rate agreements.

Children over one year of age will be eligible for care at the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital in Indianapolis, and in the well child conferences sponsored by state and local health agencies.

Grant to Speak At Fire School

(Continued from Page 1)

University, will be director of the school, assisted by Francis Hartman, field instructor for the Indiana Fire Service Training Schools.

Speakers Named

An interesting program has been arranged for the afternoon Civilian



MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT III

Protection section. Speakers and their subjects will be Frank McNea, Chief of Fire Protection, Civilian Protection Branch, Office of Civilian Defense, Cleveland, Ohio, "The Fireman and Civilian Defense," Oliver J. Deex, Office of Civilian Defense, Cleveland, "Fire Guards, Organization, Duties and Training," Lewis Schaffenberg, Director of Safety, Cincinnati, O., "Auxiliary Firemen," Lieut. Col. W. A. Johnston, CWS, Chief of the Civilian Protection Branch Office, Chief Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., "What's New in Incendiary Bombs."

A demonstration of auxiliary fire department equipment will be given at the Indianapolis Fire Department drill tower by Battalion Chief A. Frank Craig.

"Action Overhead," an outdoor demonstration of all types of bombs, explosives and incendiaries and their control, will be given at 8 o'clock the night of Aug. 19 at Victory Stadium under sponsorship of Indianapolis Civilian Defense organizations.

Protective Phases Of Public Works In CD Discussed

New developments in the protective phases of emergency public works preparation for civilian defense were discussed in a series of six district conferences held last month under supervision of the State Defense Council.

The meetings, held in Fort Wayne, LaPorte, Greenfield, Crawfordville, Vincennes and Seymour, were attended by county and city civilian defense directors, officers of the Citizens Defense Corps, Senior Gas Officers, state, county and city road and street officials and chiefs of emergency public works service.

Cassady Leads Meetings

Earl W. Cassady, engineering director for the State Defense Council, presided at the meetings, which were addressed by Robert A. O'Neal of the Indiana State Police, coordinator of civilian protection for the State Defense Council; Robert Hamm, assistant director of education, State Fire Marshal's Office; Dr. Louis W. Spolyar, director of industrial hygiene, State Board of Health and State Gas Consultant for the State Defense Council, and Samuel C. Hadden, chairman of State Highway Commission and a member of the State Administrative Defense Council.

Mr. O'Neal spoke on "Coordination of Highway Crews Through the Control Centers During Alerts, and Highway Hazards." Mr. Hamm's topic was "Fire Brigades, Extinguishers and New Types of Incendiaries." Dr. Spolyar spoke on "Decontamination of Environment by Public Works Agencies, Street, Road and Highway Departments." Mr. Hadden's subject was "Cooperative Preparedness."

During the Indianapolis district blackout, July 14, a member of the Noblesville Police Department and an auxiliary officer from Civilian Defense staff nabbed a marauder attempting to enter a home.

Chief Otto L. Kirby of the Noblesville Police identified the man and stated that he had a police record there. The man was attempting to force a screen at a home when surprised by the officers.

County Civilian Defense Director, H. H. Dittbrenner, reported that the people of Noblesville credited the capture of the burglar to the existing blackout conditions. "They were delighted," Dittbrenner said, "as the city had suffered from an epidemic of screen ripping burglaries which had terrified many of the women."

Immediate Need Of Shelter Areas Cited by Landis

Pointing out that experience resulting from air raid tests and practice blackouts indicates clearly that more shelter areas must be provided for persons caught on streets, in public and private conveyances and in small business establishments when the air raid signal is sounded, James M. Landis, national director of Civilian Defense, has called for immediate steps to remedy the situation.

"In all too many cities," Mr. Landis said, "air raid tests showing otherwise highly commendable preparation on the part of both Civilian Defense forces and the general public, are marred by a deplorable lack of shelters for those who are on the streets or in public places when the warning sounds."

"Most owners of large hotels, department stores, theaters, apartment houses and similar establishments have made surveys of their buildings and provided shelter areas, but a great many smaller business establishments have not provided shelter areas and have made little or no such provision," he said.

Offer Little Protection

The OCD director pointed out that the principal room of a typical small business establishment offers little protection during an air raid. Most such rooms are on the street level where they are vulnerable to blasts and fragments from bombs exploding in the street. In many such buildings he said there are storage and upper floor rooms or hallways which would make adequate shelter areas.

Mr. Landis said that OCD surveys indicate both failure to locate and establish adequate shelters and failure to mark those which have been established. In some instances, shelters which have been selected and marked are found to be locked or otherwise unavailable when needed.

"Nor has adequate provision been made in many cities to shelter occupants of street cars, busses and other public conveyances who must get off the street when the air raid signal is given," the OCD director added.

Minimum Requirements

He pointed out that minimum requirements to be considered in selecting a shelter area are: a sound building; lateral protection by masonry walls; sufficient entrances and exits to provide escape should the building be damaged; that it be away from steam, water, gas, electricity and sewer conduits; absence of explosive or inflammable materials and of overhead machinery, tanks or stored materials.

Shelter areas at least three floors above the street level are best if there are two to four additional floors overhead. Shelters on lower floors are exposed to blast effects and bomb splinters and those in basements are undesirable because of earth shock and the usual proximity of water, steam and other utility lines; also because war gas, if used, would settle in low places.

Shelter areas always should be located in the interior portion of buildings so that there is at least the exterior wall and one interior partition between the shelter and the outside.

Use of WERS In Flood OK'd

Indiana War Emergency Radio Stations operated by local Civilian Defense Councils during the May flood are credited with some pioneering activity that is believed to have aided in bringing about legalization of such operations by the Federal Communications Commission.

While those stations which operated during the flood did so without legal authority, it was realized that the emergency was such as to justify the action. Consequently, they need fear no repercussions.

OCD Protection Circular No. 21 received by the State Defense Council states:

"At the request of the Office of Civilian Defense, the Federal Communications Commission, on June 22, 1943, issued an order amending its regulations in order to permit the War Emergency Radio Service to go into action during emergencies endangering life, public safety or important property for essential communications relating to Civilian Defense or national security."

Operation Limited

"Heretofore, the WERS has been limited to operation only during or immediately following actual air raids, impending air raids or other enemy military operations or acts of sabotage."

"In common with all other radio stations, WERS has been permitted to operate during national emergencies, but only when normal communications services were disrupted. Under the new regulations, WERS now will be able to operate in the event of floods, fires, hurricanes, riots and other local emergencies, whether or not telephone and telegraph lines are in working order."

Manual Goes to Press

A new Manual of the State Defense Council has gone to press and should be ready for distribution shortly. Title of the 236-page volume is "Civilian Defense—Indiana State Defense Council."

Published as the fourth revision of the Council's Manual, it will present an entirely new survey of Civilian Defense in Indiana. It will picture the 92 County Civilian Defense Directors, chart war and defense activities of all state departments and list the local officials of all major defense and health programs.

The Manual also will have a chapter on Federal agencies in Indiana which are cooperating in the state's wartime activities, and a chapter on postwar planning. The Manual is edited and compiled by Ralph F. Armstrong of the State Defense Council information staff.

Miss Frances Kearby Accepts New Position

Miss Frances Kearby, director of the woman's division of the Marion County Civilian Defense Council, resigned July 12 to accept a position as special assistant to the Indianapolis Red Cross blood donor service.

A member of the division since the defense council was established following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Miss Kearby had been its director since July 16, 1942. Mrs. Sheldon Sayles, formerly co-assistant director of the division, has been appointed as acting director to succeed Miss Kearby.

Those Tin Cans You're Saving May Save Some Soldier's Life

Ever wonder what happens to those tin cans you've been salvaging? Here's one place they go.

Soldiers and Marines fighting in isolated sections of the tropics, the desert, the Arctic, all carry with them an innocent-looking little affair resembling a tiny toothpaste tube. But that innocent-looking little gadget in reality is a miniature hypodermic syringe containing one dose of sedative. It is known as a syrette. Here's how it works:

A soldier is wounded and stranded far from the medical corps. Often the shock and pain of a severe wound may prove fatal, though

CD Volunteers To Sell Bonds

(Continued from Page 1)

Aug. 25—10 a. m., Plymouth, Conservation Club—St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall, Kosciusko and Fulton counties.

Aug. 25—7:30 p. m., Fort Wayne, Chamber of Commerce—LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, DeKalb, Whitley, Allen, Wells and Adams counties.

Aug. 25—10 a. m., New Albany, City Library—Orange, Washington, Scott, Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd and Perry counties.

Aug. 25—7:30 p. m., Columbus, Chamber of Commerce—Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Lawrence and Jackson counties.

Aug. 26—10 a. m., Peru, City Library—Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Carroll, Howard and Grant counties.

Aug. 26—7:30 p. m., Indianapolis, Parlor "B", Claypool Hotel—Clinton, Tipton, Boone, Hamilton, Madison, Hendricks, Marion and Hancock counties.

Aug. 26—10 a. m., Batesville, Memorial Building—Franklin, Decatur, Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Jefferson and Switzerland counties.

Aug. 26—7:30 p. m., Richmond, Elks City Club—Blackford, Jay, Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Rush, Fayette and Union counties.

Representatives of both the State Defense Council and the Indiana War Finance Committee will have charge of all district meetings, which will be attended by county chairmen, vice-chairmen, farm chairmen and women's chairmen of the Indiana War Finance Committee as well as county, city and township Civilian Defense officials.

Drive to Last 10 Days

Present plans call for the house-to-house canvass to start Sept. 9 and be completed by Sept. 18. President Roosevelt will sound the keynote for the campaign with a nation-wide broadcast the night of Sept. 8.

The goal of the campaign is for each person to purchase at least one \$75 bond. No money will be collected by the Civilian Defense solicitors. Subscription forms will be supplied by the Indiana War Finance Committee, as will lapel buttons in the shape of bombs, to be given each subscriber.

Mr. Pulliam pointed out that the goal in this campaign is approximately double the amount of "E" bonds sold during the Second War Loan in April, when Hoosiers purchased \$35,600,000 worth of the individual bonds.

Here and There

(Continued from Page 2)

In addition to sponsoring the clinics, the council has worked out a schedule whereby pressure cookers will be available for use in homes during the time they are not being used in demonstrations.

Thirty-five new Civilian Defense messengers recently received diplomas, identification cards and arm bands at a meeting of all Civilian Defense messengers of LaPorte County in Michigan City. The new messengers qualified in the schools on First Aid, Gas, Fire and Drill.

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Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Bonds Buy
Our Boys
Bombs

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1943

No. 2

Alex Gordon's Hobby Brings Grateful Response From the Parents of Captive Sons in 45 States

Short - Wave Messages Re-
layed by CD Council
Member

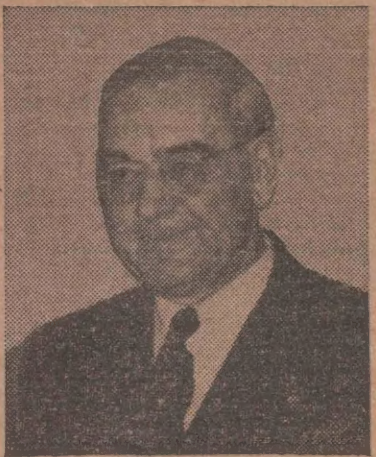
"God bless you. Words cannot express our appreciation for your kindness."

Letters bearing these and similar sentiments daily are received by Alex E. Gordon, legislative chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, president of the Indiana Employment Security Division and a member of the advisory council of the Indiana State Defense Council.

It all came about as a result of Mr. Gordon's hobby of listening to shortwave broadcasts from all over the world. One night last winter, while listening to a broadcast from Germany, he heard messages from several American boys who now are prisoners of war. Immediately he hit upon the idea of notifying parents and relatives of these boys about the broadcast.

No Mean Task

As a hobby, it turned out to be no mean task. To date, Mr. Gordon and his wife, who works with him in this novel enterprise, have sent



ALEX E. GORDON

out more than 250 letters, receiving replies from more than 75 per cent of them.

With the exception of New Mexico, Nevada, and Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have notified anxious parents in every state of the union that their boys, many of whom had not been heard from in months, are prisoners of war.

The messages are received not only from Berlin, but from Rome, Bern and Zurich. Mr. Gordon also receives broadcasts from London

75 Per Cent Reply to Noti-
fication—First Word
For Some

"as easily as I can get domestic stations," on his 16-tube standard-equipped radio.

The largest number of names he and Mrs. Gordon were able to get in one night was 37 of 50. He gives much of the credit for that to Mrs. Gordon who, with her knowledge of shorthand, is able to take down the names more quickly than he.

Apparently Mr. Gordon is not the only person with such a hobby. While some persons have written him that they were not notified by anyone else, others have said they received upwards of 100 messages. One mother said she had received 215 notifications.

Loaded With Propaganda

Shortly after the invasion of Sicily by the Allies, Mr. Gordon received a broadcast from Berlin announcing the names of some American boys captured there, even before the government had been notified.

(See page 3, column 4)

CD Volunteers Ready For the House-to-House War Bond Sales Drive

Canvass to Begin Sept. 9 With Goal of \$257,000,000—
Programs Already Under Way in Many Counties—
State-wide Radio Broadcast to Launch Campaign on
Night of Sept. 8.

With county quotas assigned and plans completed following 13 district meetings held August 23 to 26 and a state-wide meeting at Indianapolis September 1, Indiana's army of Civilian Defense volunteers is prepared to launch its attack next Thursday, September 9, in the \$257,000,000 War Bond sales drive for the Third War Loan.

Optimism Hit By Patterson

"Civilian Defense is facing a very serious period due to the optimism of the rank and file of the citizens, necessitating practical programs diplomatically applied to prevent all gains of the past two years being lost and possibly very unwisely lost," Col. A. D. Patterson, deputy director in charge of protection for the Sixth Region, Office of Civilian Defense, has written Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council.

Col. Patterson, who recently was transferred to Chicago from Cleveland, O., where he served as acting regional director for the Fifth Region, lauded the co-operation he has received from "state directors, their staffs, county and city directors, and the hundreds of thousands of volunteers" who have made "co-operative progress that has been recognized."

In addition to his new job of deputy director for the Sixth Region, Col. Patterson also has the added responsibility of supervision and co-ordination of protection activities in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regions. Col. Manford G. Henley, former liaison officer between the Indiana State Defense Council and the Fifth Regional Office and the Fifth Service Command and more recently assistant regional director in charge of civilian protection for the Fifth Region, now is acting regional director of the Fifth Region with offices in Columbus, O., where headquarters of the protection branch and public advice and counsel have been established.

Forty-eight of the state's 92 counties have been assigned quotas of more than \$1,000,000 in War Bond Sales, much of which is expected to be sold during the concentrated drive of September 9 to 16. The drive will be the most elaborate ever attempted by Civilian Defense workers, the majority of whom have welcomed the opportunity to show their ability to carry out the task.

At the state-wide luncheon September 1, sponsored by the Indiana War Finance Committee, guests of honor included Mrs. Mark Clark, wife of Gen. Mark Clark, the former Hoosier who went to North Africa to make plans for the Allied invasion of that continent last winter. Other guests were Governor Henry F. Schricker, Senator Raymond E. Willis, Chester C. Davis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Mo., and former War Food Administrator, and Representative in Congress Louis Ludlow.

Exhibits Tunisian Photos

Mrs. Clark exhibited for the first time anywhere color photos of the Tunisian campaign in which Gen. Clark played such a dramatic part.

Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, after hearing reports from the 13 district meetings, stated that Civilian Defense workers are ready to go and that he expects them to exceed the quotas assigned. Mr. Jackson announced that Civilian Defense workers will receive full credit for all time spent canvassing during the War Bond drive toward the O. C. D. Volunteer Service awards.

County quotas, announced by
(See page 4, column 4)

Women to Trade Fats for Tickets

A novel method of encouraging women to participate in the Waste Fats Salvage Campaign will be tried by the Marion County Salvage Committee the night of Sept. 10 when, with the cooperation of the Indianapolis Baseball Club, it will sponsor Kitchen Fats Salvage Night at Victory Field.

Fred Phillips, chairman of the salvage committee, has announced that the regular Ladies' Night bargain admission will be suspended that night and only those women who bring a pound of waste cooking fats will be admitted free to the ball game between the Indianapolis Indians and the Columbus Redbirds.

OCD volunteer women workers will be on hand to receive the cans of fats from the women fans after they pass through the regular admission gates. The fats will be placed in large containers, which will be hauled away from the park during the game by the John Wachtel Company, an Indianapolis rendering concern.

It is hoped that a record number of feminine baseball fans will turn out for the game in order that several thousand pounds of salvage fats can be turned over to the war effort and the manufacture of gunpowder.

Post-War CD Work Foreseen

Grant Says Peacetime Use
of Organization Shown
Beyond Question

To protect the people of the United States from air or other attack in the possible event of recurrence of war, after the present World War is ended, as well as to deal with natural disasters, the War Department is considering the continuance of an Office of Civilian Defense in that department, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III stated in Indianapolis recently.

Gen. Grant, chief of the Protection Division of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, spoke at a public Civilian Defense meeting, part of the annual Indiana Fire Training School, at Emmerich Manual Training High School, the night of Aug. 18.

The Civilian Protection chief, while refusing to assume an alarmist attitude, urged extended training and preparation for possible bombing of the central west by Axis air power. He praised the fire protection program in Indiana as a valuable and desirable phase of such preparation.

Cites State Leadership

"Fire defense is one of the most important phases of the Civilian Defense program," he stated. "Indiana undoubtedly has assumed an important status of leadership in this war activity to challenge the industry and ingenuity of the entire nation."

Extending his remarks concerning the possible continuation of a Civilian Defense organization after the war, Gen. Grant said the War Department's activity in this direction probably would be limited to that of planning Civilian Defense activities in keeping with the known developments abroad as well as at home in war planning. Such an office in the War Department would be small and probably would have no direct authority over state or local defense councils, but would supply states with pertinent information to aid them in maintaining a satisfactory skeleton civil protection program if the states should see fit to maintain such offices.

(See page 3, column 5)

Gary, Elkhart Win V-Home Pennants

Two Indiana Civilian Defense Councils, the Gary Municipal Defense Council and the Elkhart County Civilian Defense Council, proudly are displaying the Federal OCD's coveted "V-Home" pennant, awarded them recently.

The pennant is awarded to any defense council which obtains "V-Home" pledge compliance of more than 60 per cent of the homes within its jurisdiction. Gary obtained more than 82 per cent compliance in a house-to-house canvass conducted by its well-organized Citizens Defense Corps.

OCD now recommends that "V-Home" campaigns be conducted locally by the Citizens Service Corps, utilizing the Block Leader System. Materials for such campaigns are available from the State Defense Council.

Emergency Mortuary

Services to Be Set Up

County chiefs of Emergency Medical Services have been called upon by Dr. Henry S. Leonard, state chief of the division, to set up Emergency Mortuary Services within their respective areas.

Pointing out the importance of the program and its bearing upon the morale of the general public, Dr. Leonard said that details of the operation of such a service may be delegated to the funeral director member of the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Committee. He further urged that such planning be checked thoroughly with the funeral director representative before it is accepted definitely. Details of the plan, he said, also should be agreeable to the Health Officer, Coroner and Police Chief of the community.

Dr. Leonard said that a central place or morgue for the assembling of bodies is recommended, with space being planned on a basis of 50 bodies per 25,000 population.

A Morgue Record Book, a sample of an Identification Record Card, and a copy of Federal OCD Medical Division Bulletin No. 5, has been sent to each County Chief of Emergency Medical Services, County Civilian Defense Director, and the Lay Deputy and Funeral Director Representative on each Advisory Committee.

Constitution Day Observance Set

Plans for state-wide observance of Constitution Day in Indiana September 17 have been worked out by a Citizens Constitution Day Committee. Plans call for a state-wide radio broadcast and publication of a tabloid newspaper on the Constitution.

Civilian Defense officials, while they have not been assigned a definite part in the program as yet, have been asked to cooperate and assist in carrying out the program in their respective communities. Thirty-four county directors attended a luncheon of the Citizens Committee August 27 in the Indianapolis Athletic Club, at which the program was outlined.

Purpose of the program is to better inform the general public of what the Constitution means and to emphasize its importance in these war days.

Grant County Go-Getters Get Job Done—Seek a New Assignment

They don't wait for things to happen in Grant County. They go out and make them happen. And thereby lies the story of the success of Civilian Defense up Marion way.

William M. (Uncle Billy) Jones, Grant County Director, and his most efficient secretary, Mrs. Nelle Hines, have built up an organization in Grant County that functions well-nigh to perfection. No matter what the program, whether service or defense, a corps of more than 2,000 willing and ready volunteers eagerly awaits the word to "attack." Organization is the secret of its success.

Take, for instance, the block system.

In the city of Marion—and a similar set-up is laid out in the towns throughout the county—the city has been blocked off into 52 sectors corresponding to the air raid warden sectors. A block colonel is appointed for each sector. This colonel appoints her own block leaders, for she is best equipped to know the abilities of the persons in her own neighborhood.

Colonels Instructed

Sector colonels are given instructions for each campaign and they,

in turn, instruct their block leaders. There is competition without confusion, and each sector is free to act on its own initiative—so long as it gets the job done. That is the primary objective—get the job done.

One of the most recent tasks of the block system was to make a house-to-house canvass seeking women to work in Grant County canning factories. Each worker carried a supply of "service pledge cards," enlisting women for service on the food front with the promise to help pack local crops during the summer when notified. Each card gave the name, address, telephone number and the number of hours each woman would be available to work, whether she had transportation, would need transportation or could provide transportation for other workers. More than 600 women were signed up to help with the canning.

Aside from Marion, the block system also is functioning in Gas City, Fairmount and Van Buren. Even the smallest towns have their quota of good workers, with block workers all over the county working both day and night. Those who
(See page 4, column 2)

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, MARKET 5361.

C. WARREN Mc DERMED, Editor

Vol. I

SEPTEMBER, 4, 1943

No. 2

PRESENT RATION SYSTEM ENCOURAGING HOARDING AND WASTE?

By Clarence A. Jackson

If you agree or disagree with what we are about to say, we should like to have **your** opinion.

It is our firm conviction that the present method of rationing is encouraging the waste and hoarding of those items that are being rationed. We believe that a very simple change in the present system would particularly help the alleged food shortage.

People were encouraged to raise Victory Gardens and to do home canning. This they have done in a big way. The fact that this has been done, however, does not mean that people are not spending their ration coupons. Isn't it a fact that persons who have 12 cans or 120 cans of fruit and vegetables put away, that persons who, literally, have been living out of their Victory Gardens, still are going over to the grocery store and buying their full allotment under the rationing system? Why do they do it? Simply because, under our present system, there is an expiration date beyond which these coupons can not be used.

We are, in effect, told that the dollar bill we have in our pocket is good today but will not be good next Monday. At the same time, we are told continually of the growing shortage of food supplies. So we are encouraged, in fact, to buy what we don't need and store it away.

Haven't you seen shoppers finding out what can be bought with the last ten points and buying it regardless of whether they want it, particularly like it, or have any need for it? They are resolving all doubts in favor of getting it while the getting is good.

We are being encouraged by the present system, we think, to hoard merchandise, whereas we should be encouraged to hoard our coupons. We believe the simple solution is to eliminate expiration dates on ration coupons. We should be encouraged to brag to our friends about the coupons we have accumulated rather than the extra steaks or the cans of rationed foods.

Untold thousands of these hoarded cans, put away on hot kitchen shelves or in damp basements, are going to develop swells and leaks and be thrown away, whereas they should be kept at regular sources of trade until they are bought to be consumed immediately.

Don't you agree with us that future authors, writing about what we were doing in this world war, will be at a loss to explain the utter stupidity of Stamp 17 and the rush to buy shoes before its usefulness expired? These stamps were sold, traded and spent and untold thousands of pairs of shoes were bought that were not needed and will not be needed for months or years, simply because we were told that if we did not get our shoes with this stamp by a certain date we never could.

We believe that millions of gallons of gasoline would not have been burned up had there been no expiration dates on the value of the A coupon. With the full tank of gasoline, a couple of coupons left and the expiration date only a couple of days away, everyone who possibly can drives out to see Grandma in order to use up enough gas to make room in the tank for the fuel which can be purchased with those last two coupons before they expire day after tomorrow.

We believe that the present system is designed to sell the maximum amount of rationed products over a given period of time rather than the minimum amount that people can get along with.

We believe the simple expedient of eliminating the time element on when a coupon can be used would reduce tremendously the amount of merchandise being purchased and would give the American people the incentive that OPA has been trying so hard to give—namely, don't buy until you actually need the merchandise. It would make for simpler, more efficient and more honest administration and compliance.

If you agree with the above, why don't you write to Chester Bowles, General Manager of OPA, Washington, D. C., and ask Mr. Bowles why we are not encouraged to hoard our coupons rather than rationed merchandise?

Child Care Committee Makes Center Survey

The State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime is conducting a survey of the centers for the care of children of working mothers, which now are in operation in Indiana. These centers include nursery schools, day nurseries and centers for school-age children. Through the survey, the committee is seeking to determine how many centers there are in the state, the total number of children now receiving care and any other data which will be helpful in analyzing the present situation in the care of children of working mothers and helpful to other communities which are planning similar programs.

264 FAMILIES AIDED

Two hundred and sixty-four Indiana families received financial assistance from the American Red Cross during and immediately following the flood this spring. A total of \$70,000 was spent by the relief organization in the state during that critical period.

BOOTS FOR FIREMEN

The State Defense Council has been informed that the procurement of rubber boots for auxiliary firemen, attached to OCD auxiliary pumpers, is being instituted. Five pairs of rubber boots will be allocated to each pumping unit. No additional boots will be available to the OCD for other branches of service. No date has been set for delivery of the boots.

Thompson Sets Salvage Quotas For Fall Drive

State's Allotment for Last Six Months Exceeds 160,000 Tons

County quotas for the fall scrap metal salvage campaign have been announced by Frank G. Thompson, WPB executive secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee. The quotas, totaling more than 160,000 tons, are more than double those assigned for the spring campaign in some instances. They are as follows:

Adams, 1,200; Allen, 10,000; Bartholomew, 3,000; Benton, 750; Blackford, 600; Boone, 1,300; Brown, 500; Carroll, 800; Cass, 1,800; Clark, 3,500; Clay, 1,400; Clinton, 1,600; Crawford, 750; Daviess, 1,200; Dearborn, 1,200; Decatur, 1,000; DeKalb, 1,500; Delaware, 3,000; Dubois, 1,000; Elkhart, 2,500.

Other County Quotas

Fayette, 1,000; Floyd, 1,500; Fountain, 3,000; Franklin, 850; Fulton, 1,200.

Gibson, 1,600; Grant, 3,000; Greene, 2,500.

Hamilton, 1,000; Hancock, 1,500; Harrison, 1,000; Hendricks, 1,000; Henry, 1,500; Howard, 5,000; Huntington, 1,200.

Jackson, 1,300; Jasper, 950; Jay, 1,250; Jefferson, 1,000; Jennings, 750; Johnson, 900.

Knox, 2,000; Kosciusko, 1,200; LaGrange, 700; Lake, 7,000; LaPorte, 1,600; Lawrence, 1,200.

Madison, 2,000; Marion, 12,000; Marshall, 1,000; Martin, 500; Miami, 1,200; Monroe, 1,800; Montgomery, 1,500; Morgan, 1,000.

Newton, 750; Noble, 1,000; Ohio, 200; Orange, 850; Owen, 1,000.

Parke, 1,000; Perry, 850; Pike, 800; Porter, 1,400; Posey, 1,000; Pulaski, 600; Putnam, 1,000.

Other Assignments

Randolph, 1,500; Ripley, 1,000; Rush, 1,100.

St. Joseph, 5,000; Scott, 600; Shelby, 1,250; Spencer, 850; Starke, 600; Steuben, 950; Sullivan, 1,200; Switzerland, 500.

Tipton, 800; Tippecanoe, 3,000; Tipton, 800.

Union, 350; Vanderburg, 7,000; Vermillion, 750; Vigo, 7,000.

Wabash, 1,500; Warren, 350; Warrick, 1,200; Washington, 1,350; Wayne, 3,000; Wells, 1,000; White, 900; Whitley, 1,050.

WAR GAS LETTER SCARCE

As the Office of Civilian Defense does not have available copies of Operations Letter No. 128, "How to Protect Yourself Against War Gas," it is suggested that in order to give the widest possible circulation to the instructions contained in the letter:

1. All available copies be utilized in the most effective manner possible by putting all of them into circulation among civilian protection workers and by urging that copies be passed along by recipients to others.

2. Further circulation can be effected by reproduction in the local press, news stories, etc.

3. The Operations Letter may be reproduced in quantity by local Defense Councils and distributed widely by them.

Kid Salvage



"NEXT TIME, MAYBE YOU'LL BUY BONDS WITH YOUR EXCESS PURCHASING POWER BEFORE I GET TO YOU."

Here and There in Indiana CD

A survey of canning equipment in Jay County reported to the State Nutrition Council by Mrs. Gertrude P. Johnson, County Home Demonstration Agent, revealed 512 different pieces of equipment in the county, including more than a dozen types of equipment, ranging from wash boilers and lard cans to pressure cookers and electric ovens.

Women of the Marion County Drivers Corps recently drove a quantity of heavy Navy trucks from the United States Naval Base at Bunker Hill to Cleveland, O. The same group soon will drive another lot of vehicles over the same route.

"You can't help Uncle Sam's food problem with a broken leg, busted ribs or a mangled arm."

So reads a Farm Safety Slogan distributed by the rural neighborhood block leaders of Warren County and issued by the county's Farm Safety Committee. Block leaders posted the signs on every barn and implement shed in the county. The committee plans to prepare and distribute similar posters but with different wording in like manner in about six months.

The State Defense Council has received 12,600 copies of OCD publication 1006, Supplement 1, Supplement to U. S. Office of Civilian Defense Handbook of First Aid. The seven-page pamphlet will be distributed on a pro rata basis among the 92 County Civilian Defense Councils.

All certified personnel of the Hagerstown Civilian Defense Council soon will be equipped with official insignia.

William E. Brown, director of the Monroe County Civilian Defense Council, vice-commander of the State Department, American Legion, and vice-president and manager of the Graham Motor Sales Company of Bloomington, has donated a sound truck and equipment for the use of the County Council.

The Clinton County Civilian Defense Council now is carrying on its correspondence on new, colorful stationery bearing 25 Civilian Defense insignia in red, and blue on white bond with the wording "U. S. Citizens Defense and Service Corps, Clinton County" in blue. Earl C. Smith, county director, writes that if other councils are interested in similar stationery the council will be glad to supply the name of the firm and prices listed by them. The letterhead is very attractive and the council is to be congratulated.

Mrs. William Borgmann has been

named secretary of the Allen county salvage committee, succeeding Mrs. Freda Schwartz who resigned.

Approximately 800 neighborhood and block leaders of Clinton county have been mailed certificates of membership in the United States Citizens Service Corps, according to Earl C. Smith, Clinton county director.

Delaware county, along with several other counties of the state, has been spending much time securing volunteers to work in canning plants. This project has been one of the outstanding ones in the state this summer and has contributed greatly to the home front victory drive.

Dr. Arthur W. Hull, Elkhart county Chief of Emergency Medical Services, has received word from the Office of Civilian Defense for the Fifth Region, Columbus, O., to the effect that four-stretcher ambulances are available for Elkhart if chassis for mounting the bodies can be provided.

In a mass ceremony Aug. 22, Mayor O. I. Minter of Rochester administered the oath of office to Fulton county's 229 OCD members. Preparations and arrangements for the mass ceremony, largest of its kind ever held in Fulton county, were made by County Director H. J. Halstead and Secretary Earl L. Sisson.

Gibson and St. Joseph counties are having excellent cooperation from county newspapers in that Civilian Defense news columns are printed regularly. This is especially helpful in keeping interest of personnel at a peak as well as keeping the public informed as to the activities of Civilian Defense.

A list of names of all men in the service from Gibson county is being compiled by the County Civilian Defense Council.

The Gibson county council sponsored a booth at the Gibson County Fair in which were displayed maps used by the council and the panel board used in the control center.

Scores of air raid wardens and auxiliary firemen of the Grant County Civilian Defense organization assisted in fighting a costly fire in Marion recently.

Girl Scouts of Danville are doing an excellent job of handling the tin can collection there despite a reported lack of cooperation on the part of housewives.

Allen Praises State's Record

Co-operation in Bi-Racial Program Credited for Lack of Unrest

Co-operation of Indiana communities in the Bi-Racial Co-operation program of the Indiana State Defense Council has been commended highly in a letter from J. Chester Allen, co-ordinator of Bi-Racial Co-operation for the Council.

Pointing out that Indiana has had no racial disturbances, Mr. Allen cited the co-operation of Indiana communities and officials in the "fostering of our plan to harness all citizens in the common war effort is largely responsible for this desirable result." The letter is as follows:

"Your co-operation for the last two years in the Indiana Plan of Bi-Racial Co-operation has resulted in the mobilization and utilization in the war effort of many thousand colored workers with varied skills. In addition to furnishing much needed manpower for the maintenance of our production lines at full capacity, the integration of these loyal Americans into the war effort has increased civilian morale and made for finer relations between our citizens.

Disturbances Elsewhere

"In recent weeks we have witnessed regrettable racial disturbances in various parts of our country. These disturbances have caused the slowing down of vital war production at a time when a 100 per cent effort on the home front is vitally necessary to the continuance of the steady march of our armed forces toward victory on the battlefield.

"These disturbances have been attributed to various causes: subversive influences, hoodlums, immigration of new people, inadequate housing, etc. Regardless of the cause, incidents of this character lend active aid and comfort to the enemy by loss of production and lowering of morale.

"We have had no disturbances of this character in Indiana and many feel that the active co-operation of yourself and others in the fostering of our plan to harness all citizens in the common war effort is largely responsible for this desirable result. When people learn to work together or to get around a table and discuss mutual problems, reason always replaces passion. We must continue that pattern in Indiana.

Urge Program Continue

"The Governor, the State Defense Council, the American Federation of Labor, the CIO and colored leaders join the writer in urging that you and other members of the bi-racial committee of your community continue your program of discussion and cooperation in the solution of any labor or civic problems which might arise in your community. It is especially urged that the community be warned to disregard all rumors or gossip which tend to cause friction between white and colored citizens. All civic groups and the press should join in emphasizing the necessity of our winning the war and the constructive efforts being put forth by all citizens. Any trouble spots which your local committee is unable to handle can be reported to this office, which will be glad to lend you all possible assistance.

"There is only one enemy for us to fight; that is the tottering Axis. Let's give Hitler and Tojo 'the works' and each other cooperation. 'God made us neighbors. Let justice make us friends.'"

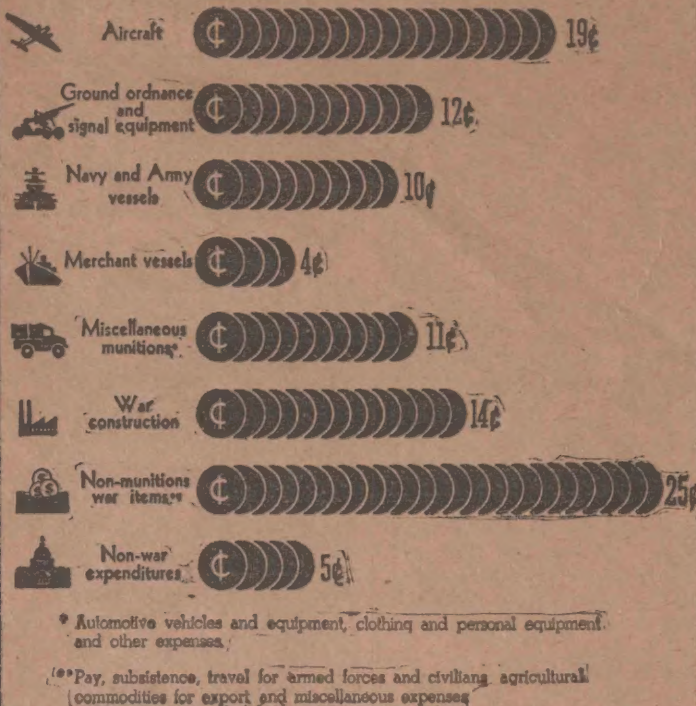
ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH

It didn't happen in Indiana—BUT According to United Press, Air Raid Warden Philip Steinberg of Pasadena, Cal., was so intent on seeing that everyone else had extinguished their lights during a recent blackout test that he made a \$250 oversight on his own account.

Steinberg left an illuminated sign ablaze in his furniture store window in violation of dimout regulations and a \$250 fine resulted.

YOUR TAX- AND BOND-DOLLAR

HOW THE GOVERNMENT SPENDS IT
(First Half of 1943)



Bi-Racial Plan Opens Door For Indiana Negroes to Aid In United States War Effort

By J. Chester Allen

(J. Chester Allen, Negro Activities Co-ordinator for the Indiana State Defense Council, is an attorney in South Bend. A member of the Indiana House of Representatives in the 1939 session, he served on the Public Morals, Judiciary B and Criminal Code Committees. From 1933 to 1936 he was County Poor Attorney for St. Joseph County. He has served as Negro Activities Co-ordinator for the State Defense Council since June 1, 1941, when he was appointed by Governor Henry F. Schricker.)

The opportunity of the colored citizens of Indiana to help their country win this war has been greatly enhanced by the operation of the Indiana Plan of Bi-Racial Co-operation. With a Negro member of the State Defense Council, Dr. Theodore Cable, of Indianapolis, the writer and other Negro members of the staff of the State Council, setting the example, sixteen local defense councils now have Negro representatives included on their staffs.

The Governor, the State Chamber of Commerce, and leaders of organized labor, civic, religious and Negro groups have joined hands in a fine gesture of Democracy for the mobilization and utilization of the total manpower of the Hoosier state, black as well as white, for the production of implements of war and the maintenance of civilian morale.

Take Battle Stations

First, Negro laborers, next Negro workers of semi-skilled and skilled abilities, and now Negro women have successfully and successfully taken their battle stations on the production front. Negroes have staged war bond rallies in several cities and are participating by the thousands in pay roll deduction plans for the purchase of war bonds. They are organized and participating in nutrition programs, Red Cross activities, civilian auxiliary police, air-raid wardens, women's auxiliaries, and many other phases of civilian defense. Negro women have done a splendid job in providing facilities and entertainment for Negro soldiers. Many young colored women of the state have enlisted in the WAC's.

The co-operation of Negro and white citizens of Columbus, Franklin and Indianapolis has resulted in the designation of Camp Atterbury by the Negro press as the best in the country with respect to race relations. Negro soldiers of Camp Atterbury now are assured of hospitality, recreation and accommodations in these communities because of the intelligent planning done by public-spirited white and colored citizens prior to their arrival.

This spring the Negro press of Indiana, led by the Indianapolis Recorder, staged a concerted drive in co-operation with this office for the reduction of absenteeism among Negro war workers.

Aided in Flood Work

This spring the fourth of a series of progress reports, entitled "Job Opportunities for Negroes," was published by the State Council and distributed among employers, civic and labor groups.

During this spring's flood Negro

members of civilian defense units did admirable work in the assisting and sheltering of flood victims.

Negroes have planted thousands of victory gardens and now are canning fruits and vegetables against next winter's possible food shortage.

Negro clergymen and civic leaders have tackled the problem of juvenile delinquency which, because of war conditions, have made increased inroads into the ranks of Negro youth as well as white youth. With meager funds and few facilities much constructive work has been done to provide healthier and wholesome recreation for Negro youth.

Provisions have been and are being made in strategic areas of the state for the housing of Negro immigrant war workers. Negro citizens patriotically have opened their homes to these workers until suitable public housing could be arranged.

Gets Certificate of Merit

For this excellent piece of pioneering work in the field of race relations, the Indiana State Defense Council is the proud recipient of a certificate of merit presented by the National Office of Civilian Defense.

Because of this healthy atmosphere of co-operation and understanding in which leaders of colored and white citizens of our state have been working together for more than two years, Indiana has been spared the racial disturbances which have occurred recently in many parts of the country with their consequent loss of vital war production, lives, property and morale. Much credit is due Negro citizens all over the state who voluntarily and at personal sacrifice have been working in fostering better understanding of racial problems among their people. Indiana has blazed a new trail in the field of race relations which might well be used as a pattern in these localities where old pre-Pearl Harbor attitudes still flourish in the soil of hate and misunderstanding to the ham-stringing of our war effort. When people learn to work together or to get around a table and discuss mutual

Parents Laud Gordon, Hobby

(Continued from page 1)

Most of the foreign broadcasts, which are broadcast in the English language, are loaded with propaganda, Mr. Gordon says. This he disregards in notifying parents. To date, he has received only one reply in which a mother was skeptical. She was most appreciative, but supposed that the Nazis would starve her boy to death before the war is over.

One young American boy broadcast from Berlin, asking his sweetheart to wait for him until the war is over. Mr. Gordon notified the young lady in Spokane, Wash., and received assurances by return mail that she would wait "no matter how long the war lasts."

Mr. Gordon feels that he is amply repaid for his trouble by the many letters of thanks he receives. As one mother wrote him, "It is a patriotic service for which I can never thank you enough."

Actual Fire Features Test

An actual fire emergency which arose at the height of the "red" signal featured Johnson County's fourth Civilian Defense wartime blackout Aug. 16 as the county joined 12 others in the Columbus communications district for a blackout involving more than a quarter million Hoosiers from central Indiana to the Ohio River.

The fire broke out on Franklin's north side during the excitement of seven simulated emergency incidents previously outlined on a split-second schedule by the local OCD force.

A small building burst into flames during the "red" signal, and fire equipment was dispatched to the scene to extinguish the blaze.

James A. Waggener, Johnson County civilian defense director, said the blackout test appeared to have been equally as well carried out as the July 27 county-wide blackout. Air raid wardens covering the Franklin business district reported that compliance with regulations was better than it had been during any previous test.

problems, reason always displaces passion. We will continue that pattern in Indiana not only during this emergency, but also in the solution of any post-war problems which might arise.

ON THE INDIANA FOOD FRONT

While the majority of Indiana's Victory Gardeners now are busy canning the fruits of their summer's labors for consumption next winter, reports still come in concerning heavy and unusual yields.

Up in Elkhart the Charles R. Ocker family has been eating vegetables from a garden on half a city lot and also have canned 70 quarts of string beans, tomatoes, carrots, kraut and beets. They also have stored carrots. They still have lima beans, turnips, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage and radishes in their garden, the first they've had in 20 years.

Other Elkhart families are harvesting potatoes, corn, pickles, mangoes, spinach and other vegetables.

There has been much boasting around the police and Central fire stations in Elkhart about Victory Gardens set out last spring by members of the two departments. First real proof to back up any of the extravagant claims was furnished recently by Patrolman John W. Geerts who brought in a truckload of 60 twenty-pound baskets of large red-ripe tomatoes and 50 dozen cucumbers. The produce brought top prices at Elkhart groceries.

At the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, workers went in for production of vegetables during their free time. Scenes reminiscent of the summer of 1940, when the 13,000-acre tract was farmland, are recurring daily

Post-War CD Work Foreseen

(Continued from page 1)

That there is a place for the Civilian Defense organization in community life during peacetime has been shown beyond question in the services given by Civilian Defense units during floods, tornadoes, fires and other disasters throughout the nation, Gen. Grant said.

450 Attend School

The Indiana State Fire School, a three-day fire prevention and fire protection planning session, was conducted jointly by Purdue University, the State Fire Marshal Department, the Indiana Inspection Bureau with the Indiana Firemen's Association, Indiana Fire Chiefs Association, Indiana Industrial and Volunteer Firemen's Association, State Defense Council and other organizations cooperating. The program attracted more than 450 Indiana firemen and auxiliary fire unit officials.

Special emphasis, throughout the program, was placed upon wartime fire protection and fire fighting, with the climax coming with the presentation of "Action Overhead," an elaborate spectacle depicting what might happen during an air attack on Indianapolis. The show was presented the night of Aug. 19 before an overflow audience at Victory Field, home of the Indianapolis Indians baseball team, by the traveling unit of the Air Raid Protection School of the Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army, and was sponsored by the Indianapolis and Marion County Civilian Defense Councils.

Flight Training School

Opened by Indiana Wing

The Indiana Wing, Civil Air Patrol, opened its flight training school officially August 10 at Sky Patrol Field, under supervision of Capt. Dewey C. McClellan. Ground school instruction and flight training, qualifying students for private pilot license now is available to all Indiana CAP members released by national headquarters.

Maj. Walker W. Winslow, wing commander, said that the estimated time required for obtaining a private pilot license is 30 days, including a minimum of eight hours' dual and 35 hours' solo flying.

CAP members requiring instruction should apply through their unit commander to wing headquarters, giving name, address, release approval, hours logged, instruction required, and date applicant desires to report, Maj. Winslow said.

as harvests of corn, tomatoes, summer squash, potatoes, lettuce and a variety of other vegetables produced within the reservation provide balanced diets for workers and their families.

Plots of land were made available, with the approval of the War Department, for planting crops in an area which is segregated from the vast industrial activities of the ordnance plant. Many of the gardeners are canning and dehydrating foods for winter use. Others are storing their produce in locker plants in nearby towns.

Mrs. Elza Wenner of Elkhart recently pulled a 9-pound, 12-ounce turnip from her Victory Garden, after watching the vegetable grow from volunteer seed for seven weeks. Mrs. Wenner said the turnip grew in her potato patch where turnips had been planted in 1942. The root measured 23 inches in circumference and 6½ inches long. More than 10 clusters of leaves grew out of the root, some 25 inches long.

Twenty-five cents' worth of seed produced 750 muskmelons in less than three months in the Victory Garden of George E. Lash of Elkhart. Mr. Lash gave most of the melons to friends. None were sold.

Howard county reports that more than 6,000 plots were cultivated intensively during the summer and that preserving and canning now is in order.

ADVISORY COUNCIL GUIDES POLICY OF SDC



Members of the Advisory Defense Council of the Indiana State Defense Council are shown above. The Advisory Council, as established by the Indiana State Defense Act (amended by the 1943 Legislature) "shall consist of not to exceed ten members who shall be appointed by the Governor. Said members are to be so appointed as to be representative of business, labor, agriculture, municipalities, women, war veterans, consumers and of such other groups as the Governor may determine essential to the defense program for the State of Indiana."

Seated (left to right) are Hassil E. Schenck, of Lebanon, President of the Indiana Farm Bureau, representing agriculture; Powers Hapgood, of Indianapolis, Regional Director, CIO; Governor Henry F. Schrieker; Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council, and Mrs. George W. Jaqua, of Winchester, Indiana Federation of Clubs, representing women.

Standing (left to right) are Charles B. Enlow, of Evansville, representing business; Thurman A. Bidinger, of Marion, state senator; W. Vincent Youckey, Mayor of Crown Point, representing municipalities; Walter H. Maehling, of Terre Haute, state representative; Alex E. Gordon, of Indianapolis, Legislative Chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Dr. Theodore Cable, of Indianapolis, representing Negroes, and John A. Watkins, of Bloomfield, representing veterans.

CADET NURSE CORPS SET UP

Newest of the women's uniformed groups is the United States Cadet Nurse Corps, set up to revive interest of young women in enlistment as student nurses.

The Bolton Act, signed by President Roosevelt June 15, will provide student nurses with a distinctive uniform and insignia. This legislation also permits the government to give accredited institutions the funds to pay room, board, tuition and fees for nurse trainees and to give them a stipend of \$15 a month for the first nine months of training, with a gradual increase.

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Grant County Go-Getters Get Job Done—Seek a New Assignment

(Continued from page 1)

have regular jobs to carry out during the day work for Civilian Defense at night. They are interested.

Excellent Co-operation

Also contributing to the success of Civilian Defense in Grant County is the excellent co-operation received from business and civic organizations, merchants, factories and newspapers.

An illustration of this was during the license plate collection drive this spring. Factories, plants and business houses made it their own business to collect front license plates from the cars of employees, bundle them into bundles of ten and to deliver them to a central collection station. Filling stations co-operated in the same manner.

The Greater Marion Association has contributed several newspaper advertisements in color to Civilian Defense. In a recent "Cook Book Edition" of the *Marion Chronicle-Tribune*, three full pages were sponsored for Civilian Defense by business firms of the city, copy for which was written by Mrs. Hines, a former newspaperwoman.

Expand Salvage Program

Expanding the tin can salvage program, the Grant County Civilian Defense Council has promoted the collection of tin cans from the homes of invalids and aged persons who are unable to process the cans themselves. The cans are brought into the downtown headquarters, 414 South Washington Street, in Marion, and each Saturday morning two or more Girl Scouts come in to headquarters and go to work with the two big can openers there and process the accumulation. Almost 1,500 pounds of tin cans were collected in this manner during the last collection.

The interest in Civilian Defense has stepped up tremendously in the county since headquarters were moved from the Marion City Hall to a store room in the downtown business district. The room, donated to the council for the duration, is a virtual war information center, from which the multitudinous programs of the Council stem.

A large map placed in the center this spring indicated more than 1,300 plots for use by Victory gardeners. All were taken. As many of the gardens were community affairs, community contests were arranged with \$25 war bonds as prizes. As a result there will be very little shortage of food on the home front in Grant County this winter.

Take on Fur Salvage

Another project taken on by the council—entirely on its own—was that of fur salvage to make fur-

lined vests for the Merchant Marine. One hundred and sixty-five pounds of fur were collected for the first shipment. A second shipment now is ready, including several fur coats.

A constant drive to collect money with which to purchase cigarettes for service men nets around \$250 a month. Dogs for Defense, another project taken on, has sent three shipments of 18, 12 and 12 dogs, respectively, and now arrangements have been made to ship six dogs each month to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and another six to Fort Royal, Virginia. A Speakers' Bureau of 35 members is ready to go into action on the War Bond drive. Following up the Victory Garden program, a school on how to store vegetables for the winter was held September 1. These are just a few of the many projects carried on by Grant County.

More and more women are being absorbed into the Civilian Defense program in Grant County. There are an equal number of men and women among the neighborhood leaders, 232 of each, but the women far outdistance the men among the block leaders, 672 to 245.

Program Outlined

One reason programs in Grant County are carried out so successfully is that they never are started in a haphazard manner. Each is outlined all the way through before it is started. Mrs. Hines says that workers have found it usually requires five or six contacts to get a job done properly. But if it takes ten, the contacts are made and the job is done.

Grant County is all ready to go on the War Bond drive. County leaders attended the district meeting at Peru the morning of August 26. A county meeting in Marion already had been called for that same night, and while all the details still were fresh in their minds, the leaders returned, outlined the program and were ready to go to work.

"Work, don't just talk" is the motto of Grant County. It gets things done. As Mrs. Hines puts it—"We don't set any limit on what we are going to do. We try to do everything to help the war effort." That's Grant County—at work.

FIRE GUARD BOOK DELAYED

Due to a delay in printing of the Fire Guard Instructors Manual, organization and training of Fire Guard units will be delayed until the Manual is received. The State Defense Council has been notified by Federal OCD headquarters that the manual probably will not be received until early October.

CD Volunteers To Sell Bonds

(Continued from page 1)

Eugene C. Pulliam, chairman of the Indiana War Finance Committee, are as follows:

Adams, \$1,847,600; Allen, \$24,463,300.
Bartholomew, \$2,498,600; Benton, \$623,400; Blackford, \$498,900; Boone, \$1,211,300; Brown, \$69,700.
Carroll, \$733,300; Cass, \$2,331,800; Clark, \$2,781,400; Clay, \$1,372,600; Clinton, \$2,031,300; Crawford, \$210,400.
Davies, \$1,096,000; Dearborn, \$1,212,000; Decatur, \$939,400; DeKalb, \$1,135,500; Delaware, \$5,313,400; Dubois, \$1,037,400.
Elkhart, \$4,274,700.
Fayette, \$1,289,000; Floyd, \$1,249,100; Fountain, \$823,100; Franklin, \$610,300; Fulton, \$582,000.
Gibson, \$1,039,500; Grant, \$2,908,100; Greene, \$939,300.
Hamilton, \$1,152,700; Hancock, \$775,500; Harrison, \$426,600; Hendricks, \$833,700; Henry, \$1,685,100; Howard, \$1,876,200; Huntington, \$1,357,600.
Jackson, \$1,223,100; Jasper, \$741,500; Jay, \$1,223,600; Jefferson, \$930,500; Jennings, \$559,300; Johnson, \$1,063,100.
Knox, \$1,527,900; Kosciusko, \$1,586,100.
LaGrange, \$399,700; Lake, \$14,931,200; Laporte, \$5,430,400; Lawrence, \$1,217,900.
Madison, \$5,697,700; Marion, \$69,989,600; Marshall, \$1,351,400; Martin, \$209,300; Miami, \$1,774,400; Monroe, \$1,790,600; Montgomery, \$2,429,900; Morgan, \$616,900.
Newton, \$716,300; Noble, \$1,088,300.
Ohio, \$229,500; Orange, \$418,500; Owen, \$284,900.
Parke, \$511,600; Perry, \$592,300; Pike, \$529,700; Porter, \$1,225,000; Posey, \$981,200; Pulaski, \$636,500; Putnam, \$995,700.
Randolph, \$1,420,900; Ripley, \$1,385,800; Rush, \$1,068,500.
St. Joseph, \$16,518,800; Scott, \$230,700; Shelby, \$1,134,200; Spencer, \$380,400; Starke, \$522,700; Steuben, \$569,200; Sullivan, \$546,200; Switzerland, \$235,900.
Tippecanoe, \$4,467,300; Tipton, \$983,500.
Union, \$476,000.
Vanderburg, \$14,660,200; Vermillion, \$598,400; Vigo, \$6,731,900.
Wabash, \$1,210,800; Warren, \$269,300; Warrick, \$599,800; Washington, \$513,200; Wayne, \$4,347,300; Wells, \$915,300; White, \$649,500; Whitley, \$925,800.

Many counties already have started laying the foundation for the concentrated drive.

In Wells County, one woman in each block of the urban municipalities has been assigned to do the canvassing. These women will leave literature at each home and explain the importance of the drive. Air Raid Wardens and Bond chairmen for the various townships and zones will make follow-up calls to take subscriptions.

Floyd and Clark Counties are working together on the drive. At a meeting in New Albany, plans were made for the concentrated campaign. Grant County also has laid the foundation for its drive. Other counties have held meetings, reports on which arrived too late for this edition.

Mrs. George W. Jaqua, State Director of the Women's Division of the State Defense Council, and Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, chairman of the Women's Division of the Indiana War Finance Committee, are working together on a program for participation of women in the campaign.

Aside from their work as canvassers, women of the War Finance Committees also will be used as "checkers" or "follow-up" personnel, urging those who have not completed their subscriptions by September 25 to do so immediately.

State-Wide Radio Program

A state-wide radio program to be broadcast from all Indiana stations from 9:30 to 10 o'clock the night of September 8 will launch the Third War Loan drive. The broadcast will start in Indianapolis, then pick up at Gary, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Evans-

Nutrition Council Secretary Named

Mrs. Isabelle Meissel Doyle, a Civil Service employee of the Food Distribution Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, has assumed the duties of executive secretary of the Indiana State Nutrition Council. Mrs. Doyle is one of 48 such workers now being made available to state nutrition councils through federal funds.

Trained in home economics at Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Mrs. Doyle has had varied experience to fit her for this work. For two years she taught vocational home economics in a township school in Sullivan County and did 4-H Club work during the summer months.

Resigning to join the field staff of the Purdue Extension Division, she served more than three years as home demonstration agent in Clay and Vanderburg Counties.

The chief duty of the executive secretary is to work with county nutrition committees, to aid chairmen and committee members in planning programs and devising means of bringing the highest level of nutrition to every home in Indiana.

Food Economy Stressed by State Nutrition Council

Preserving food and avoiding waste in the kitchen are being emphasized currently by the Indiana State Nutrition Council. In its program, operated by county committees throughout the state, there is no vacation this summer, for summertime is when nutritionally important foods can be put away for winter months.

Mrs. Clotilde Sanguinet, state nutrition chairman, has marshalled her organization in an all-out drive against food waste. Every device is being used to enlist housewives in the war against filling the garbage pail.

Methods of food preservation now are being disseminated widely, canning demonstrations held, movies shown on the best ways of putting food in jars. County chairmen, at present, are making a survey of canning equipment in the state, particularly of pressure cookers, determining location and availability, either for sale, rent or loan. The data thus collected are to be used by the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as well as by local committees in expediting the preservation of food.

Gary Air Raid Warden Chief Enlists in Marines

Sam J. Bushemi, Chief Air Raid Warden at Gary, has resigned to enlist in the United States Marine Corps. Arthur Herzog, who has served as assistant chief more than a month, has been named by Gary Defense Director C. A. Boughner as Mr. Bushemi's successor.

Mr. Bushemi, 29 years old, was among the first air raid wardens to volunteer and has devoted more than 4,000 hours to the air raid warden service, according to Mr. Boughner.

Everett Miller has been named coordinator of auxiliary police organization and activities for the St. Joseph County Civilian Defense Council, succeeding Wilbert H. Fischer, who resigned recently upon moving from the county. Mr. Miller is a veteran of World War I and is a member of River Park Post No. 303, American Legion.

The first bond, a \$1,000 Series E Bond, will be purchased by a wounded soldier who is recuperating at Billings General Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison, during the broadcast.

The house-to-house canvass in cities and towns and the farm crusade canvass will begin September 9. On that day the Army War Loan show, an exhibition of mechanized equipment and a sham battle to be called "Invasion Minutaire" will begin a tour of 40 Indiana cities.

Several other programs and shows are being planned for tours of other municipalities during the drive and many communities are planning their own special programs.

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THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

SEP 18 1943
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Back
the Attack!
Buy Bonds!

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943

No. 3

50,000 CD WORKERS SELL BONDS

State Victory Scrap Drive Dates Named

Campaign Will Be Either
Oct. 11 to 16 or
Oct. 18 to 23

Frank G. Thompson, WPB executive secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, has announced that the "Hoosier Victory Scrap Bank Campaign" will be held either the week of Oct. 11 to 16 or Oct. 18 to 23 in Indiana.

This is the Indiana version of the national scrap collection for fall, during which 15,000,000 tons of scrap metal is to be collected. Indiana's quota is 150,000 tons—almost twice the goal for the first six months of the year.

Mr. Thompson, in explaining the necessity for the increased quota, said that spring and summer inventories in the yards of waste dealers and mills have not increased and that in many plants the reserve stock is alarmingly low.

Salvage chairmen have been urged to complete all city and town clean-ups during September in order that they can give full time and attention to the county campaign in October.

Trash containing tin cans will not be picked up by Indianapolis collection trucks, according to Luther Tex, city street commissioner. All tin cans should be cut open at both ends, flattened and held until the next tin can salvage collection, which will start Oct. 11.

The Banner-Whitehill Furniture Company of Indianapolis is sponsoring a series of advertisements in Indianapolis newspapers urging housewives to cooperate completely in the salvage program. Attractive, three-column ads have appeared on salvaging waste papers and waste kitchen fats.

FRANKLIN HOT —NOT BOTHERED

In the opinion of Franklin residents there are few other cities in the United States to rival it in defense preparedness.

An alert Franklin, which each night is expecting a "surprise" blackout test, doused lights in various sections of the city the night of Sept. 7 when the fire siren sounded.

It was a false alarm, however, insofar as the blackout was concerned. Not so with the fire. It was the real thing, the department making a run to the residence of Judge Grant Rogers.

Landis Resigns, Takes New Post

James M. Landis, who has guided the Federal OCD programs, Citizens Defense Corps and Citizens Service Corps, since Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York resigned, is leaving OCD to accept a combined diplomatic and economic mission of the Federal government. No announcement has been made (at the time this issue of The Civilian Soldier goes to press) concerning Landis's successor.

FIRST TO GET SERVICE AWARD



The first 4,000-hour service ribbon to be given by the National Office of Civilian Defense to an Indiana volunteer recently was presented to Miss Frances Kearby, former director of the Women's Division of the Marion County Civilian Defense Council, at a special ceremony before members of the Women's Division.

Miss Kearby served continuously in various capacities from the time the Marion County and Indianapolis Civilian Defense Councils opened their office in the Indiana World War Memorial building following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, until July, 1943, when she resigned to accept an appointment as special representative of the American Red Cross to the Indiana Blood Donor Service. During the last year she served as director of the Women's Division. Under her supervision the Women's Division has won national recognition for outstanding achievement in Civilian Defense work.

Mrs. Sheldon Sayles, acting director of the Women's Division in Marion County, is shown above (left) pinning the coveted ribbon award on Miss Kearby.

Lafayette Test To Be Oct. 4-9

Detailed plans for the semi-surprise district blackout of the Lafayette Civilian Defense communications district, between Oct. 4 and 9 were made at a meeting of Civilian Defense officials in Lafayette, Sept. 9. County and city Civilian Defense directors and Citizens Defense Corps officers of nine counties in northwestern Indiana conferred with Robert A. O'Neal, State Civilian Protection Coordinator; Walter Mentzer, State Communications Officer, and C. A. Durrell, liaison officer of the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, in completing plans for the blackout at this meeting.

Counties to participate in this blackout are Benton, Carroll, Cass, Fountain, Montgomery, Newton, Tippecanoe, Warren and White. Civilian Defense officials of each (See page 4, column 5)

Attention! County Directors

Due to the shortage of newspapers, it is necessary that circulation of The Civilian Soldier be held to a minimum. County Civilian Defense Directors are requested to send in immediately a list of key personnel to whom they wish The Civilian Soldier mailed and the number of additional bundle copies they will require, if any.

"B" Books for Wardens

Air raid wardens, while not eligible for "C" ration books, may continue to get "B" books, according to the Office of Price Administration. Volunteers, regularly performing work contributing to the war effort or public welfare, who need supplemental mileage, should have applications certified by some authorized representative of the agency for which the work is being performed.

Spirit of Friendly Competition Sparks Success Of Closely-Knit Vigo County CD Organization

A spirit of friendly competition is the secret behind the success of the closely-knit Civilian Defense organization in Vigo County.

Under the able direction of Dr. H. J. Pierce, Director of the Vigo County Civilian Defense Council, and Wayne Lowe, commander of the Vigo County Civilian Protection Corps, the organization has grown until it now boasts a membership of more than 1,100 certified volunteers.

The Protection Corps, which became active in June, 1942, is the pride of the Vigo County Civilian Defense organization. Under the supervision of Mr. Lowe, this

branch of the service has developed until it now is considered second to none in Indiana in the estimation of State and Federal OCD officials.

Required More Space

Originally, the offices of the Vigo County Council were set up in a small room on South Sixth Street in Terre Haute. The organization grew so rapidly, however, that within a few months it was necessary to have more extensive quarters. The old Telephone Building, a three-story, steel and concrete structure at 120 South Seventh Street, was donated for the use of the Civilian Defense Council and the War Price and Rationing Board.

Unofficial Reports Show Volunteers Making Good In Door-to-Door Drive

Leaders Expect Goal of \$257,000,000 to Be Exceeded
By Sept. 30—Canvassers Concentrate on Subscriptions for "E" Bonds—Special Programs Arranged to Spur Additional Sales During Last Half of Month.

While no official figures were available as this issue of The Civilian Soldier went to press, indications were that more than 50,000 Civilian Defense volunteers were at work in the Third War Loan drive. Unofficial reports from many counties indicate that this vast army of house-to-house visitors is meeting with excellent success in obtaining War Bond purchase pledges from Indiana's 3,500,000 citizens. The goal of \$257,000,000 in War Bond sales is expected to be reached and passed.

Forest Fire Fighter Units To Get Awards

Twenty-three Indiana high schools which have Forest Fire Fighter Service units which actually fought flames in Hoosier woodlands last spring are to be awarded certificates of merit soon, T. E. Shaw, State Coordinator for the Forest Fire Fighter Service and the Office of Civilian Defense, has announced.

Some of these schools, units of which cooperated with the fire organization in the Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation, have fought many fires, one unit being present at 41 fires last spring.

Units which will receive the awards are as follows:

Southwest District—Paoli, Winslow, Stendal, Williams, Dale, Shoals, Loogootee, Ellettsville, Birdseye and Midland High Schools, St. Meinrad Abbey and the Greencastle adult unit.

Others on List

Southeast District—Henryville, Saluda, Nashville, Crothersville, New Middletown, Medora, Dupont, Paragon and North Vernon High Schools, the last group of which has not yet received FFFS-OCD training, and adult units as Nashville and New Albany.

According to Mr. Shaw, training in Indiana high schools is being continued this year with new units being organized in the northeast part of the state. More girls are expected to be enrolled this year. During the summer, several Boy Scout units were given FFFS-OCD training. Up to July 1, more than 3,000 boys and girls had been trained with another 2,000 expected for this year.

From all parts of the state have come reports of large sales through the house-to-house canvass conducted by block leaders, air raid wardens, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen and other groups of Civilian Defense workers. One man in Marion County sold \$50,000 worth of bonds the first night and came back with a \$25,000 sale the next. From Vigo County comes the report of one man selling \$170,000 worth of bonds the first night.

Ready for Task

Originally, the task of Civilian Defense workers was to sell "E" bonds only, with sales to individuals through the house-to-house canvass. Apparently these workers were not satisfied to make small sales only and, in many instances, have prevailed upon businessmen to make their purchases at home.

That Civilian Defense workers were ready for the task assigned them has been apparent from the start. Following the 13 district meetings in August, county directors and other leaders set out to set up an organization that not only would reach the established goal, but would exceed it. The majority of counties didn't wait until Sept. 9 to get started on the drive, but proceeded to get their programs lined up immediately.

Follow-Up Work Starts

Now that the concentrated drive of Sept. 9 to 16 has been completed, there remains much follow-up work to be done. Subscriptions which have not been completed must be checked and the subscribers urged to buy their bonds before Sept. 30. This work will be carried out by the women's division of both the Indiana War Finance Committee and the Civilian Defense organization. Counties which have not reached their quota of "E" bond sales—the major objective of the Third War Loan drive—will concentrate on making additional individual sales.

Waits Day Too Long To Harvest Melon Crop

Mrs. Theresa Torok, 75 years old, of Elkhart nursed along her Victory Garden all summer, working among the vegetables nearly every day and pumping and carrying water to the patch. She reaped a good harvest of vegetables during the summer and had her watermelon crop to the "eating" stage.

The day she was ready to harvest that delicious crop she found that 30 melons, all the ripe ones, had been taken from the garden. Whoever stole them, besides walking all over the vines, plugged at least one and found it to be immature. It's still in the garden along with a few small melons, that the thief apparently thought not worth the taking.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN McDERMED, Editor

Vol. I

September 18, 1943

No. 3

HEROES IN STORE CLOTHES

By CLARENCE A. JACKSON

It was a cold day in January, 1942, when 92 county Civilian Defense directors received telegrams asking them to send representatives to Indianapolis 48 hours later prepared to accept the responsibility of rationing tires the day following the Indianapolis meeting. This now historic meeting was held Jan. 4, 1942. Tire rationing started the next day. No one knew much about the job except that it was a "must." The attack on Pearl Harbor was less than a month old. The little yellow rats not only had knocked out a good hunk of our navy, but had clipped the isolationists on the chin for the count of 10.

Too many millions of our citizens—who listlessly had been watching England, Canada, Norway, Belgium, Finland, Poland, Greece, Russia, Germany, Italy, France, China, Japan and the Balkans slugging it out on foreign fronts—hopefully had adopted the philosophy of Popeye's Wimpy—"Let's you and him fight." America at last was awake, and upon awakening, found its rubber supplies and all they meant to the American economy, gone.

Well, a lot has happened since then to everyone—to everyone's family and to everyone's plans. What has happened in connection with the rationing program in Indiana can't be kept out of the history books—county, state and national—when the historians pick up their pens and pencils.

At this historic January, 1942, meeting, 98 tire rationing boards were organized, with 294 volunteer members. Today, there are 125 War Price and Rationing Boards functioning in Indiana with more than 2,000 volunteer members. Of the 294 original members of the tire rationing boards, 174 or 64 per cent still are serving in the War Price and Rationing Boards. Sixty-five per cent of the original board chairmen still are on the job.

The rationing board personnel has had 21 months of active service practically every day and night on this home front. They are the ones who have saved the rationing program despite the false starts and fumbling of the national leaders. They are the ones who had some justification, if anyone did, to quit—but they didn't! They are the ones who had to make some sense out of the nonsensical early fumbling of the program.

Today, rationing is no more pleasant or popular than ever, but under new national leadership it gradually is becoming more sensible and more practically administered. The original "Four Horsemen" of OPA—Henderson, Hamm, Ginsburg and Galbraith—quickly became four spavined horsemen. They have moved on to pastures where their stumbling will not be so disastrous to the war effort—we hope.

With the exception of Lake County, which remains under the jurisdiction of the Chicago OPA office, Indiana within the last week again has been brought under one state administrative office. This means that the state administrative personnel can make better use of all the facilities of the state's governmental and civic organizations. It means a distinct defeat of the federalists who want to break up state lines and duplicate or eradicate state facilities and destroy state's rights, as they tried so desperately to do in Indiana. Their original plans were that Indiana would report to four different offices—Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville and Indianapolis. The new OPA administration in Washington stopped this crowd dead in its tracks, after they had succeeded in 50 per cent of their destructive program, and fired the whole crowd with applause from a grateful nation.

The new plan of one administrative office in Indiana will make possible a more coordinated service in administration with a minimum of expense and irritation to the public. The rent control offices, which until recently had been an entirely separate unit, now are a part of the administrative responsibility of the one state office. Many of the rent offices throughout the state will be utilized as the headquarters for OPA personnel who will service Indiana communities.

The name of every man and woman who has, is, and in the future, will serve on Indiana's War Price and Rationing Boards—along with many others serving as civilian soldiers—will have a prominent place in the recorded history of Indiana's second world war effort. Let's all help them in every way we can. Let's give them as many pats on the back and as few kicks in the pants as our usual sour dispositions will permit.

Let's give the new crowd at OPA in Washington the benefit of most of our doubts. We don't know them personally, but they look like our kind of folks—and while we are advocating love, kisses and forgiveness, let's include Jim Strickland, Indiana's OPA director, and his entire staff, who really have been doing a swell job—sometimes under almost impossible conditions. Yes sir, those recent changes in people and policies of OPA sort of put us in a Pollyanna mood. Let's help OPA all we can—thereby helping ourselves to Victory.

TRAIN HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

Approximately 25,000 high school boys between the ages of 17 and 18 will be enrolled in an army specialized program and sent to school at selected colleges and universities. The reserve program will be limited

ed to those volunteers who received qualifying scores on the pre-induction test given last April and to those who qualify in similar tests in the future, the next of which is scheduled for early November. Local school superintendents will have complete information.

Child Homes Need Licenses

Indiana Law Passed to Safeguard Children, Guardians

By MISS BERNICE ORCHARD,
Executive Secretary,
State Committee on the Care of
Children in Wartime

Many children whose fathers and mothers both are employed are being cared for during the day by neighbors and friends of the family. This usually is a satisfactory arrangement because the children remain in their own neighborhood and with persons they know well.

However, according to Indiana law, any home outside his own or that of a relative, in which a child receives care, should be licensed by the State Department of Public Welfare. Most of these persons are not violating the law knowingly. If they were informed about it they willingly would make application for a license at their County Department of Public Welfare.

To Safeguard Children

The law was passed a number of years ago to safeguard children and those persons who wish to look after them. Occasionally people take children into their homes to exploit them. Sometimes they wish to make money and are so concerned about that side of the situation they fail to give the children proper food and care. Because of this, the Indiana Legislature passed a law requiring persons who care for children to obtain a license. The license means that such persons have shown satisfactorily that they have the facilities and the ability to give children the care and training they need. It should ease the anxiety of parents to know that their children are in licensed homes while they are at work.

The license is obtained without charge. Application is made to the County Department of Public Welfare. A call is made in the home and a few references are contacted by a worker from the County Welfare Department. If the home is found to be satisfactory, a report is sent to the State Department of Public Welfare, which issues the license, which must be renewed every year.

Want Best Care Possible

The State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime is anxious that every child whose parents are employed receive the best care possible. The increase in juvenile delinquency reported on all sides brings home emphatically how important it is that no child be allowed to run the streets unsupervised. Child care centers are being established in many cities so that groups of children can be supervised while their mothers work. These centers also must be licensed unless they are under the auspices of public schools. It is hoped that the information that a license is required to care for children in private homes will be circulated widely and that those persons caring for children will be urged to obtain a license, assuring the children's parents and the community that the children are receiving good care.

Tin encases the emergency sulphur ointments which protect the wounded soldier from infection.

KID SALVAGE



"HE SAYS HE WANTS TO TRADE THEM FOR A WAR BOND!"

Here and There in Indiana CD

In a special War Bond sales campaign for the purchase of an anti-aircraft gun and mount, LaPorte County went "over the top." The gun and mount were purchased from the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company at LaPorte.

In a special ceremony Aug. 21, a plaque, bearing the inscription "90 M M Anti-Aircraft Gun presented to the United States Army by the Citizens of LaPorte County, Indiana, Through the Purchase of War Bonds," was welded to the side of the gun.

William Roberts, former sophomore at the University of Notre Dame, now is out of school—at the University's request. It seems that all was quiet in St. Edward's Hall on the campus during the recent South Bend district blackout test when a firecracker exploded. It reverberated through the building like a two-ton blockbuster. As a result Mr. Roberts was busted by the University.

During the same blackout a baby was born at Rensselaer. The doctor, informed that the restrictions might be waived for such an emergency, said nothing doing. "I've delivered babies in the dark before," he said. "Guess I can do it again." He did.

Appointment of Frank Krutchen, supervisor of plant protection at the Delco Remy Foundry at Bedford, as Lawrence County plant protection officer has been announced by Robert Shoulty, director of the Lawrence County Civilian Defense Council. Mr. Krutchen's duties in his new post will be to organize Lawrence County industries for protection against sabotage, Mr. Shoulty said. Representatives of various industries in the county will be requested to serve on a committee with Mr. Krutchen. Mr. Shoulty said that the committee would plan classes of instruction against sabotage. The FBI, Indiana State Police and the State Fire Marshal's office are cooperating.

Four of six zone conferences for municipal water works personnel and Civilian Defense officials for further planning of Civilian Defense preparation have been held since Sept. 8. Two more are to be held next week.

Meetings were held Sept. 8 at Dunes State Park, Sept. 9 at Lebanon, Sept. 14 at Warsaw and Sept. 15 at Camp Atterbury. Additional meetings will be Sept. 22 in the Louisville Cement Company Community House at Speeds, and Sept. 23 at Bicknell. Plant operation under wartime conditions and protective planning are being stressed at the conferences.

An air raid warning control progress report for the Fifth Warning Area from the War Department states that "Indiana leads the field (for the Fifth Warning Area) in speedy telephone alerting. The sequence call system adopted for the Sub-Area Warning Center and the eight District Warning Centers is a model arrangement and the results as shown in the Sub-Area and District reports are highly commendable."

Johnson County, under Civilian Defense Director James A. Waggener, didn't wait for the Third War Loan to begin stimulating sales of War Bonds and Stamps. The organization launched a campaign Aug. 11 for the sale of \$300,000 in War Bonds before Oct. 1 to be used in the purchase of a memorial bomber in honoring Johnson County's six war dead. Several thousand residents thronged the county fairgrounds to witness the greatest military show ever staged in the county, presented with the cooperation of troops of Company A of the 608th Tank Destroyer Battalion from Camp Atterbury and Army Air Force personnel and planes from Freeman Field at Seymour. Mr. Waggener reports that approximately \$250,000 in War Bond sales had been made up to the start of the Third War Loan.

Section winners of the Allen County Victory Garden Council and the Junior Chamber of Commerce Victory Garden contest have been announced. Approximately 450 gardens were judged. Joe Williams, 13 years old, was the youngest entrant, and William G. Miller, 83, was the oldest.

The Harrison County Civilian Defense Council has sent out a call for more women to help fold bandages and other surgical dressings for use of the Medical division of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

A new plan for training of auxiliary police under direction of Walter G. Holt, chief instructor, has been announced by Harry E. Yockey, Indianapolis Director of Civilian Defense. Men who have missed training in one or more subjects may be reinstated under the new plan. Auxiliary police candidates can determine what subjects necessary for their graduation have been missed and make up the deficiencies by attending any of the zone classes now being conducted or to be formed in the future.

A Constitution Day committee appointed by Col. W. H. Unversaw, Howard County Civilian Defense Director, arranged an interesting program for observance of the day (See on page 4, column 1)

SPRIT OF COMPETITION SPARKS VIGO COUNTY



This attractive booth was set up at the Vigo County Fair by the Vigo County Civilian Defense Council. The booth, featuring fire equipment loaned to the Council by the Federal Government, was visited by many interested persons during the course of the exposition.

(Continued from page 1)

Officer for the Civilian Defense Council. In addition to the control board, the center is fitted with maps, charts, a complete system of telephones, radio and other equipment.

Classes Organized

Immediately after moving into the new quarters, classes were organized, covering all phases of the Civilian Protection Corps work. More than 1,000 interested citizens have completed their courses of training in these classes and have taken an active part in community activities and problems.

The Protection Corps received its first practical experience Dec. 10, 1942, when an Army airplane crashed within the city limits of Terre Haute, killing two fliers from George Field, Illinois. Within seven minutes after receiving the emergency call, Lieut. Albert Foster, head of the Auxiliary Police, and several of his men were on the scene, remaining on duty until the Army took over. The Vigo County Civilian Defense Council later received a citation of merit from the Fifth Region OCD for the capable manner in which the task was carried out.

In May of this year, a greater disaster bore down upon the community when the Wabash River rose to its highest flood stage in 31 years. For endless hours the Civilian Protection Corps turned out in relays, working night and day to keep the swollen waters within their confines. An example of how quickly the organization acted in the emergency was when Mr. Lowe received a call at 4 o'clock in the morning for 150 men to help hold the Conover Levee. Within 35 minutes, 134 men were on the job. Although many hundreds of acres were inundated, the levee was held, saving hundreds of homes and lives in Terre Haute. The labors of the Civilian Defense workers were shared by Army troops and civilians.

Not All Unpleasant

However, all Civilian Defense activities in the county have not been connected with such unpleasant emergencies. Last May the council sponsored a play, "The Heart of a City," produced by student of Indiana State Teachers College, under the direction of Prof. Robert W. Masters of that institution, who also is an air raid warden.

On July 4, 5 and 6, an entertaining and instructive show, "Bombs Over America," was presented, resulting in stimulated interest in Civilian Defense in the county. The Civil Air Patrol staged an Air Show on Aug. 8 and the Civilian Defense Council set up an interesting booth at the Vigo County Fair Aug. 28 to Sept. 3, which attracted wide attention.

A successful dimout was held June 6 and on July 6 the county participated in a nine-county district blackout, which also was highly successful.

An intensive War Bond drive was carried out in the county under the direction of Chief Assistant Air Raid Warden John D. Kenlay and 800 certified air raid wardens. All other Civilian Protection Corps

also cooperated in the drive under the direction of the wardens. In conjunction with the drive, a house-to-house canvass was made during which 25,000 instructional placards, setting forth specific blackout regulations, were distributed. The placards were donated by Antone Hulman, Jr., chairman of the Vigo County War Finance Committee.

No Block Leader System

Due to the efficiency with which the Civilian Protection Corps is functioning, the Vigo County organization has not found it necessary to set up a block leader system. Programs ordinarily conducted by the block leaders are divided among the various Protection Corps which compete with one another to see which can carry out its assignments most efficiently.

So thoroughly has the Civilian Defense organization "sold" itself to the people of Vigo County that there is no lack of cooperation on the part of business, civic and other leaders in lending support to the many programs carried out.

Among such support is a six months' advertising program sponsored by the Terre Haute Gas Corporation and the Indiana Gas & Chemical Corporation. These concerns sponsored a series of six billboard advertisements in color, each of which "salutes" some division of the Civilian Defense organization. In addition to the billboard ads, three quarter-page ads were inserted in the Terre Haute newspapers each week during the period, which were linked with the billboard ads and outlining some of the various programs carried out by division saluted.

Also cooperating with the Civilian Defense Council is the Terre Haute Auto Club which, with the Blaikie Motor Company, the Downtown Chevrolet Sales, Inc., and the Rousch Motor Company, Inc., has ordered 630 special license plates to be used on the front of Civilian Protection Corps cars in place of the regular plates which were donated to the salvage program. The special licenses are on a white background with the corps insignia in color. Plates have been ordered for 300 air raid wardens, 100 auxiliary police, 40 nurses aides, 30 drivers, 10 messengers, 30 staff, 50 emergency medical, 50 auxiliary firemen, 10 bomb reconnaissance agents and 10 gas officers.

Fine Tin Can Program

Among the most successful projects of the Vigo County Civilian Defense Council is that of tin can collection. This task, under the direction of C. J. Kolsem, tin can salvage chairman, has proved so efficient that O. G. Underwood of the Metal & Thermit Corporation at East Chicago, tin can processors, has written Frank G. Thompson, executive secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, that Terre Haute might well serve as a national model for cities of its size in the collection and processing of tin cans.

In a special ceremony Sept. 21, volunteer service ribbon awards for 500 hours' service will be presented to 80 members of the aux-

Delaware County Makes Good Use Of Radio Facilities

With the complete cooperation of Radio Station WLBC at Muncie, Delaware County has made much use of this medium for putting Civilian Defense programs before the public.

Members of the Citizens Service Corps Radio Group, the majority of whom are members of the Muncie Civic Theater, since July 24, 1942, have been broadcasting a weekly program, "Sam At War," using script sent out by the Regional OCD. Once, when the script was late, two members of this group, Jean Poull and Irene Belcher, wrote an original script which was broadcast locally twice. This script later was accepted by the Regional office for broadcast over 78 stations in the mid-west. Due to a decreased budget, it has been necessary to end the "Sam At War" series.

Makes Weekly Broadcast

Robert Poorman, Civilian Defense reporter for Delaware County, has been broadcasting over WLBC every Thursday night since July 24, 1942, using a script supplied by the Regional Office. This script also has been discontinued, but Mr. Poorman has agreed to write his own script and continue his 15-minute broadcasts. The program is given at 6:30 every Thursday night over a wave-length of 1340 kilocycles.

Mrs. Poull, Delaware County Radio Chairman, has inaugurated a series of three weekly programs dealing with local problems of interest to women, such as tomato canning, waste fat salvage and tin salvage.

Through radio, air-minded Delaware County also is Civilian Defense minded.

Gas Booklets Shipped

The State Defense Council has begun shipment of the publication, "Notes on City Gas for Air Raid Wardens," to all County Civilian Defense directors of counties in which gas utilities, either municipal or privately owned are operated.

The publication, for study and use by air raid wardens, has been allocated on a pro rata population basis. It is suggested that chief air raid wardens be supplied with copies of this booklet as soon as possible in order that plans for the use of same in further training of wardens may be made in advance of receipt of the full quota.

iliary police corps who served during the Vigo County Fair. This will be the first group from Vigo County to be presented with the awards. Others who now are eligible will receive theirs soon.

Vigo County is a graphic illustration of what the American spirit of friendly competition, linked with cooperation as an organization and a little salesmanship can do to make the Civilian Defense program work.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA,
Director, Women's Division,
Indiana State Defense Council

THIS is to be your column—the story of your interests and your activities. In this column will be printed accounts of the many worthwhile things you are doing in your various communities—the things we want others to know and do.

We know that women continue to play important roles in the Civilian Defense program. They always have been a strong motivating influence in community life. Now an even greater task has been assigned to them. The responsibilities and problems of community leadership are falling on the shoulders of the women as the men who formerly held those positions are called into the service of the nation. So we look to you—the Block Leaders, the Neighborhood Leaders and all women, in whatever capacity you may serve—to live and act so that your communities may be strengthened and equipped through accurate information to meet any emergency which may arise in these days of war stress—and during the period of reconstruction and rehabilitation that will come with peace.

That our women have gone into the Third War Loan campaign with serious acceptance of all it demands of them is evident from several meetings I have attended recently. We had a fine meeting in Wabash the other night. Block workers, forgetting the Labor Day holiday, filled the meeting room.

The meeting, under direction of Block Colonel John V. Beamer, also was attended by Mrs. William A. Wright, chairman of the Women's Division of the Wabash County War Finance Committee, and her co-workers who participated in the house-to-house canvass with Civilian Defense workers.

The women had an inspiring send-off to the campaign when Mrs. Mark Wayne Clark, wife of the Lieutenant General who recently led Allied troops into Naples, spoke, as she put it, "Simply as one of the countless numbers of women with sons, brothers, husbands, fathers somewhere on the battlefronts of this global war." Mrs. Clark made plain the need lying behind the Third War Loan and the moral obligation that is ours to meet it.

A plea has come to us for the collection of a greater amount of waste kitchen fats. This is addressed especially to women, for the housewife is the one who will

determine the final total. There is great need for these fats—not only for glycerine but (and this should be of particular interest to the housewife) to keep up the production of soaps and soap products.

So—please—every housekeeper be sure that you contribute an average of at least one tablespoonful of waste kitchen fat every day of the year. More than that—see that this fat doesn't remain on your kitchen shelf, but that it reaches the grocer or butcher promptly. Waste fats which remain in your kitchen won't make bullets or provide medicines for the men and women at the front.

Thanks to the women who have been helpful in securing volunteers for work in Indiana's canning factories. Block leaders and neighborhood groups have spent much time and energy soliciting workers to assist local canners in caring for tomatoes, corn and other perishable crops. Thanks, too, to those women who so generously are donating their time working in these canning factories.

The stores have reminded us not to forget the Christmas packages for men and women in the armed services abroad. May we emphasize that you not forget the Christmas letter. Be certain that every man and woman in service from your county is sent at least a Christmas greeting. It is not too early to be making your plans now.

If you do not have a flag to display in front of your home, this is a good time to get one. Governor Henry F. Schricker asked us to display the flag of our nation on the opening day of the Third War Loan drive, Sept. 9. I don't know about your town, but I was a bit disappointed in mine. Are we going to allow our retail merchants to outdo us in this form of patriotic observance? The home is, after all, the strength of the nation. There are a number of other days of patriotic significance coming along. Better get that flag now and be ready.

Silk Hose Drive To End Sept. 30

One of the first wartime salvage campaigns to reach its final goal will be completed Sept. 30, when collections of used silk and nylon stockings are to be discontinued, Clarence A. Jackson, chairman of the Indiana Salvage Committee, has announced.

The War Production Board has informed Mr. Jackson that although receipts of hosiery continue to be remarkably large, it has been decided to wind up the campaign because the proportion of silk and nylon to the total poundage collected is on a declining scale. This is due largely to the fact that little or no hosiery of silk or nylon has been manufactured for several months.

In announcing the last date for receiving hosiery from the public, Paul C. Cabot, Director of the WPB Salvage Division, said, "The appeal has brought one of the greatest public responses thus far given to any government-sponsored campaign of volunteer contributions to aid war production."

A total of more than 46,000,000 pairs of stockings, weighing more than 2,300,000 pounds, already has been collected, with September collections expected to swell the amount substantially, Mr. Cabot said.

Silk and nylon collected has been used in the manufacture of powder bags, parachutes and other equipment. Mr. Jackson requested that all shipments of hosiery be made not later than Sept. 23.

State-Wide Blackout! We, Too, Are Guessing

The State Defense Council has received several inquiries from County and local Civilian Defense officials concerning the date for a state-wide blackout. If and when such a blackout is held we probably will not know of it in advance. Such a blackout, if called, will be called by the United States Army Fifth Service Command or Central Defense Command. In other states such tests have been called either as a semi-surprise or complete surprise. The State Defense Council at this time has no intention of investigating a state-wide blackout, but if the Army feels it is necessary to have such a test soon, Indiana certainly will cooperate. The series of district semi-surprise blackouts held in Indiana recently and to end with the test in the Lafayette district, were planned to prepare the state for a state-wide test if the Army decides such a test is necessary.

STUDENTS' TEETH TESTED

The American Dental Association, the United States Office of Education, the Indiana State Dental Association, the State Board of Health, the State Department of Public Instruction and Frank S. Stafford, State Director of Physical Fitness, are co-operating in a project to provide dental examinations for every high school junior and senior during the coming school year. County physical fitness representatives soon will be given additional information regarding the program.

Here and There

(Continued from page 1)

Sept. 17. High school and junior high school students competed in an essay contest in which three essays on the Constitution were selected for delivery before the convocation periods of the various schools. The essays were broadcast last night by Radio Station WKMO. Lloyd McClure was chairman of the committee.

Virgil Pendry of Colfax has been named Civilian Defense director for Perry and Jackson townships by Earl C. Smith, director of the Clinton County Civilian Defense Council. He succeeds Simon Irick, who now is Clinton County Welfare Director.

Auxiliary firemen of the LaPorte County Civilian Defense Council have been putting in some practice sessions with the new Federal fire equipment received recently. The equipment includes two skid pumps, two trailer pumps, 800 feet of hose, four ladders and more than 1,300 hand pumps.

"It is important that all auxiliary firemen attend these meetings for they must learn to handle this equipment," said Henry P. Scholl, auxiliary fire chief.

Judge Makes Gas Raid Alarms in Spare Time

Superior Court Judge Frank C. Collier of Pasadena, Cal., spends his time between the law bench and his carpenter's bench at home turning out gas raid alarms. The device, made of wood, resembles a high-powered noisemaker of the sort favored by New Year's Eve celebrants.

It is composed of a slat of wood and a wooden ratchet that clatters when twirled. In London it was found that these were the only noisemakers that could be heard above the burst of bombs. The judge hopes to turn out enough to equip 250 air raid wardens.

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Service Awards Ready for State Civilian Defense Worker Army



500 HOURS



3000 HOURS



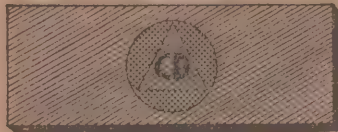
1000 HOURS



4000 HOURS



2000 HOURS



5000 HOURS

 = BLUE

 = RED

 = GOLD

Pictured above are the service award bars now ready for all Civilian Defense personnel in Indiana who have served 500 or more hours in volunteer services. All members of the Citizens Defense Corps—Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police, Auxiliary Firemen, etc., and all members of the Citizens Service Corps—Block Leaders and Service Corps officers, and all Forest Fire Fighters of the Civilian Defense organization will be eligible to obtain and wear these awards when they complete the specified hours of service.

The official OCD service bar—an award for patriotic volunteer work—soon will become a much coveted decoration on the coats of thousands of Indiana Civilian Defense volunteers, according to Clarence A. Jackson, State Director of Civilian Defense.

The bar, approved by the Federal government, is much like the campaign bars of the armed services. The purpose is to give due recognition and credit to the soldiers on the home front for the many hours of work they are contributing to the all-out war effort in backing the attack. On recommendation of county Civilian Defense directors the award will be given to Civilian Defense volunteers with 500 or more hours of service. Six distinctive bars have been authorized, to signify 500 to 5,000 hours of volunteer service.

Bars Now Available

The bars now are available to County Civilian Defense Directors for presentation to all Civilian Defense volunteers who satisfy the requirements as to hours served.

Under date of June 18, 1943, the State Defense Council issued a memorandum concerning the awards to which was attached the Federal OCD Operations Letter No. 127.

Under date of July 10, 1943, the State Defense Council issued a memorandum to which was attached the Federal OCD notice, dated June 21, 1943, containing questions and answers concerning the awards. This notice set forth the requirements for earning the bars.

The State Defense Council has issued Form No. 17 to be used by local defense officials in certifying names and hours of service of local volunteers recommended for recognition by presentation of the awards.

Must Be Certified

It is required that city and local Civilian Defense directors certify the names through the office of their respective County Civilian Defense Directors, who will approve the certifications and forward them to the State Council. Ribbon awards and pocket identification cards certifying the volunteer's right to wear such award, will be returned to the County Civilian Defense Director for presentation or distribution through the city or local director.

It is suggested that where several awards are to be presented at one time, suitable public ceremonies may be planned and carried out by the county or local defense councils. Such ceremonies doubtless would be beneficial in obtaining helpful local newspaper publicity which should include the names of the volunteers so honored and the number of hours of volunteer service each has given Civilian Defense work. We urge that this opportunity to obtain local

publicity in connection with the honoring of the volunteers be not overlooked.

In order that we may keep necessary records of the awards made in Indiana, it is necessary to establish the rule that no awards will be issued unless the names of the volunteers are certified on Form No. 17, copies of which are enclosed for your use. Additional copies are available upon request.

Keep Local Records

It is recommended that local records of all such awards, likewise, be kept by county, city and local councils for future reference.

All Civilian Defense volunteers may qualify for the awards—members of the Citizens Defense Corps, the Citizens Service Corps and Forest Fire Fighters Service. In Indiana, many are eligible for the 500 hour award, while a few are eligible for higher awards. Two 4,000 hour awards have been issued, one to Sam J. Bushemi, Chief Air Raid Warden at Gary, who has served since the beginning of Civilian Defense in his community, devoting more than 4,000 volunteer hours to organization, training and incident activities, and to Miss Frances Kearby, former co-Director of the Women's Division of the Marion County Defense Council, who served "day and night in organization, training and office administration" volunteer service.

The award is a woven ribbon bar one-half by one and one-fourth inches in size, suitable to be worn on the lapel or above the left breast pocket.

Jackson Urges Care in Releasing Information

Several county Civilian Defense councils have reported to the State Defense Council that persons representing themselves as representatives of the United States Army have contacted the councils with requests for information regarding activities and addresses of Civilian Defense personnel.

Clarence A. Jackson, Director of the State Defense Council, has directed that all county Civilian Defense directors refuse to release any such information unless the persons requesting it can present full authorization and identification.

Any such authorized persons should be registered with the State Defense Council before contacting county directors in order that the State Council may inform county directors as to the identification of such persons.

Civilian Security Plan to Continue

The War Civilian Security Program of the Federal Security Agency, providing cash and medical assistance to Civilian Defense personnel injured in line of duty, will continue to operate during the fiscal year 1944 under the same general policies and procedures and with the same rate of compensation, medical care and public assistance as in the past, according to a communication from Col. M. G. Henley, Acting Fifth Regional OCD Director, to the State Defense Council.

Claims for injured Civilian Defense workers should be submitted, as in the past, to the War Civilian Security Office, Equitable Building, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

State Defense Council Bulletin No. 166, State Defense Council memorandum, dated May 28, 1943, and State Defense Council memorandum, dated July 22, 1943, give detailed information concerning preparation of claims.

Fifth Region OCD Head Boasts Distinguished Career in Army

Col. Manford G. Henley, former assistant liaison officer to the Fifth Region Office of Civilian Defense, comprising Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, recently was appointed acting Fifth Regional Director when the regional offices were moved to Columbus, Ohio. Prior to that appointment, Col. Henley had served as director of Civilian Protection of the Fifth Region, with offices in Cleveland, Ohio.

A reserve infantry officer and former adjutant general of Indiana, Col. Henley was called to active Army duty on Jan. 17, 1941, and served as executive officer at Camp Shelby, Miss. In December of the same year he became assistant liaison officer to the Fifth Region OCD and was assigned to assist officials of the Indiana State Defense Council in organizing Civilian Protection activities.

Career Started in 1906

His military career antedates World War I. He enlisted in the Indiana National Guard on March 6, 1906, as a private. Since that time he has served in all grades up to and including his present rank. He saw active service on the Mexican border from June 19, 1916, to March 14, 1917, as a first lieutenant and later as a captain of infantry. He served as an infantry captain in World War I from Aug. 5, 1917, to Oct. 30, 1919, in France and later in the Army of Occupation in Germany after the Armistice.

In 1923 Col. Henley was awarded the distinguished rifle and pistol marksmanship medals. From October, 1923, to February, 1926, he served as United States property

Lafayette Test To Be Oct. 4-9

(Continued from page 1)

report they are in readiness for the test.

A blackout of the district previously announced for the week of Sept. 20 to 25 was postponed to give a few of the counties of the district additional time to prepare. This will be the final of a series of district blackouts which cover the entire state. They were planned in compliance with United States Army requests for such tests to prepare the state for a possible state-wide surprise test blackout which the Army may call at any time.

The semi-surprise test blackout is designed to determine the effectiveness of organization and training of the Citizens Defense Corps to cope with any possible civilian emergency and determine the extent of knowledge of air raid regulations possessed by the public.



COL. MANFORD G. HENLEY

and disbursing officer for Indiana. In October, 1929, he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, a position he held until May, 1931.

He is a graduate of many War Department courses and schools. Among these are the Special Service School of Automatic Arms, held at Fort Sill, Okla., in 1917, and the field officers court, infantry school, 1929, and battalion commanders staff officers course, 1940-41, at Fort Benning, Ga.

Col. Henley is active in the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the World War, Masonic Order, Scottish Rite, Commandery and Grotto and a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. He is past post commander of the American Legion.

New Castle Solves District Problem

One of the toughest problems of perfecting the Civilian Defense protection facilities—that of organizing the 'downtown business district'—has been solved nicely by the New Castle Civilian Defense Council.

New Castle is divided into five wards, which in turn are divided into 17 precincts or sectors. Each ward has a zone warden who has charge of three or four sectors. Each sector has a chief sector warden.

After training was well under way, it was found that much confusion existed as to the downtown area. Assistance of the New Castle Chamber of Commerce was requested in solving the problem. The Chamber of Commerce was glad to assist and a new metropolitan zone, known as Sector 18, was organized to cover the business district. Clifford Payne, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Floyd Hutchison, secretary, arranged and organized this group.

This sector now is divided into three branches, known as 18-A, 18-B and 18-C, with a warden in charge of each group. Each post has approximately 30 well-trained wardens. During practice blackouts this arrangement has worked out very effectively.

LIGHT BULB SALVAGE NETS BRASS, NICKEL

Under the sponsorship of the Indianapolis Power & Light Company and the Diamond Chain Company of Indianapolis, a light bulb salvage campaign has resulted in the collection of 53,180 used light bulbs from which 1,210 pounds of brass and 110 pounds of nickel wire has been salvaged.

The program in Indianapolis and Marion County is under direction of C. M. Shelburne, 712 Electric Building, Indianapolis Power & Light Company. Burned out light bulbs may be turned in to any light bulb dealer from whom they will be collected through the I. P. & L. collection system. The bulbs then are taken to the Diamond Chain Company for processing.

Expense of collection and processing is shared by the two companies with the entire proceeds from the sale of salvaged material going to the USO.

Groups outside of Marion County wishing to participate in this salvage program should write Frank G. Thompson, WPB Executive Secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, 309 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis.

POSTMASTER—If addressee has moved notify sender on Form 3547, for which postage is guaranteed.

Save
Waste Paper
Waste Fats

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

OCT 5 1943

STATE LIBRARY

Back
the Attack!
Buy Bonds!

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 2, 1943

No. 4

Jackson Urges CD-Cooperate in Fire Prevention

Pointing out that fire prevention is one of the major functions of the Civilian Defense Citizens Defense Corps, Clarence A. Jackson, Director of the Indiana State Defense Council, in a bulletin to all county, city and local Civilian Defense directors, has suggested that they give serious consideration to the desirability of cooperation between the Auxiliary Firemen, Air Raid Wardens and other volunteers of the Citizens Defense Corps and the regular city or town fire departments in local Fire Prevention Week activities, Oct. 3 to 9.

"Indiana has approximately 10,000 Auxiliary Firemen, trained and certified in the fundamentals of fire prevention and fire fighting," Mr. Jackson said. "In addition, more than 36,000 Air Raid Wardens, who have a vital interest in fire prevention, have had some practical training in this field. Other volunteers of the Citizens Defense Corps likewise have had some training in fire prevention and primary fire fighting."

In suggesting cooperation of the Citizens Defense Corps, Mr. Jackson pointed out that no such program should be undertaken unless wanted by and under the guidance and direction of the regular fire department.

"The local fire chief is the responsible local official in the Fire Prevention Week program," Mr. Jackson said. "It is his job. If the local fire chief desires, a program in which the Auxiliary Firemen primarily would cooperate, with possible assistance from the Air Raid Wardens and others, may well be worked out."

Schricker Heads WAC Campaign

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army, has called upon Governor Henry F. Schricker to become active chairman of a state-wide organization under direction of Indiana civil officials, to conduct an intensive recruiting campaign to enlist 2,000 Indiana young women in the Women's Army Corps between Sept. 27 and Dec. 7.

This is part of a simultaneous, nation-wide, WAC All-States Plan to enlist 70,000 WACs during this period.

In keeping with the national plan, mayors of all Indiana cities have been asked by Governor Schricker to head special local civilian committees to carry on the campaign.

Clinton County Selective Service Plan Assures Good CD Workers

Up 27 steps from the street and just to the right of the stairway on the second floor of the City Building in Frankfort is the small but efficient office of Earl C. Smith, Director of the Clinton County Civilian Defense Council.

It's a long way to the top of those 27 steps—but a constant file of traffic makes its way to the top, where Mr. Smith or Miss Viola Hacker, his most efficient secretary, is on duty 8, 10, 12, 16 hours a day.

Business suits and overalls mingle in the office each day, for Clinton County is divided almost equally in urban and rural population—14,000 in Frankfort and 14,000 who make their living from some of the finest farm land in Indiana.

Civilian Defense in Clinton County is set up virtually on a selective service basis, with volunteers filling out three separate forms before they are accepted and given a job to do.

First List for Prospects

The first list is the "prospect" list, called "Volunteer Enrollment

I AM YOUR AIR RAID WARDEN



I am an air raid warden.
I wear an armband—a trifle self-consciously, to be sure—but I am proud of it—for it makes me a part of a great movement—greater perhaps than I realize.

I have been fingerprinted, mugged, and my pedigree has been investigated. I have been carefully selected for this task because I am a reliable person. You can trust me—during a blackout or any other time.

I try not to be too officious with the little authority I have, but I can get tough with the wise guys, for even a tough guy must learn that a German bomb is tougher.

I am learning about my neighbors, about the sick, the aged, the children, for they are my special care. I am learning that my neighbors are pretty good skates after all. I am studying their capabilities and trying to figure out what help they can give me and themselves—just in case.

I am learning many things—about first aid and lethal gases and incendiary bombs. Deep in my heart I hope I shall never meet up with any of them—but I am getting ready.

I am rather much of a nuisance on the block—for, just like your conscience I am urgent that you do things you don't want to do—buy bonds, get in the scrap, clean your cellar and attic and other chores.

And with it all I am just an ordinary guy—not at all heroic. But I have become part of something greater than the little selfish person I used to be.

I have acquired something which the high-brow calls a social consciousness. I don't know much about that—to me it is just plain, old-time American neighborliness—streamlined to fit modern times.

And I am thinking—vaguely, to be sure—of

(See Page 4, Column 5)



THE YOUNG DEAD SOLDIERS DO NOT SPEAK

Nevertheless they are heard in the still houses; who has not heard them?

They have a silence that speaks for them at night and when the clock counts

They say, We were young. We have died. Remember us.

They say, We have done what we could but until it is finished it is not done.

They say, We have given our lives but until it is finished no one can know what our lives gave.

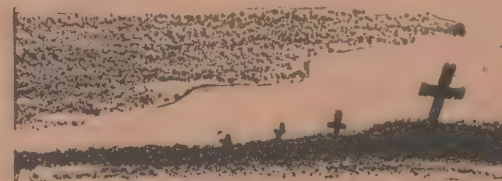
They say, Our deaths are not ours: they are yours: they will mean what you make them.

They say, Whether our lives and our deaths were for peace and a new hope or for nothing we cannot say; it is you who must say this.

They say, We leave you our deaths. Give them their meaning. Give them an end to the war and a true peace. Give them a victory that ends the war and a peace afterwards. Give them their meaning.

We were young, they say. We have died. Remember us.

—Author's name withheld by request.



CD Volunteers Send War Bond Sales Over Top

While official figures were not available when this issue of The Civilian Soldier went to press, latest reports from the Indiana War Finance Committee indicated that last-minute efforts of Civilian Defense workers would send the state over the top in its Third War Loan campaign to sell \$257,000,000 in War Bonds.

Blackford County was the first in the state to top its quota, taking just 24 hours to oversubscribe its \$498,900 allotment. It will be recalled that Blackford, one of the smallest counties in the state, also won this honor in the Second War Loan drive in April.

Knox County went over the top Sept. 20, and on Sept. 27 Henry County reported it had exceeded its quota by more than \$1,000,000.

Workers Give Overtime Pay to Buy War Bonds

A picture of three dead American soldiers, lying on the beach at Buna, which appeared Sept. 17 in the Portland Sun and Commercial-Review, coupled with a desire to avenge Japanese and German treachery, fired the employees of the Standard Brush and Broom Company of that city to a patriotic fervor which resulted in all employees working the following day—a Saturday—and converting the time and a half pay received into War Bonds.

George Schwartz, manager and owner of the company, showed the picture to employees as they completed the day's work Sept. 17 and all agreed to work, turning their pay checks into bonds. Matching the employees' earnest desire to Back-the-Attack, Mr. Schwartz said the company would invest a matching amount for bonds.

Fourth Revision Of SDC Manual Comes Off Press

How more than 300,000 persons are working voluntarily on the Indiana home front to do their part in the war effort is reported briefly in a new Manual just published by the Indiana State Defense Council.

The Manual, entitled "Civilian Defense in Indiana, Fourth Revision," is an addition to a series of directories issued by the council. It is a guide for the leaders of the 300,000 volunteers and other Hoosiers who are laboring day and night to help in the war. The Manual is being sent to the 92 County Civilian Defense Directors, all public libraries of the state and others in need of such a guide.

The edition, belated because of labor shortage in publishing and limited due to a shortage of paper, (See Page 4, Column 4)

CD Regulation On Solicitation Drive Outlined

Aid of Volunteers May Be Sought for United War Fund Campaign

Citing the excellent work done by Civilian Defense workers during the Third War Loan drive, Clarence A. Jackson, Director of the State Defense Council, has called attention to the United War Fund drive, Oct. 25 to Nov. 9, to raise funds with which to finance, primarily, the United Service Organizations.

"In some communities," Mr. Jackson said, "the aid of the Civilian Defense Civilian War Services branch—the Block System—may be sought in making the solicitation."

"The Federal Office of Civilian Defense consistently has refrained from lending the name of this organization to any fund solicitations, and the rule against solicitations under its name has been established and is supported by the State Defense Council."

May Aid in Worthy Cause

"However," he continued, "in cases of definite, beneficial and necessary war activities, it is held that honorable ways may be found to do the work and at the same time avoid violating the Civilian Defense rule against solicitations."

Mr. Jackson pointed out that in the Third War Loan campaign, in which Civilian Defense workers played such an important part, that situation was avoided by using the Block System to obtain pledges to invest savings. The Block Leaders accepted no funds and in so doing avoided solicitation of funds.

On April 22, 1942, the State Defense Council issued a memorandum in which the policy of Civilian Defense in these matters was set out. The statement of that memorandum is reproduced below for the guidance of county, city and local Civilian Defense directors in their possible cooperation in the United War Fund campaign or any similar campaigns in which they may be asked to assist. The statement is as follows:

"Defense Council personnel should not be used for solicitations without deliberate consideration and action by the local Defense Council."

"1. A decision of the Civilian War Services Branch to use block leaders or other members of the (See Page 3, Column 1)

Winslow Cites Continued Cooperation of CAP-CD

Maj. Walker W. Winslow, Wing Commander of the Civil Air Patrol in Indiana, has pointed out that although the CAP has been taken over by the United States Army and now is an auxiliary of the Army Air Forces, the Indiana Wing and its local groups and squadrons desire to continue cooperating in every way possible with the State Defense Council and with county and local defense councils.

The series of simulated bombing raids on Indiana cities is continuing. This activity has proved of great value in coordinating and testing the facilities and strength of local Citizens Defense Corps, as well as having been beneficial in the CAP training program.

Local defense councils interested in having simulated bombing raids in their communities may make plans and arrangements for such raids by contacting the local CAP commander. Such raids must be limited to daylight incidents.

87 Air Raid Wardens Graduated In Colorful Anderson Ceremony

In a colorful ceremony the night of September 21 in the auditorium of the Longfellow School in Anderson, a class of 87 air raid wardens was graduated by the Anderson Civilian Defense Council. The class comprised members of the fifth and sixth groups trained in that city for air raid warden duty.

Such a ceremony is not a routine affair in Anderson. The hours devoted to training and study by the graduates are recognized with an impressive program. Helmets and armbands are not the only distinguishing marks of the Anderson air raid wardens. They also have uniforms—both men and women. Each warden purchases his own uniform.

Stage Decorated

The stage of the auditorium was decorated in red, white and blue bunting and in the background was a huge air raid warden insignia in full color. The program opened with a concert by the Amphion Male Chorus of Anderson, after which the graduates marched from the rear to a section reserved for them in the front of the auditorium.

Colors were advanced by the color guard of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Speakers of the evening included Jesse M. Pouch, Sr., executive officer of the Anderson Civilian Defense Council; the Rev. E. J. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Anderson, and Mayor Clarence D. Rotruck, who declared that Civilian Defense must continue after the war is ended. Also on the program were Private First Class Donald R. Wilson and Private First Class Joe Kozma, soldiers from Billings Hospital, who were wounded in action.

Members of the graduating class are Leon F. Austin, Willard W. Baker, Marguerite D. Bell, Eric A. Bergdahl, Tannor A. Brandeweide, (See Page 3, Column 4)

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN Mc DERMED, Editor

Vol. I

October 2, 1943

No. 4

"IT WAS JO'S IDEA"

By CLARENCE A. JACKSON

The editorial, "Present Ration System Encouraging Hoard and Waste," and its follow-up, "Heroes in Store Clothes," have attracted national attention. Reprints and editorial comment literally have flooded the office from all sections of the country, along with many, many letters. We have yet to see a newspaper editorial comment that has not been in complete harmony with the editorial suggestion. Our "fan mail" has given example after example proving the point of the editorial was correct.

Credit for the idea belongs to Jo C. Johnston, Decatur County Civilian Defense Director. Jo is the head of the Jo C. Johnston's Sons Co., one of the largest and most successful food distributors in Indiana. Among his many civic activities, he now is serving as director of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce. Jo talked to us not only about the rationing system but several other defects of the OPA program, many months ago. Later, a luncheon was arranged with some OPA officials.

Following this luncheon we tried, by personal conversation, mail, etc., to find out why there were expiration dates on ration coupons. Nobody seemed to have any good reason, although all seemed to have an alibi. When it was apparent that OPA officials in Washington were not taking the matter very seriously, the editorial was written and it looks as if it was going to get results. For example, the expiration date for the current shoe coupon has been removed.

So let's give Jo Johnston a big hand.

Reproduced below are three letters that are being received by people who have written Chester Bowles as the editorial suggested. Of course, anyone could tear apart the Howard Greenberg letter and the Louis J. Kroeger letter. Their letters probably are the best they could write under the circumstances. The letter from Chester Bowles, however, is the real thing. So let's wait and see.

September 9, 1943

"Your letter to Mr. Bowles suggesting the abandonment of expiration dates on ration coupons has been referred to me for reply.

"The problem of periodic buying rushes and of unnecessary buying caused by the expiration dates on ration currency has been the subject of serious study in this office for some time. We have not abolished expiration dates for two reasons. First, to abandon expiration dates would create a vast backlog of valid currency in the hands of consumers. In the event of a rumored shortage, this condition could start a buying run that might completely swamp retail facilities. Second, maintaining expiration dates makes it possible to secure close control of supply and to determine both the amount of available goods and the amount of valid ration currency outstanding.

"You will, however, be interested to know that several steps have been taken parallel to the suggestions you advance. The expiration dates for processed foods have been extended into the second month in an attempt to avoid peak buying, and the extension of dates on other coupons also is being contemplated. Moreover, the use of ration tokens, which will become operative in a few months, will further discourage unnecessary buying. These tokens, which the consumer will obtain as change for coupons in the purchase of meats and processed foods, will have a continued validity.

"We appreciate your constructive suggestions and the fine job of public education you are doing. You may be sure that any further suggestions you may care to make will receive consideration."

Very truly yours,
(signed) HOWARD GREENBERG,
Acting Executive Officer, Rationing Department.

September 20, 1943

"Your letter addressed to Mr. Bowles and relaying the suggestions of Mr. Jackson has been referred to this office for consideration and reply.

"The Rationing Department has given a great deal of study to the problems involved in lifting the expiration dates on ration currency. The use of dated currency was necessary in the developmental stages of rationing for a number of reasons. Briefly stated, it was necessary to have expiration dates in order to determine the backlog of available supplies, to assure orderly marketing, and to give people time to accustom themselves to rationing principles.

"Now that these ends have in large measure been achieved, we are able to make certain adjustments in the light of accumulated experience and in response to suggestions from the public. As recently announced in the press, the introduction of ration tokens, which will become operative in a few months in the meat and processed food programs, will be accompanied by the lifting of expiration dates on the stamps for these commodities. This plan will result in considerable simplification and in removing the motive for hasty and unnecessary buying.

"The advisability of removing expiration dates on other stamps also is being considered. We believe, however, that it would be unwise to abolish expiration dates on A coupons, as Mr. Jackson suggests. To do so would be to remove the only safeguard to assure the budgeting of gasoline for household purposes over the year and would result in a widespread demand for supplementary rations.

"Thank you for the interest that prompted your letter. We are constantly trying to improve rationing methods, and you may be sure that all suggestions will be given consideration."

Very truly yours,
(signed) LOUIS J. KROEGER,
Executive Officer, Rationing Department.

September 21, 1943

"I am very pleased to be able to tell you, in reply to your letter of September 18, on the subject of coupon dating, that we have been engaged in intensive studies of the problems created under the present system and fully expect to be able to announce in the not distant future new procedures which will, at least, alleviate these difficulties and remove the incentive to spend coupons needlessly, the evil to which your letter calls attention."

Sincerely yours,
(signed) CHESTER BOWLES,
General Manager.

OFFICIAL SDC RELEASES

Sept. 13 to Sept. 25

BULLETINS

Sept. 17—No. 173—Fire Prevention Week Activities, October 3-9.

Sept. 20—No. 174—State Council Recommends Against Organization of Junior Citizens Service Corps by County, City and Local Councils at this time.

Sept. 20—Supplement to No. 153—New Films Added to Four State Civilian Defense, War Films Council, Film Libraries.

NUTRITION

Sept. 17—No. 68—School Lunches.

MEMORANDA

Sept. 22—Fourth Revision of the State Defense Manual.

27 CAP Cadets Are Graduated

An outstanding example of the contrast between "Hitler's Children" and the free children of America was exhibited Sept. 15 at the Indiana World War Memorial when Lieut. Mary Elizabeth Mooney, Cadet Unit Commander of Squadron 527-3, Civil Air Patrol, Army Air Force Auxiliary, presented her graduating cadet unit of 27 Indianapolis high school age boys and girls to Maj. Walker W. Winslow, Indiana Wing Commander, and his CAP staff.

These cadets, all volunteers interested in aviation, are representative of various races and creeds and have completed 87 hours of intensive group instruction without compulsion of any nature. Seventy-two hours have been devoted to the CAP Cadet basic course, with an added 15 hours of instruction in meteorology.

Several Schools Represented

The graduating group represented several Indianapolis and nearby high schools. Each school was asked to select five outstanding students, interested in aviation and desirous of becoming members of the CAP and possibly the Army Air Force, for enrollment in the course of training. From this original group, 27 have completed the course of training.

Under Lieut. Mooney's supervision, the best trained adult instructors from CAP Squadron 527-3 and instructors from the Indiana State Police and the United States Army have worked to give the cadets sufficient training information to prepare them for the future which likely will include voluntary membership in the Civil Air Patrol.

The Cadet group has its own Cadet Commander and non-commissioned officers, appointed from the most able of the unit after a probation period.

Graduating cadets are: Wayne Beck, Sergt. Donald Best, Robert F. Barnes, Martha Briner, John A. Burch, Carolyn Casey, Vernon Mac Day, (First Sergeant, Cadet Commander); Sergt. Ronald Dusendichon, John Hubert Elmore, Sergt. Allen Fischer, Robert Flum, (Past Cadet Commander); Ferdinand A. Hardy Jr., Mary Lou Jordan, Jackie Jordan, Gilbert Langford Jr., Donald Lawrence, Anthony P. Lawrence, Elsie Lou Martin, Peggy McIntyre, Robert Petranoff, William Dale Owen, David Roch, Mary Dolores Schwert, Virginia Shinn, Virginia Silverthorn, Irene Smith, and Sergt. Walter Shirley Jr.

KID SALVAGE



BAZAAR



"Stop it, Helen, the OPA just froze you at 97 cents."

Here and There in Indiana CD

The Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council, under direction of Harry E. Yockey, assistant to Mayor Robert H. Tyndall and commander of the Indianapolis Defense Corps, has set up an attractive display of Civilian Defense equipment in a vacant store room at 136 North Pennsylvania street. Equipment loaned by the Federal government as well as equipment purchased by the Indianapolis Defense Council is shown to excellent advantage.

The council has set up a recruiting office in the store room for the purpose of enrolling additional volunteers. Mr. Yockey reports that this centrally-located display has resulted in numerous enrollments during the last few weeks. This downtown office supplements the city's Civilian Defense headquarters and control center on East 22d street.

A program in the interest of nutrition and home nursing was held Sept. 16 under the joint sponsorship of the Kendallville Civilian Defense Council and the Kendallville chapter of the American Red Cross. Speakers were Dr. L. Potter Harshman and Dr. Clarence Bosselman, both of Fort Wayne.

Dr. Harshman, a psychiatrist, spoke on "Mental Health," and Dr. Bosselman's topic was "The Importance of Nutrition in Times of War and Peace."

Certificates were issued to members of the nutrition class who had completed either the beginners' or the advanced course.

Appointment of Dr. Kyle B. Mayhall as Civilian Defense director for Warren township has been announced by William E. Munk, Marion County Civilian Defense director. Dr. Mayhall succeeds B. L. Curry, who resigned because of illness.

Dr. Mayhall has been active in the Marion County Civilian Defense organization since it was started, serving as captain of air raid wardens for one district of Warren township. He also serves as dentist for the township medical unit.

J. E. Flanagan, director of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council, has been appointed chairman of the 1944 Red Cross War Fund campaign for that county. Mr. Flanagan served in that capacity for the 1943 drive, which was termed an outstanding success.

H. B. Shields, acting director of the LaPorte County Civilian Defense Council, has announced that W. H. Smotzer of LaPorte has been appointed deputy director of the council.

Mr. Smotzer will be deputy di-

rector for the northern section of the county and Harold Hargrave of LaPorte will fill the same position for the southern half of the county.

Mr. Smotzer has had charge of the LaPorte Messenger Corps, which assignment he will continue to direct.

The appointment of Claude A. Potts, vice president of the United States Machine Corporation, as Plant Protection Officer for Boone County has been announced by J. E. Flanagan, Director of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council.

The War Department is inaugurating, with the cooperation of Governor Henry F. Schricker and state agencies, a state-wide safety and health campaign for the purpose of reducing illness and accidents responsible for a decline in war production. A congress, at which the plan will be discussed with safety and health leaders from all parts of the state, will be held in Indianapolis, Nov. 4 and 5.

An executive board of the Wells County Council of Nurses has been appointed through joint action of the Wells County Civilian Defense Council and the Wells County chapter of the American Red Cross. Members are Mrs. Vesta Eversole of Bluffton, chairman; Mrs. Opal Bell Blevins of Poneto, Mrs. Lawrence Mulvane of Ossian and Mrs. Ralph Tyndall of Bluffton.

Officials of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council have received a certificate of cooperation from the Fur Vest project in New York City. Council executives said the certificate was awarded to the unit for its assistance in collecting old and discarded pieces of fur. These furs are made into vests for men in the United States Merchant Marine when on deck in long hours of watch.

Utility Manual Out

The State Utility Advisory Committee of the State Defense Council has compiled a comprehensive manual pertaining to the public utility phases of civilian protection, which is being distributed to county and city Civilian Defense directors, pro rated according to the number of air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and auxiliary police in each county.

This Utility Manual No. 1 contains many practical suggestions as to measures for personal safety and conservation of irreplaceable property as well as pertinent instructions to the Citizens Defense Corps members on air raid signals and regulations.

CD Regulation On Solicitation Drive Outlined

(Continued from Page 1)

Citizens Service Corps for soliciting purposes should be predicated on the facts that:

"a. The purpose for which funds are sought is a major activity in the war effort such as War Bonds or war chests; and

"b. The cause is of a cooperative, community-wide, state-wide or nation-wide nature.

"When a decision is made to use a block organization to solicit funds, the conditions under which block leaders are to be used and the procedures to be carried out by them should be stated clearly and understood generally by the entire block organization. Only so can the aims of block leaders be safeguarded.

"2. Manifestly, many worthy causes deserving community support will not qualify under these conditions. In such cases, the following alternative plan is presented for local consideration:

"a. Decision by the local Civilian War Service Branch to cooperate with the campaign, lending the official personnel as solicitors; and

"b. A public declaration of a recess of all Block Plan activity while the campaign is in progress; and

"c. A cooperative arrangement whereby the Block Plan personnel generally is made available to the campaign organization as a prospective list of solicitors, but in no case should this be considered a commitment of any block leader to work for the cause until he has been approached personally and agrees to do so.

"Under this plan, the worker is not soliciting as a block leader, but as a volunteer for the particular campaign.

"It should be noted, also, that the local Defense Council's Volunteer Office, where in operation, provides another resource for personnel which should be capitalized fully in selecting personnel for the local campaign."

The State Defense Council believes that following the above suggestions will prevent embarrassment of Civilian Defense officials and volunteers and will serve to eliminate requests for aid in many activities of doubtful importance.

In addition to the USO, agencies obtaining financial assistance from the United War Fund include:

United Seamen's Service, War Prisoners' Aid, Belgian War Relief Society, British War Relief Society, French War Relief Fund, Greek War Relief Association, Norwegian Relief, Polish War Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, United Czechoslovak Relief, Refugee Relief Trustees, U.S. Committee for Care of European Children, and the Jewish Welfare Fund.

All of the above relief agencies have been investigated by agencies of the Federal government and have been approved as worthy of public support.

NO SURPRISE BLACKOUT CALLED BY STATE COUNCIL

Contrary to some published reports to the effect that the entire state of Indiana was to be blacked out in a semi-surprise air raid test Wednesday night, Sept. 9, no call for such a test ever was contemplated by the State Defense Council. Therefore, air raid warning signals were not extended by the State Civilian Defense Control Center. Erroneous reports stated that the blackout was to signal the opening of the Third War Loan drive.

The State Defense Council has learned recently that some newspapers carried news stories reporting that such a blackout would be held. These stories did not come from the State Defense Council, nor is their source of origin known.

It is definite, however, that unless the United States Army calls for a complete surprise test, county and local Civilian Defense officials will be advised officially by the State Defense Council in advance of any test blackout.

SOUND TRUCK AIDS PROGRAMS



This sound truck and all equipment has been donated to the Monroe County Civilian Defense Council by the Graham Motor Sales Company, of Bloomington. William E. Brown, vice-president and manager of the company, is director of the Monroe County Civilian Defense Council. He is a former vice-commander of The American Legion in Indiana. Mr. Brown says the truck has proved of great value in putting over the programs of the council.

Clinton County Selective Service Plan Assures Good CD Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

of these initial enrollment blanks signs the following pledge:

"I faithfully pledge my devotion to my country, the United States of America. When called upon for Civilian Defense service, I agree to put myself under orders. I solemnly promise to perform satisfactorily the tasks assigned to me until such time as I am relieved of my responsibility. I will strive unceasingly to do my duty to the best of my ability so long as my services are needed."

"Weeding Out" Process

This first application gives enough information to indicate whether the applicant would be a good worker, meriting training under the Civilian Defense program. If accepted for training, a second card, bearing virtually the same information, is filled out. This is used during the "weeding out" process, with those who are merely curious being discarded and the serious workers continuing their training.

When training is completed, the secretary fills out a third form which is kept in a permanent file. This card also indicates the worker's background and lists the type of work to which he or she is assigned.

Through this system, Mr. Smith is able to select workers best suited for any particular assignment, thus placing volunteers in the type of work in which they will be happy and most likely to do an efficient job.

Clinton County is made up of 14 townships, which, for Civilian Defense purposes, are divided into 10 zones and 36 sectors. Zones 1 to 5 and Sectors 1 to 18 are in Frankfort, with Sector 19 caring for the remaining rural sections of Center township.

Five Rural Directors

There are five local or rural Civilian Defense directors in the county, assigned according to population. Under these are 585 certified members of the Citizens Defense Corps.

Through the cooperation of the local telephone companies, Clinton County has worked out an air raid alert system for the rural areas that really functions. The companies have devised a special ring designating the first and second "blue" signals. The first ring warns all rural subscribers to blackout all lights. The second tells them that the alert is over and lights may be turned on again. Thus, no "red" signal is necessary.

In addition to its regular protective forces, Clinton County has had the able assistance of two well-known agencies in the community—the Saddle Club Association and the Home Guard—during blackout practices.

Also of great benefit has been the cooperation of the local newspaper in helping to acquaint the public with the Civilian Defense program, air raid instructions, training programs and mass registration for rationing.

Under the able supervision of Larry Farrell and Miss Sallie Foster, physical fitness directors, a teaching program reaches every section of community life patterned upon the state and national programs.

Mr. Smith has called upon the cooperation of the Parent-Teacher Association in setting up his Service Corps. The corps is set up in school districts, of which there are four in Frankfort. A district leader—usually the P.-T. A. chairman—is appointed for each district. Under this district leader are the section leaders, who have charge of the 300 block leaders of the city of Frankfort and the 500 neighborhood leaders in the rural area. Co-chairmen of this block and neighborhood leader service are Mrs. Vance Curtis, Clinton County women's director, and E. M. Rowe, county agent.

As in the Defense Corps, a file is kept on Service Corps workers so that volunteers may be selected for specific campaigns.

In order that workers will not "get stale," refresher courses for volunteers will be held this fall. This serves not only to keep the workers interested, but also gives them an opportunity to keep up with the latest methods of getting things done most efficiently.

Campaigns Run Consecutively

In order that no program shall detract from another, the Clinton County Civilian Defense Council arranges its campaigns to run consecutively if possible. Plans now are being made to start the fall paper salvage campaign as soon as the current tomato canning season is over. In this latter activity, the Civilian Defense Council aided in securing workers, both to work in the canning plants and for picking the fruit in the field. In the paper drive, city trucks in Frankfort will pick up papers that are placed on the curb.

In its tin can salvage program, the council has worked out a plan with a local soft drink bottling company to pick up the cans with its delivery trucks. Under the plan, the company gets credit with the War Production Board for the metal and gets an additional allotment for bottle caps.

In addition to its regular salvage programs, the Clinton County Council sponsored a key salvage campaign, directed by a local keymaker who offered his services. The odd part of the campaign—in which keys of all types and sizes were contributed—was that the keymaker himself is unable to obtain new materials with which to make keys.

Oversubscribes Quotas

Clinton County has oversubscribed its quota in every salvage campaign called to date, including license plates, paper, scrap metal, silk and nylon hose, aluminum, rubber, tin, and kitchen fats. For this latter, a permanent waste fats committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Joe Yauch.

Demonstrating to what extent cooperation with other organizations, such as the American Red Cross, can be carried, the Clinton County Council began its first-aid program with only two qualified instructors. It now boasts 36 instructors with more than 600 persons certified as having completed the first-aid course.

Working with the War Finance Committee, the Farm Bureau and the Production Credit Association,

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA,
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

Have you seen—and read—the new Manual of the Indiana State Defense Council? It is just off the press and makes a fine appearance in its red, white and blue dress. We recommend that you give it close scrutiny—and we'll wager that if you do you'll learn a lot of things about Civilian Defense and Civilian Defense activities that you didn't know before. The quiet perseverance of the citizens of our state in volunteer effort will constitute a large part of our war history.

The first letter we received following our appeal for county news was from Mrs. J. Clyde Crane of Bloomfield, women's director for Greene County. She reports a wealth of activities by the women of her county.

Commenting on the donors to the Red Cross Blood Bank, Mrs. Crane says: "We always have had better than three-fourths more women than men respond to the call for blood. The mobile unit has been in Greene County five times already and will be back early in October."

The women of Greene County didn't wait for the Third War Loan campaign before getting busy on the sale of War Bonds. Mrs. Crane was county chairman for the Second War Loan, when the county's quota was oversubscribed by several thousand dollars.

Greene County has as many women air raid wardens as men. "They have responded 100 per cent in each of the practice blackouts," writes Mrs. Crane, who, incidentally, has her own raid "beat" in Bloomfield. Congratulations on doing a fine job in leadership, Mrs. Crane.

We find women in all fields of this war's activities. Did you know that of the 2,950 Red Cross workers serving overseas, more than two-thirds are women? With the exception of a few obscure islands and a few sections of combat areas, women workers will be found wherever our troops are stationed. Gen. George C. Marshall's recent report reveals that women are serving in most of the far-flung battle areas of the world—and doing a grand job. Let us see to it on the home front that nothing is neglected that will help the war effort. They cannot carry on out there if we fail to do our full job here at home.

the block leaders and neighborhood leaders of the Clinton County Council have done an excellent job in their most recent campaign—the solicitation of subscriptions for War Bonds during the concentrated drive of the Third War Loan, Sept. 9 to 16.

With a quota of \$2,031,300, these organizations worked together to

Frank G. Thompson, WPB executive secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, says that collections of all forms of salvage materials MUST be stepped up—and RIGHT NOW. Did you read what Ernie Pyle wrote from Sicily about the C. O. who said, "We'll let the people back home take the next hill"? That's what our salvage work does. We did take that hill because we kept the salvage pouring in. But it's got to be kept up today, tomorrow and every day until victory is ours.

Part of that salvage job is a job that only a woman can do. Only a woman in her kitchen can make sure that every tin can she opens is processed and collected. Only a woman in her kitchen can be sure that, as Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said, not only does she get full food value from fats, but she makes sure that every ounce, every drop is salvaged after its maximum food value is used. Saving waste fats and tin cans will save lives, too. This is a WOMAN'S job.

Officially the Third War Loan drive is over. Have you taken a well-earned sigh of relief and said, "Thank goodness, that's over"? That's what a lot of people have said and that's one of the sad indications of our state of mind. The war is not over and neither is the need for everyone to buy bonds. Our responsibility to keep on matches that of our soldiers at the front. We HAVE to keep on or they can't. It's a woman's work to keep up morale on the home front. That's your work and mine.

I hope you all saw and read the tabloid newspaper, "WE, THE PEOPLE," published and distributed by a group of civic-minded citizens of Indianapolis. The purpose was to celebrate and stress the observance of Sept. 17, the 156th anniversary of our nation's Constitution. Indiana women for many years have been stressing national citizenship, greater appreciation of our nation's charters. If you haven't done it, please read again the Constitution of your country. Take a little time to consider its meaning to us as individuals and as a nation.

Daniel Webster said, "I shall exert every faculty I possess in aiding to prevent the Constitution from being nullified, destroyed, or impaired..." Will you?

Don't forget, we want to hear from each of you.

87 Air Raid Wardens Graduated In Colorful Anderson Ceremony

(Continued from Page 1)

Walter H. Brosher, LeRoy E. Brown, George K. Byard.

George Carpenter, Jr., Henry L. Chandler, Paul Chase, Frank O. Clay, Sara J. Clay, Francis P. Clyde, Minnie M. Conner, Claude M. Counciller, Frank Creath, Mildred L. Crooks, Eugene T. Crouch, Charles L. Cruson.

Other Graduates

Robert W. Davis, Harry A. Decker, Charles I. Dennis, George W. Earley, Clifton C. Elliott, Richard L. Etchison, Everett H. Eutsler, Edward A. Fredericks, Mary E. Geiger, Chester E. Gillman.

Berniece R. Harneson, Emmett S. Harneson, Herbert Hasler, Daniel C. Harvey, Walter B. Heath, William A. Hedge, William N. Hilbott, Charles Hodson, Roy C. Hollingsworth, Paul A. Horine, Charles C. Hurst.

Fremont Idle, Fred L. Janney, John J. Jones, Keith H. Jones, Arthur C. Keesling, John Kendrick, Robert Kidwell, William F. Krall, Marvin Land, Lee Lunsford, Helen Maly, Valasta Maly, Ernest L. McIntyre, Everett T. Miller, James C. Noland, Jack N. Ohler, Donald K. Pemberton.

William J. Raymer, Robert W. Rector, Darrell H. Rider, William S. Roberts, Earl L. Roland, Hansel W. Rybolt, Emil E. Scharnowske, George G. Sefton, Lillian F. Smith, Charles H. Staggs, Robert W. Stanley, Lilburn Stottlemeyer, Ira B. Stringer, Beatrice V. Sutton.

James J. Taylor, Velma Taylor, Thomas K. Toner, Benjamin H. Trueblood, Martha J. Trueblood, Janey Vanasdal, Clarence N. Vaughn, Woodrow W. Walser, Robert L. Wells, Earl Wilkinson, Nathan E. Williams, Ray Workman, Roy York, Paul V. Young, Helen J. Zagarski.

Peacetime Use Of CD Is Shown In Texas Blow

Demonstrating the rapidity with which Civilian Defense volunteers can be mobilized to cope with peacetime emergencies, John B. Martin, acting director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, has reported that Emergency Medical Service, Feeding and Housing and War Emergency Radio Service groups, along with 20,000 volunteers of the Citizens Defense Corps, were mobilized along the Gulf Coast of Texas Sept. 17 to care for the thousands of families in the path of a hurricane which was expected to strike in that area that afternoon.

While the full force of the hurricane was diverted before it reached the coast, the rapidity with which the volunteers were made ready served as an excellent argument for retention of such a corps during peacetime.

Alerted Night Before

The OCD protective services in the 400-mile area were alerted Sept. 16 at the first report of the United States Weather Bureau that the hurricane, which might reach velocity of 100 miles an hour, would strike the Texas Gulf Coast some time the next day.

Control centers in the principal Gulf cities were manned on a 24-hour basis, as was the State War Room and the Regional OCD War Room. War Emergency Radio Service units were in operation throughout the night. Auxiliary Police, Air Raid Wardens, Emergency Feeding and Housing units and the Emergency Medical Services were on a 24-hour basis.

While Indiana does not have hurricanes, it often is visited by tornadoes of quite high wind velocity and those Defense Corps which give such a good account of themselves during the floods this spring would serve well in such an emergency.

A 37-mm. anti-air craft gun can shoot about 1,000 pounds of copper in 10 minutes. Tin cans help supply copper.

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OCD Policies Set Up by Landis To Be Continued, Martin Asserts

In a statement upon his appointment as acting director of the National Office of Civilian Defense, John B. Martin, deputy OCD director, said that the policies established by James M. Landis will be unchanged by Mr. Landis' resignation and appointment to another post.

Mr. Martin, who was appointed deputy director of the National OCD on July 20, 1943, is a native of Grand Rapids, Mich. A former Rhodes scholar and a graduate of Dartmouth College and the University of Michigan Law School, he was assistant to Mr. Landis from Feb. 9, 1942, until his appointment as deputy director.

Mr. Martin was legal secretary to the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (Mr. Landis) from 1936 to 1938. He was associate attorney in the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey in Cleveland, O., in 1938 and '39. From 1939 to 1941 he was first assistant chief, Division of Securities, Department of Commerce, State of Ohio, and chief legal adviser, Machinery Section, Office of Price Administration, 1941-42.

Landis in New Post

Mr. Landis resigned as OCD director Sept. 8 to accept the post of American Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East and principal American civilian representative at the Middle East Supply Center, with the personal rank of Minister.

Mr. Martin's statement is as follows:

"The President of the United States has announced the resignation of James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and his appointment as American director of economic operations for the Middle East. For more than a year and a half, Mr. Landis has labored unceasingly in the building of a Civilian Defense organization throughout the nation capable of meeting the problems of the war. Under his guidance more than 11 million volunteers have been mobilized. During his period of service, Mr. Landis has laid down many policies for operation which form the basis for the Civilian Defense structure today. These policies will be continued in full force.

"Under these policies Civilian Defense has become a vital factor in the life of the country, providing both a shield and a sword for the communities it serves. The protective forces, which include air raid wardens, auxiliary police, fireguards, auxiliary firemen, control centers and communications, the Emergency Medical Service and all the other protective services of the Citizens Defense Corps, as well as the facility security program, are a powerful shield against attack by air, sabotage or natural disaster.

"In the case of natural disasters Civilian Defense forces have done a recurring and remarkable job. They were on hand in organized force at the wrecks of the Congressional Limited and the Twentieth Century. They were ready recently to deal with the worst fire which Houston has had in years. They have served in a hurricane in Akron, in the Coconut Grove fire in Boston, and their hands carried relief and comfort to the flood disaster victims of the early summer. In these ways and many others they have proved their worth. They are citizen soldiers. They must and will carry on.

"At the same time, the Civilian War Service forces throughout the country are a sword in the hands of every community to fight the enemy at home. The present War Bond drive in which hundreds of thousands of Civilian Defense workers throughout the country have been enlisted to solicit bond buyers is an outstanding example of the way in which these home-front soldiers can serve. The work of these volunteers in thousands of state and local Defense Councils will without doubt assure the success of the Third War Loan. This is an army which knows how to 'back the attack.' Other home-front needs are arising constantly. Additional reserves of salvage are going to be needed. A vast conservation program will need the support of millions of Civilian Defense



JAMES M. LANDIS

volunteers. The successful attack at home on the whole food shortage problem will depend upon their cooperation and enthusiasm. The problems of adequate child care for children of working mothers, to stop an increasing problem of child delinquency, must be met. These war jobs have got to be done and they will be done.

"It is reported that a portion of the general public is becoming apathetic to danger from air attack. The Office of Civilian Defense is facing that problem squarely and realistically. We are not deluding ourselves into thinking that the change in the strategic situation has had no effect upon the danger here at home. That change, however, does not mean that the protective forces can be disbanded or that their activity can be relaxed.

"The degree of emphasis on the different protective services necessarily varies in different parts of the country. But there is still a possibility of attack, and as long as that possibility exists it is our patriotic duty to maintain our protection organization to meet any enemy attack and to prevent the paralyzing effect of other disasters on our war production. Fires, explosions and other catastrophes are too frequently occurring and are a real help to the enemy. Local Civilian Defense organizations have shown their effectiveness in dealing with such emergencies, and must be maintained for this purpose even where the probability of air attack seems remote.

"The extent to which public participation in large-scale drills and blackouts is required are matters in which we are taking military advice. This office and our regional directors are working with the defense and service commanders constantly to determine the need for revisions in our program in relation to the potential dangers for each section of the country, and from time to time such adjustments are being made. Withdrawal of military defense personnel and equipment to meet the needs of our bases in occupied territory abroad only the more puts upon our civilian population the responsibility for protecting itself and our war industry. We must remain able to meet the enemy at any time, at any place, and with any weapon."



Fourth Revision Of SDC Manual Comes Off Press

(Continued from Page 1)

carries statements by Governor Henry F. Schricker and Clarence A. Jackson, Director of the Indiana State Defense Council.

Preserve State's History

The Governor's statement asks the people to preserve the history of Indiana, as "A glorious pageant of patriotic service to the cause of Freedom, Unity and Democracy." Mr. Jackson's statement expresses the opinion that "Individual civilians of Indiana will do more than their share to keep the homes and government in our own hands."

The Manual pictures members of the administrative and advisory branches of the State Defense Council, as mandated by the last session of the Indiana Legislature; pictures the 92 County Civilian Defense Directors, heads of state departments who are directing war activities in Indiana and contains numerous charts showing the wartime activities of these departments.

It features some of the more important state-wide organizations which have sprung up during the war and which may be expected to continue in peacetime. These include the Forest Fire Fighter Service, Civil Air Patrol and the new Indiana State Guard.

Survey of Activities

The Manual also gives a comprehensive survey of wartime activities of the Indiana State Board of Health, lists United States Government war agencies now operating in Indiana and contains a chapter on postwar planning.

An important chapter of Indiana's civilian participation in the war—a report of its industrial activities which make it one of the greatest war manufacturing centers in the nation—is conspicuously omitted from the Manual.

The omission is no oversight, according to Ralph F. Armstrong, editor, who claims to have made a comprehensive survey of these industries and explains, "The women in slacks who work night and day—and where they work, would make a colorful chapter for any book, but facts about their labors is considered a war secret and cannot be told at this time."

Air Force Recruiting Shows 300 Pct. Boost

The Army Air Forces recruiting office in Indianapolis has announced that recruiting in August showed an increase of 300 per cent over July, which speaks well for the efforts of the Indiana Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

Boone Wardens Demonstrate Maneuvers of Major Incident

In a demonstration of maneuvers of a single major incident, air raid wardens of Zone 1 in Boone County were hosts to wardens of Zones 2 and 3 the night of Sept. 14. The demonstration, first of its kind in Indiana, was part of the training of the personnel and corps training of the Civilian Defense Council. Similar activities are planned for other zones at a later date.

The staff was called to the control center at 7:23 p. m. on Test Warning One. Sirens sounded Test Warning Two at 7:41 o'clock. On this warning all corps reported to their stations, in readiness for any "incident" that might occur.

All Units in Action

Test Warning Three sounded at 8:04 o'clock and shortly afterward all units were in action when an incident was reported in Sector 3, where a theoretical high explosive bomb had exploded, "setting fire" to houses and "injuring" four persons. The fire was a large brush heap, prepared by wardens of Zone 1 for the incident. The explosion was reported to the control center and the defense units were ordered out from there.

Fourteen firemen were divided into two groups, one to the new auxiliary pumper issued recently by the government and the other to the regular city truck. The men on the auxiliary pumper pushed the pumper from the Armory to the incident, hooked it up and had the fire under control in short order.

I AM YOUR AIR RAID WARDEN

(Continued from page 1)

the future, when I shall put away my armband and relinquish my little brief authority. What then? I am resolved to keep the spirit of this movement alive, for there will be work for me and my neighbors to do. I am resolved to keep this thing of ours clean as it is at present—free from the grafter, the cheap politician and the guy on the make.

I am thinking deeply how I and my neighbor can prevent war, abolish poverty and stifle the prejudices of race and creed.

I am your air raid warden, hoping that if the test comes I shall measure up to it.

—By Davis S. Webster, Passaic, N. J. Reprinted from Civilian Front.

CAP Courier Saves War Plant From Shut-Down

"The RCA plant at Bloomington faces an immediate shut-down unless vital radio parts can be secured at once."

This was the message that Squadron 5210-H of the Indiana Wing, Civil Air Patrol, received on the day courier service for southern Indiana was opened.

Answering this emergency call with all possible speed, Lieut. Roger Hartsock, commander of 5210-H, and Lieut. Harry Williams, squadron communications officer, set out for Chicago Municipal Airport in the squadron's newly acquired Taylorcraft, where the much needed parts were awaiting them.

The middle of the afternoon drew near and the RCA reserve supply of parts was almost exhausted. A shut-down seemed inevitable and it looked as though many valuable man hours were to be wasted—hours needed for victory.

Then came a call from the airport. "The plane has just arrived. The parts are on their way into town now."

With just five minutes remaining before the shut-down would be called, the car bearing the parts drove up to the RCA plant. Thanks to the Civil Air Patrol courier service, another war plant continued on schedule. This newly-formed courier service of Squadron 5210-H is available to all factories and business concerns engaged in war work in Bloomington and surrounding territory.

After the "fire" they held a brief practice in hose handling.

Police Patrol Scene

Auxiliary police patrolled the scene and directed traffic from the "blocked off" area. Medical units were sent out to the incident sector, where they found the "victims" and administered first aid, placing bandages and splints. The victims were tagged by the medical units on the field and then taken by ambulances to the Witham Hospital, where Nurses Aides took over, assisted by a first aid unit. Later Dr. John D. Coons conducted a criticism period and pointed out errors or approved the method used.

"I was well pleased with the activities of the evening," Mr. Flanagan stated at the conclusion of the test. "They demonstrated that the units of the corps have retained their training well."

If every housewife in the nation saves as little as two tin cans in one week, it would mean enough scrap steel to make the steel used in the hulls of three heavy cruisers, and the tin used in 20 submarines.

THE HOOSIER
CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 16, 1943

No. 5

FIRE PROVES VALUE OF CD UNITS

Revitalized CD
Efforts Urged
At SDC ParleyWork of Volunteers Laud-
ed by Schricker—State-
ment Issued

Calling attention to the growing importance of organized Civilian Defense activities in the home-front war effort, the State Advisory and Administrative Defense Councils, Monday, Oct. 11, called upon all Civilian Defense officials and volunteers, civil officials and civilians, to revitalize their efforts and prepare for greater and more important work as the war goes on.

Governor Henry F. Schricker and members of the State Advisory and Administrative Councils, at the same time, paid a well-deserved tribute to the thousands of local Civilian Defense volunteers who have made such a patriotic contribution in the numerous programs and activities which have been carried out so successfully in Indiana.

The complete text of the official statement of the State Advisory and Administrative Councils will be found on Pages 4, 5 and 6 of this issue of The Civilian Soldier. This statement conveys a vital message to Civilian Defense officials, volunteers and the public, alike.

Governor Schricker, in addressing the council, pointed out that the work of the local volunteers has been a great investment in building up the spiritual strength of the people; it has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt the ability of the people to work together, voluntarily and cooperatively, in a common cause; that Civilian Defense will pay high dividends in the result of its achievements; that we never must think of letting up in this work until the war is won, and that we must keep all phases of the organization ready and alert for any emergency or any demands for service that may grow out of the war.

The Governor likewise paid tribute to the wisdom of the State Legislature in creating Indiana's Civilian Defense organization and charting its course with legislative mandates, and to the members of the State Advisory and Administrative Defense Councils for their attitude of vigilance and their proved ability and determination to cooperate effectively in all necessary activities.

The State Defense Council at the close of the meeting issued a formal statement in which was made an inventory of past achievements of Civilian Defense in Indiana, called attention to 49 distinct programs, and charted the course for the future.

Fry Succeeds Watkins

As Greene County Head

John A. Watkins, former state commander of The American Legion and editor and publisher of the Greene County Evening World at Bloomfield, has resigned as director of the Greene County Civilian Defense Council. Mr. Watkins has been called to active duty with the Army Specialist Service, with the rank of major.

Governor Henry F. Schricker has appointed Paul P. Fry of Linton to succeed Mr. Watkins as Greene County director.

Auxiliary Firemen Battle Flames



Auxiliary firemen of the Anderson Civilian Defense Council are shown as they continued pouring water onto the blaze that started in the basement of the McCrory store Oct. 5. Civilian Defense forces did yeoman service in fighting the \$300,000 conflagration and were complimented highly by city officials for their work.

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

ANDERSON ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS
Anderson, Indiana
October 8, 1943

Mayor C. D. Rotruck
708 Main St., City.

Dear Mayor Rotruck:

The Anderson Association of Insurance Agents wish to congratulate you and the members of the Civilian Defense Corps on your splendid work in the recent Decker Block fire.

The Agents feel that the prompt and intelligent aid of the Civilian Defense Corps to the Anderson Fire Department held a bad fire under control and kept it from being what might have been a catastrophe for the City of Anderson. We congratulate and thank you for work well done.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. H. URBAN,
Secretary.

8 PAGES THIS TIME

Due to the large number of stories of major news importance, The Civilian Soldier has been expanded to eight pages this edition. This will not be a permanent feature, however. The four-page paper will be resumed next edition.

RATION BOARD HONORED

Members of the War Price and Rationing Board at Wabash were honored recently with a banquet and program sponsored by the Wabash Chamber of Commerce. Volunteer workers were lauded for their patriotic service to the community.

Auxiliary Firemen, Police,
Wardens Aid in Fighting
\$300,000 Anderson Blaze

First Aid and Emergency Medical Corps Also Respond
To Emergency Call in Early Morning Hours—Mayor
Rotruck Lauds Work of Volunteers, Asks Continu-
ance After War—Federal Equipment Found to Be
Worthwhile Addition to City's Trucks

The worth of Civilian Defense—in peacetime as well as wartime—was proved without contradiction Oct. 5 when units of the Anderson Civilian Defense organization—auxiliary firemen, auxiliary police, air raid wardens, first aid units and emergency medical ambulance units—responded to an emergency call for assistance in fighting a \$300,000 fire in the Decker block of that city.

Aid in Scrap
Drive Asked
By Governor

40,731 Tons In — Quota
for Last Six Months Is
150,000 Tons

Pointing out that the people of Indiana "always have taken a leading part in any enterprise requiring national cooperation and endeavor," Governor Henry F. Schricker has proclaimed the period from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15 to be devoted to the "Hoosier Victory Scrap Bank Campaign" and urged every citizen to do his utmost to help the state surpass its quota of 150,000 tons of general scrap metal to be collected during the last six months of this year.

According to Clarence A. Jackson, chairman of the Indiana Salvage Committee, and Frank G. Thompson, WPB Executive Secretary of the committee, under whose jurisdiction the drive will be conducted, the concentrated campaign in Indiana will be during the last three weeks of October.

Cites State's Record

Citing Indiana's excellent record in the Hoosier S. O. S. Scrap Drive this spring when, with a quota of 83,000 tons, Hoosiers collected 154,000 tons, (See Page 3, Column 3)

Twelve Anderson city firemen were overcome by smoke while battling flames which damaged the McCrory store, Haag Drug Store and other business establishments, offices and apartments in the three-story Decker building.

The fire, which was discovered around midnight, was brought under complete control about noon Oct. 5 after commendable work on the part of five Anderson fire companies and approximately 40 auxiliary firemen from the Civilian Defense organization.

Called Out at 2:30 A. M.

Auxiliary firemen were called out at 2:30 a. m., the air raid wardens of Area Four, in which the fire was located, were called out at 4:30 a. m., and the auxiliary police at 5 a. m., with some of the auxiliary police reporting on their own initiative during the night.

Sixteen lines of hose, the largest number ever used in fighting a blaze in Anderson, were set up for battling the conflagration. Six of these were used with four pumpers loaned to the Anderson Civilian Defense Council by the Federal OCD. Firemen reported that the 500-gallon pumpers were pumping 700 gallons a minute during the height of the fire.

Auxiliary policemen and air raid wardens worked in four shifts of four hours each, handling traffic and the crowd of curious onlookers. Many of the Civilian Defense volunteers were forced to remain away from their regular employment while they stayed on the job.

First Aid Unit on Hand

A first aid unit was on hand to care for minor injuries, and three (See Page 6, Column 1)

Vanderburgh County Launches Home Front
Pledge Drive in Newest CD Council Activity

Expanding upon its theme of co-operation with all agencies working for the betterment of conditions on the home front, the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council has launched a Home Front Pledge campaign inaugurated by the Office of Price Administration in an effort to defeat black market racketeers.

Following the printing of a pledge form in the Evansville Courier-Press, thousands of signed pledges were collected by captains of Evansville's efficient and constantly active block organization.

To get the campaign off on the right foot, C. B. Enlow, Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense director, appointed a Price Education Committee to supervise the drive. Among members of this committee are Pat Ross, representing CIO unions, and William Laswell, representing the AFL. These men have reported that individual unions of

the county are carrying the pledge-signing idea into the various factories where Home Front Pledge committees are being organized to cover the plants.

Permanent Organization

This plan of attack means that the idea of the pledge, which is a promise to pay no more than ceiling prices for commodities and accept no rationed goods without surrendering ration stamps, will be carried into many other sections as Evansville's factories draw their employees from wide areas of Kentucky and Illinois, as well as southern Indiana. The Price Education Committee now has been made a permanent organization and meets once a month.

Among the most important Civilian Defense activities in the county is the establishment and supervision of nursery schools for pre-school age children of working mothers

and playgrounds and playpoms for older children who need care before and after school hours. Funds for these are from the Lanham act.

One of the earliest activities of the Vanderburgh Civilian Defense Council which has proved increasingly popular and valuable was the organization of cadette corps for entertaining soldiers at dances in Evansville and at Camp Breckinridge. Girls volunteering for this service are given rigid physical and mental examinations to ascertain eligibility, and upon passing are given a course of instruction in various phases of their work to fit them for their role. Many of these cadettes have joined the WACs, WAVES, SPARS and other branches of service open to women. At present there are 528 cadettes in service, with more being trained constantly. More than 1,000 girls have been trained since the organ- (See Page 3, Column 1)

ATTENTION!
COUNTY DIRECTORS

Attention of all county Civilian Defense directors is called to the fact that less than half of Indiana's 92 counties have been heard from on four separate programs.

Only 43 counties have reported on the success of the Third War Loan drive. This has necessitated the holding up of the roundup story on this campaign in The Civilian Soldier.

Ralph F. Armstrong, editor of the Manual, reports that only 31 counties have sent in their requests for copies of the Fourth Revision of this informative publication.

To date, only 43 county directors have named correspondents for The Civilian Soldier. If your county is to be represented, we MUST have a correspondent to keep us informed concerning your activities. Mailing lists of key personnel for The Civilian Soldier have been received from only 15 county directors and eight directors of county women's divisions.

Your cooperation in these matters is requested to assure efficient operation.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, MARket 5361.

C. WARREN McDERMED, Editor

Vol. I

OCTOBER 16, 1943

No. 5

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

By CLARENCE A. JACKSON

If you are a defeatist, a pessimist, a viewer with alarm, you can paint a picture today of dark days ahead while the nation is beating swords back into plowshares.

If you naturally are an optimist; if you are healthy and full of pep; if you have faith in yourself; if you know something about history and if you KNOW A LOT ABOUT HUMAN NATURE, you will look to the American postwar era as a time which will present big opportunities to do big things.

We are not talking about what might happen the first day, the first week, the first month or even three months after peace is declared—but about a long-range view, let us say, of the first four or five years.

The diplomats and the generals may change a lot of geographic lines around the world but they will not—they cannot—change human nature. Each generation must make its own weapons to destroy its own dragons. Today, this generation's dragon is the terrible curse of war brought upon the world by the Germans and the Japs. This war has upset most of the more than one billion persons throughout the world. In our own country it has moved our population around like pawns; it has directed us into new activities; it has thrown us into contact with new people and new problems; it has broadened our visions from those of local and state problems to world-wide problems; it has made people think—and analyze—and read—and study—and PLAN.

When war came we rushed to its tasks under the exhilarating urge of patriotism. Ten millions of us have put on the fighting uniform. Other millions took up the tools of industry, the professions and agriculture. Almost all of us have changed our normal civic activities to war-time activities.

A Brief Celebration, Then—Our Big Chance

When peace comes there will be a momentary let-down—but no more than that—just time enough to get our breath, rejoice and go back to work.

When war came, after the first few hours of shock, most everybody clenched his fists and went to work to build and keep an army and navy. After all, a nation's military forces are only the clenched fists of its factories and farms.

War is waste and destruction.

Peace is saving and building. I ask you if saving and building a nation isn't a big job? Won't it offer everybody an opportunity to be as patriotic, as self-sacrificing, as energetic as a period of war with nothing but destruction and waste?

Many plans are being made for the postwar era. Many of them will work and many will not, but now is the time to plan; now is the time to plan the kind of life you want to live; the kind of job you want—and prepare yourself for that job. If you are an employer, now is the time to plan how you are going to continue to be an employer. If you are a public official, now is the time to plan how you or other public officials of the future can perform public duties better. If you are a civic leader (and all Civilian Defense workers are), you have the added responsibility not only of planning for yourself, your profession, your business and your family, but of helping to plan along with other civic leaders for the future of your community.

"It Takes All Kinds of People"

Remember, human nature will not be changed by this war. People still are going to be selfish, ambitious; some will be lazy, some energetic. All of us will have our little vanities and jealousies, hatreds, vicious sparks, meanness and absurdities. We still shall have our sick—mentally and physically; we shall have our failures and near failures; the unlucky ones and the lucky ones—and always, the outstandingly successful ones.

But the great bulk of Americans always will want certain things. They will want liberty, opportunities to work, to make money, to save money, to get ahead in their jobs or professions; to own automobiles, comfortable homes, wear good clothes, take trips, send their children to the best schools and, generally, to enjoy life. The fact that these United States have offered all their citizens an opportunity to do all of these things (and a vast majority of them were able in some degree to do these very things) is what made these United States the greatest nation on earth.

After the war—WHAT?

The job for everybody will be to keep the United States that way. The job is big enough and broad enough to enlist the talents and energies of every man, woman and child.

The life of man—and nations—never has been an easy one. There seems to be a definite veto by Mother Nature of all attempts to organize society so there will be no more work, no troubles, no disappointments. Utopia still is just a dream of the dreamers—not of the doers.

New Horizons Beckon the Bold

This war has speeded up the art of invention, research and improvement. Instead of no more frontiers, as the defeatist gloomily claims, the real frontiers are wide open. The Number One postwar problem of America, as Charles Kettering says, is the spirit of our people.

For those with a zest for achievement, "AFTER THE WAR" will be a time for doing big things.

There will be big opportunities in every field for those with energy and ambition, with a willingness to work, save and sacrifice. For those who think 40 hours' work a week is enough—we hope there will be a living. For those who won't work or prefer not to—the neighbors, through taxation, will see that they are fed. For those in honest distress—the local, state and national Social Security programs will see them through.

Let's not fear "After the War—What?" Let's be eager for its coming; let's look forward with delightful anticipation to that time when we can put our energy and our training to work on its unknown problems.

REAL AMERICANS ALWAYS HAVE BEEN THAT WAY!

OFFICIAL SDC RELEASES

Sept. 23 to Oct. 9

NUTRITION

Sept. 23—No. 69—News Releases—Educational Materials Available—Election of Officers of Indiana State Nutrition Council.
Oct. 5—Food Fights for Freedom Campaign.

MEMORANDA

Sept. 27—Important Meeting, State Defense Council, Monday, October 11.
Sept. 27—Reports on Third War Loan Campaign Participation by County Civilian Defense Councils.
Sept. 29—Distribution of Utility Manual No. 1 to Citizens Defense Corps Personnel.

OCD PUBLICATIONS

Circular—Protection Series No. 22—Switchout.
Program of the Civilian War Services Branch.
Operations Letter No. 141—The National Security Award.
Booklet—Civilian War Services.
Booklet—Health Service in War Time.
Booklet—The Neighborhood in Action.

Martin Holds Bombing Danger Still Exists Here

John B. Martin, acting director of the Office of Civilian Defense, has informed Col. Manford G. Henley, acting director of the Fifth Region, OCD, Columbus, O., that in the view of military authorities a clear possibility of bombing continues to exist in this country despite our military successes abroad. Mr. Martin, in a statement on OCD policy, said: "Recent newspaper statements that I am of the opinion that there no longer is such danger of serious bombing and that the Office of Civilian Defense will announce that the danger of air raids is past, require an immediate clarifying statement of my own view and of OCD policy.

Danger Not Past

"I believe strongly that the danger of bombings in this country has not passed. This view is based on the opinion of military authorities. There is no doubt as to the continuing possibility of enemy planes reaching the United States. The probability is a question which the enemy rather than ourselves decides. Furthermore, there is a constant threat of action by enemy saboteurs which would result in major disasters throughout the country. Also there are serious catastrophes continually causing injury to production from fire, flood and other natural disasters everywhere in which Civilian Defense forces have been and will need to be ready to go into action at any time.

"I am perfectly aware that changes in the strategic situation have occurred abroad which affect our Civilian Defense problems here at home. The army modifies its measures in accordance with such changes as in the action recently proposed by it in connection with the dimout on the West Coast. The Office of Civilian Defense likewise is keeping constantly advised of changes, and modifies its recommendations to state and local councils as circumstances justify. If we were not doing so, we could not be doing our duty for the millions of volunteer workers who depend on us for guidance."

KID SALVAGE



"EVEN IF THEY DID CHANGE THE RATIONING RULES, OLD MAN, I STILL OUTPOINT YOU."

Here and There in Indiana CD

A full-page ad in the Marion Chronicle-Tribune, sponsored by the Bell Fibre Products Corporation of Marion and the Owens-Illinois Glass Company of Gas City, calls attention to the serious need for waste paper and puts it up to the public as its patriotic duty to help in the emergency by saving waste paper now. The ad lists many of the various uses to which paper is being put during wartime and also tells just what should be salvaged.—That's the kind of cooperation that will win the war.

A red, white and blue tin can bank erected by Sector 20 of the Elkhart Civilian Defense Council was filled quickly after the Elkhart Truth published a picture of the receptacle with a couple of youngsters making the first deposits. A few hours later the bank was filled to the top and by that evening the container was surrounded with boxes of smashed cans. The bank was installed by City Controller Harold Pribble, who is custodian of all OCD property in Elkhart and personnel director for the Elkhart County Civilian Defense Council, as well as warden of Sector 20, Zone D. A similar bank—or barrel—was established in Sector 19 by Ray Pennington. It has been filled—and emptied—twice.

Lieut. Robert Gear of the South Bend Fire Department, bomb and gas instructor for the St. Joseph County Civilian Defense Council, has spoken at two public meetings sponsored by air raid wardens of South Bend Zone No. 1. A third meeting will be held Oct. 19. The meetings were arranged as the result of public requests for detailed instructions for citizens who are not members of the Civilian Defense Corps.

Members of the Middletown Civilian Defense auxiliary police unit recently were guests of the Anderson Civilian Defense auxiliary police at a regular meeting of the Anderson unit.

Thirty members of the Anderson Saddle Club have joined the new class started for auxiliary police in Anderson.

Mrs. E. A. Crane, a member of the Marion County Civilian Defense Council's drivers corps, had the unexpected pleasure of driving Lieut. Rudy Valee from the Municipal airport to the Indianapolis Athletic Club when the Navy car which was to meet him failed to show up on Lieut. Valee's recent visit to Indianapolis during the Third War Loan drive.

John S. Jackson, director of the Tipton County Civilian Defense Council, was caught with an empty tank when the OPA reduced the value of B and C coupons to two gallons recently. He had plenty of company, however. Many persons got word by way of the "grapevine" that A coupons were the ones to be reduced and used those coupons for filling their tanks, holding their supplemental stamps in reserve.

Sullivan County made use of the system already set up by the Red Cross for its Third War Loan drive canvass. Many of the workers, of course, also were enrolled in Civilian Defense.

Gibson County lacked only \$8,000 of oversubscribing its \$1,039,527 War Bond quota by \$500,000. This county has an excellent block system set up, with the four largest communities, Princeton, Hazleton, Patoka and Oakland City, being fully organized.

Ed Theis, chairman of the tin can salvage program in Gibson County, has worked out a plan for getting the farmers in the county to save their tin cans. Ed runs a theater in Princeton and when the county trucks go out to make the collections, he sends along some theater passes for those who have the processed cans ready to be picked up. Too bad an incentive is needed, though.

Harrison County figured it didn't need a house-to-house canvass to get in its War Bond quota of \$426,000. Cecil W. Miles, Harrison County Civilian Defense director, arranged for an outdoor program Sept. 9, the first night of the concentrated campaign, with stores and banks remaining open—and sold \$325,000 worth of bonds the first night. Before the week's drive was over the county had oversubscribed its quota by \$20,000.

Robert Eckhart of the Keller Manufacturing Company in Corydon, has been named plant protection officer for Harrison County.

Marion H. Amick, director of the Bartholomew County Civilian Defense Council, is getting a lot of cooperation from merchants in Columbus. The J. C. Penney Company and F. J. Meyer & Company all devoted windows to Civilian Defense equipment, with special emphasis on fire prevention and the Forest Fire Fighter Service the week of Oct. 4. More such displays are needed to let the public know what Civilian Defense is equipped to do.

Vanderburgh County Launches Home Front Pledge Drive in Newest CD Council Activity



—Photo Courtesy Evansville Courier Press.

125 Main Street in Evansville—home of the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council.

(Continued from Page 1)

ization was established under the supervision of Mrs. W. C. Bussing, head of the Women's Division of the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council.

Established Jan. 10, 1941

The Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council was established Jan. 10, 1941, with headquarters in the old Courier building, 125 Main Street in Evansville. An operating budget of \$20,000 was set up, of which \$4,000 each was pledged by the Evansville City Council and the Board of County Commissioners. The remaining \$12,000 was included in the Community Fund budget.

Within 15 days after the council was established a county block organization was formed, consisting of more than 12,000 workers. A County Mobilization Day was held Jan. 25, 1941, with captains and lieutenants of the block organization making a house-to-house canvass to collect enrollment blanks filled in by every citizen over 16 years of age. In this volunteer enrollment, 90,500 citizens of Evansville and Vanderburgh County enrolled for various types of volunteer service within a three-hour period of time. This splendid enrollment attracted nation-wide attention.

Soon after the council was set up Evansville was declared a critical defense area and arrangements were made for a substantial war production program there. Recognizing a wide field for service, the Civilian Defense Council mapped out a program of activities covering two general headings—Civilian Protection and Civilian Mobilization.

Includes Many Groups

The Civilian Protection organization includes air raid wardens, fire watchers, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, emergency medical personnel, nurses' aides, road repair and demolition units, utility repair crews and others. Indicative of the efficiency with which this coordinated unit operates was the service given in the fire last March which destroyed the Evansville State Hospital. For this service the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council was awarded a Citation of Merit by the Fifth Regional OCD. The complete success of the Aug. 3 blackout also was evidence of a coordinated unit.

The Civilian Mobilization—or block organization—of 8,000 members assists with salvage drives and educational campaigns. These include the Home Pledge activities and nutrition work—in which Servel, with a specially planned nutrition project for war workers, has paced the other plants and gained national recognition.

The salvage collections of both Evansville and Vanderburgh County have merited a Victory Salvage Pennant from the Indiana State Salvage Committee. Victory Gar-

dens played a large part in the council's supervised activities during the spring and summer. In March of this year, the block organization made a house-to-house canvass which resulted in subscriptions totaling \$7,000 for the Red Cross fund.

Other Activities

Each week, the defense council turns over to the Canteen cigarettes and other contributions deposited in special containers located in various business establishments throughout Evansville and which are collected by the council's Drivers Corps. The council also has an active War Bond and Stamp sales organization.

Through the Housing Bureau, which, until its recent merger with the Federal Housing Office in Evansville, was located in the Civilian Defense headquarters, free registrations of houses, rooms and apartments was provided—the information being made available to persons needing lodgings.

Possible shortages in allotments of food, ice, tires and gasoline are given timely consideration by the Civilian Defense Council and then are brought to the attention of state and regional OPA offices before such shortages can reach critical proportions.

Car sharing has been advocated and explained by means of radio addresses and newspaper publicity. Also a blood bank has been established at St. Mary's Hospital under supervision of the Civilian Defense Council and now is in operation.

Loaned Fire Equipment

Approximately \$25,000 worth of fire-fighting equipment, secured through a loan from the Federal Office of Civilian Defense, has been placed in service at fire stations in Evansville and with local defense plants which expressed a desire for additional equipment. Since much of this equipment no longer is available due to priorities, the worth of the equipment to the city, especially in the event of a major fire at one of the war plants, is beyond estimation.

In August the coveted Evansville Rotary Club's annual civic award was presented to Mr. Enlow for excellence in directing the wartime home front activities of the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council. Mr. Enlow also is a member of the State Defense Council's advisory committee.

In accepting that award Mr. Enlow stated, "I believe that you gave the award to me as representing the combined efforts of a great many people doing outstanding work in helping to win the war and to help Evansville."

That's the secret of Evansville's success in Civilian Defense—the combined efforts of a great many people doing outstanding work in helping to win the war.

Aid in Scrap Drive Asked By Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

295½ tons, exceeding their allotment by more than 86 per cent, Governor Schricker said that Indiana now has been assigned a task worthy of its mettle.

Mr. Thompson pointed out that spring and summer inventories in the yards of waste dealers and mills have not increased. "In many of our plants, the reserve stock is alarmingly low," he said. "There has been a noticeable decrease in the flow of good scrap metal to our yards and mills and as a consequence the War Production Board has asked for 15,000,000 tons the last six months of the year, as against 13,000,000 tons the first six months.

"The quota is high," he continued, "but Indiana can make it if every county chairman in the state will make up his mind now that it can and will be done."

Mr. Thompson said that reports from 30 counties for the first and second months of the drive show a total of 40,731 tons of scrap collected. He said it will take the whole-hearted cooperation of every man, woman and child in each of the state's 92 counties to put Indiana over the top by Dec. 31.

Governor's Proclamation

Governor Schricker's proclamation is as follows:

"WHEREAS, the armed forces of the United States now are carrying the war directly into the strongholds of the aggressor nations, Germany and Japan, and WHEREAS, such offensive action necessitates the use of greatly increased amounts of scrap metals with which to step up production of war manufactures in order to assure our ultimate victory, and

"WHEREAS the people of the State of Indiana, called upon to salvage more than 150,000 tons of scrap metal during the last six months of this year, always have taken a leading part in any enterprise requiring national cooperation and endeavor:

"NOW, therefore, I, Henry F. Schricker, Governor of the State of Indiana, by the power vested in me, do proclaim the period from October 1 to November 15 to be devoted to the 'Hoosier Victory Scrap Bank Campaign,' during which time every citizen will do his utmost to help the State of Indiana surpass its quota for collection of scrap, that our sons, now fighting on the far-flung battlefronts of the world, shall sooner attain a victory which shall assure a lasting peace."

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

We've been thinking of this lately: How many of us ever have taken time to discover the tremendous contribution being made by women in our military services? What do you really know about the different branches of service except that you think one uniform is much more attractive and flattering than another, or one color appeals to you and another doesn't? Do you even know the names of the various services—what the initials stand for?

Perhaps that's one of the reasons we are having a recruitment drive for the WAC. Too few of us know enough about it and the fine service its members give. If your town is too small—and many of our Indiana towns are—to have recruiting centers for the WAC and other military auxiliaries, why don't you establish a Civilian Defense committee on information? Have on hand a sample of the literature supplied by each branch of the service and encourage women in your community to consider seriously the great contribution they might make to their country's need. Certainly women ARE needed now and will be called on even more as time goes by. Our work is just getting a good start.

The National Safety Council has just held its annual Congress in Chicago. Several Hoosiers attended the sessions and appeared on the programs. This year, the Congress stressed Accident Prevention as a means to speedier victory. Less time lost from work because of injury. If there is anything to that theory—and as you check the figures you become convinced there is—it's every woman's job to see that the safety hazards in her home are corrected. Today we cannot afford time away from jobs nor the loss of dollars that are needed for war bonds because an accident has laid us low. It's smart to live safely and cultivate safe habits.

Have you started Christmas shopping yet? Yes, we know that soldiers' packages should be on their way by now. We mean Christmas shopping for the youngsters in your family. And have you found that many toys and games you expected to find are missing, or changed completely? Well—why don't you start a local "used toy exchange" in your town? Bring to light the many games and toys that now lie unused in your homes. A little fixing will make most of them highly acceptable. They will bring a light of joy into some youngster's eyes. But—time flies and you'd better start now.

Once again women are being asked to serve their country. The county nutrition committee, specifically a sub-committee under the women's division of Civilian Defense, has been detailed to share the responsibility for promoting one of the biggest educational programs in the war effort on the home front.

I am referring to the national "Food Fights for Freedom" campaign. Plans on the local level now are in process, but it is hoped there will be no general publicity until Nov. 1, when national advertising, radio, press and special programs will be inaugurated to continue during the entire month of November. Various phases of the program are reflected in the slogan, "PRODUCE AND CONSERVE, SHARE AND PLAY SQUARE."

Are you keeping count of the many hours of volunteer service your women are giving to Civilian Defense? There are recognition ribbons for these generous volunteers which will be among cherished mementos in years to come. Volunteers give the thing most precious to us all—time and strength. A little recognition and thanks make tasks so much more pleasant. A record of hours donated should be compiled carefully so that proper credit may be given. May I take this opportunity of saying "Thank you" for your very generous, conscientious work in the Third War Loan drive?

Benton County's First Blackout Test Success

Benton County's first test blackout, held Tuesday night, Oct. 5, was reported as a 100 per cent success by Dick Vlastos of Fowler, chief air raid warden for the county. Reports from all parts of Benton County showed that in no instance was cooperation refused by the public.

With eight other towns to notify as the various stages of the blackout were called in to Fowler, the time for placing the eight calls was cut from nine minutes to four. The first series of calls required nine minutes, the second series six minutes, the third six minutes, the fourth four minutes and the last four minutes.

Lebanon Sets Up Racks For Downtown Cyclists

Seeking to avoid accidents through careless "parking" of bicycles in the downtown district of Lebanon, that city has placed five racks at convenient places in the downtown area for the use of cyclists. Bike riders have been warned against violation of the city ordinance prohibiting riding on the sidewalk or leaving their machines on the sidewalk.

Police Chief Roy Evans, pointing out that several persons narrowly have escaped injury when struck by cyclists riding on the sidewalk, said that police expect the new racks to be used and will make arrests if the ordinance is violated.

STATEMENT OF INDIANA ADVISORY

The Indiana State Defense Council is highly pleased with reports from county and local defense councils throughout the state, indicating that the public, as well as local defense officials and the volunteer Civilian Defense workers are cognizant of the growing importance of their work as the war goes on.

At the present time there are 49 distinct programs in Civilian Defense, 17 of which belong to the protective side and 32 (such as salvage, care of children of working mothers, bond sales, etc.) to the war services side of the organization.

Among Civilian Defense officials and the thousands of patriotic citizens who compose the vast army of home-front soldiers, working as volunteers in the county, city and town Civilian Defense organizations, there is no indication of the existence of a false feeling of security which has been reported to exist in some states as the result of Allied military success in Africa, Europe, the South Pacific and the Aleutians.

Aware of Unwarranted Optimism

The State Defense Council is aware of the fact that among a small number of county and city officials and some citizens outside the Civilian Defense organization, there is a strong feeling that the war is won and Civilian Defense activities can well come to an end. In a few isolated instances, this feeling among county and city civil officials is so strong that these officials propose that local governmental aid, heretofore given to their local defense councils, should be withdrawn or be drastically reduced.

The Advisory Defense Council and the Administrative Defense Council of Indiana, in a meeting on Oct. 11, canvassed this situation thoroughly. The Defense Council and Governor Schricker desire to call to the attention of the people of Indiana certain facts as we see them.

First, that until the unconditional surrender of both Germany and Japan is a fact, it is dangerous to consider that the war has been won and that our vigilance can be relaxed, or that our home-front war program can be slowed down. It was only a few months ago that Hitler was loudly proclaiming to the German people and to the world, that Germany had won the war and their enemies would soon surrender.

Took Germany Three Years

We must remember that it took Germany three years to reach her maximum position in military gains. How long it will take the United Nations to regain the territory Germany occupied is a question no one can answer at this time. It is entirely possible, although not probable, that those of us who are confident of a quick victory may find our nation and our Allies facing grave, unforeseen reverses in the future.

Certainly our enemies could wish for nothing more than for us to relax our vigilance and slow down our war effort. Advice in that direction, directly or implied from public officials, newspapers or citizens, generally, would have the unwholesome effect of encouraging war-weary civilians to feel that continuation of volunteer activities is not worth the necessary effort.

Second, until the war is won—in fact and not in theory or wishful thinking—the need for protecting our material things and conserving our resources, both tangible and intangible, will increase daily. Destruction of property and loss of lives, either as a result of enemy action, by sabotage, or from pure carelessness, is progressively becoming a more critical problem. Each day it becomes more difficult to replace or repair any lost or damaged property. Each day the need for manpower becomes more acute.

Therefore, it seems to us that our citizens, organized and trained within the framework of Civilian Defense, should be encouraged to become more vigilant and more seriously conscious of such important activities as personal safety, fire prevention and conservation. The North American continent, to date, has been very fortunate—due to our geographic location and ability of our protective forces—in the fact that we have had no enemy bombing worth mentioning. Of course, we hope that we shall have none in the future. We would certainly be derelict in our duties, however, if we based our defense program on hope rather than on a sane realization of possibilities and a continuation of all reasonable measures of preparedness.

Disintegration Would Be Folly

Regardless of the apparent progress of our fighting forces, we believe it would be complete folly to permit the disintegration of our Civilian Defense protective organizations. Therefore, we urge that a strong nucleus of our Citizens Defense Corps, with its Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police, Firemen, Communications system, road repair units, emergency medical units,

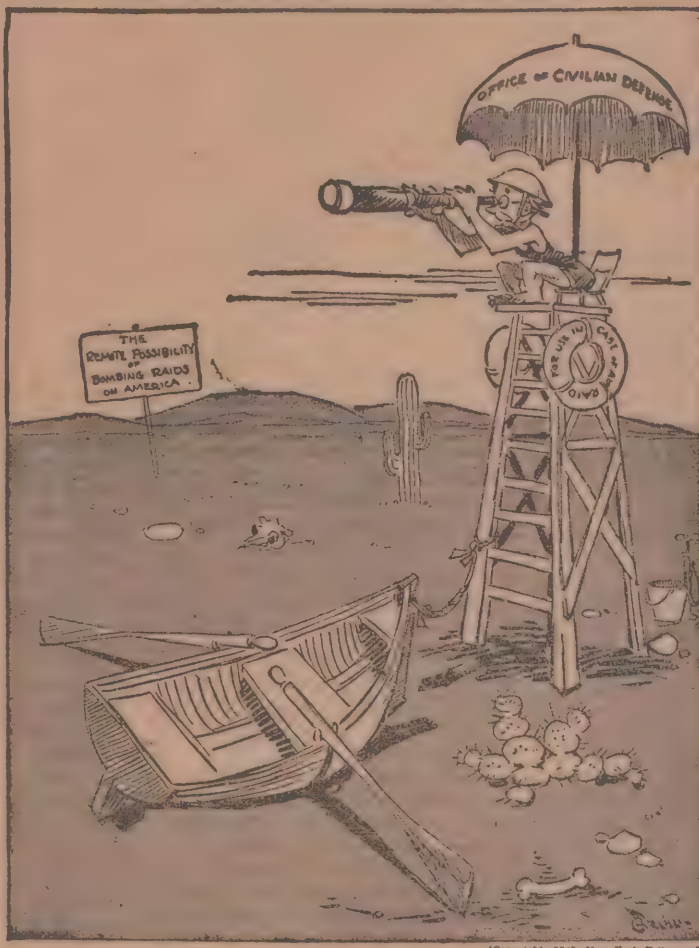
utility repair system, industrial plant protection groups, forest fire fighters, and other trained units be maintained.

Whether or not Indiana ever has an air raid, the fact remains that these Civilian Defense workers are trained and ready for any major disaster and thousands of them are, today, rendering valuable war services in their communities.

Practice blackouts are primarily to teach the civilian population, as well as the Civilian Defense workers, what to do in the event the worst possible tragedy should occur. They have much value in strengthening civilian morale, for occasions of serious disaster.

The Indiana Civilian Defense organization was created, first by executive decree of the Governor upon the suggestion of Indiana American Legion officials, then later by Acts of two State Legislatures.

THIS CARTOON IS NOT FUNNY
THIS CARTOON IS NOT INFORMATIVE
THIS CARTOON IS SUBVERSIVE!
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE BEING PREPARED.



This cartoon, which appeared recently in some newspapers over the country, is exactly the type of junk that Hitler and Hirohito want distributed in the United States. This cartoon is subversive—because it is intended to create the impression that Civilian Defense workers are foolish and wasting their time.

It is subversive because it creates the impression that Civilian Defense has only one job—that is, to act as airplane spotters.

This cartoon is an insult to the half-million Civilian Defense workers in Indiana and the millions of men and women, boys and girls who are doing Civilian Defense jobs in every community throughout the nation.

If this cartoon was not meant to be subversive, it shows an ignorance and stupidity of the immensity of the Civilian Defense job throughout the nation—past and future.

The State Defense Council was given the task of coordinating civilian activities and bringing together various state and local governmental agencies and other official, semi-official and civic organizations into the common effort. The purpose of such coordination was to prevent, as far as possible, overlapping and duplication of effort and waste of energy, time and money.

Today, Civilian Defense divides itself generally, into two important parts. The first part or division is known as civil protection, comprising the Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police, Firemen, etc. This division has served, and is serving, a very important purpose. Its work and its importance are certainly not ended.

The second division is that of civilian war services. For several weeks the State Defense Council, County and City Defense Councils, have stressed the completion of the civilian war service organizations. Concentration on this part of Civilian Defense has been impelled by the knowledge that as the war goes on, the programs and activities of this branch will become much greater in both number and importance.

The nature of programs to come will depend upon the needs developed as the war goes on.

Several Activities

For many months several activities have been functioning in most communities under the War Service branch. These have included, among others, the salvage campaigns, nutrition, physical fitness, food conservation, rationing, services to servicemen (other than Red Cross), recruiting of nurses' aides and hospital assistants, victory garden promotion and committee organization, car sharing groups, library volunteers, recreational program volunteers (such as volunteer aides in public parks), safety campaigns, fire prevention programs, consumers' committees, informational services, house and room registration committees, victory book campaigns (to obtain books for men in service), victory speakers' bureaus, aides to Army and Navy officers procurement service, United War Fund campaign assistance, war services surveys, recruitment of labor needed in war plants and food harvesting and processing, care of children of working mothers, war bonds and stamp sales, campaigns of education to conserve irreplaceable supplies and equipment and bi-racial activities.

Over two-hundred thousand volunteers have contributed millions of hours of volunteer time to training for and in the performance of the above listed and several other wartime activities. Much of this work could not have been accomplished with paid personnel.

Aided in War Loan Drive

Recently, the Indiana Civilian Defense organization, state and local, was asked to aid in the Third War Loan Campaign. The result of the activities of the local councils in this work has been gratifying.

Today, many local defense councils are aiding the Indiana Committee, All-States WAC Recruiting Campaign to enroll 2,000 volunteer women in the Women's Army Corps. While not strictly a Civilian Defense program, this is another example of one of the many fields in which civilian defense volunteers are asked to serve.

The Bi-Racial Relations program of the State Defense Council has been held up by the Federal government and Bi-Racial workers of other states, as a model plan. It has served to increase war production by increasing the available supply of manpower and has served to strengthen the entire home-front war effort by promoting harmonious racial relations. For the excellence of this program, the Indiana Defense Council was awarded a national citation by the Federal OCD on July 4, 1942.

Bombing Possibility Remote

It is quite evident that the possibility of serious bombing of the United States is more remote than at any time since "Pearl Harbor." Therefore, those activities in the field of civilian protection which were designed to cope with the aftermath of bombing raids no longer need be stressed as much as other Civilian Defense programs and activities. But, while the possibility of damage from bombing grows less, the probability of death and destruction from sabotage, accidents and fires of many origins is constantly increasing. The possibility of death and destruction from floods and tornadoes never diminishes.

Considerable publicity has been given to the recent action of the U. S. Army in reducing the operations of the civilian aircraft warning service, which has maintained constant vigil along the coasts and across part of our borders.

But it should be noted that General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces and President Roosevelt joined in a warning that "this curtailment of service does not mean that all danger of attack from the air has passed."

General Arnold pointed out that this action taken with knowledge of the "calculated risk," which they felt justified to release 600,000 persons who have been devoting many hours to this service for work in war production.

No Time to Demobilize

The aircraft warning service will be maintained, however, with volunteers serving at short intervals. This activity was never inaugurated in Indiana, although plans were ready in case need for such service arose.

President Roosevelt warned specifically that, "The time has not come for the demobilization of Civilian Defense." He declared the releasing of the aircraft watchers from long hours of vigil was only to provide additional manpower for other war duties and was desirable only because this nation is now on the of

ADMINISTRATIVE DEFENSE COUNCILS

asive and "a strong attack is in itself a good defense."

John B. Martin, acting director of the Federal OCD, has just issued an urgent statement in which he said, "I believe strongly that the danger of bombings in this country is not passed. This view is based on the opinion of military authorities, not my personal opinion alone. There is no doubt as to the continuing possibility of enemy planes reaching the United States. The probability is a question which the enemy rather than ourselves decides."

"Furthermore, there is the constant threat of enemy action by saboteurs which would result in major disasters throughout the country. There are also serious catastrophes continually causing injuries to production from fire, flood and other natural disasters everywhere in which Civilian Defense forces have been and will need to be ready to go into action at any time."

Token Air Raids Possible

The nearer to Berlin the United Nations drive in their attack, the more reckless the Axis will become, military strategists believe. It, therefore, is not unreasonable to anticipate token air raids on the United States. The purpose would be two-fold. First, to build up public and military morale among the Axis peoples. Second, to do as much damage as possible to the Arsenal of Democracy. The loss of a few bombing planes and a few crewmen might be considered a small price for the Axis to pay to achieve these purposes.

Army officials believe that if bombing should come it will be directed at interior industrial communities because the coast lines are protected and military strategy now is to knock out production plants and supply depots with a minimum of attention to bombing of citizens.

If Indiana should suffer an air raid, no matter how small it might be, the responsible officials would be subjected to grave criticism if we were not prepared by adequate organization to cope with the aftermath of such an attack.

CD Can Cushion Shock

In case of an air attack the civilian population is powerless to ward off the invader. But through proper organization and training of Civilian Defense volunteers the civilian population can do much to cushion the shock of attack, and minimize the effects of such a raid.

Through the state-wide organization of the Citizens Defense Corps the State Defense Council seeks to be ready at all times for any possible eventuality. The air raid wardens, the auxiliary firemen, the auxiliary policemen and all other units of the Defense Corps have an important place in this preparation.

Beyond the possibility of air raids, units of the Defense Corps are playing a vital part in home-front activity. Thousands of men trained and ready to aid the regular paid police and fireman in protection activity, will answer any call to help in case of sabotage, accidental fire, floods or tornadoes.

Regular fire and police forces, weakened by loss of trained men taken both by the armed forces and war production industry, may need the assistance of the Civilian Defense auxiliaries at any time. This already has been proved in many Indiana communities.

Render Valuable Service

Since the organization of the Citizens Defense Corps was begun in the summer of 1941, thousands of these volunteers have rendered valuable service in fighting fires, in relieving suffering and aiding police following tornadoes and in flood disaster work. All Indiana has seen or heard first-hand of these activities.

As an outstanding example, responsible officials at Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Wabash, Marion, Anderson and other important industrial centers give credit to Civilian Defense for having aided greatly in saving many lives and millions of dollars worth of property in the May, 1943, flood. In the Evansville State Hospital fire, praiseworthy service was rendered. Fires at New Castle and Anderson recently, likewise proved the value of the volunteer units.

Today more than 94,000 volunteers have completed training required to qualify them for membership in the 14 divisions of the Citizens Defense Corps. They have spent an average of 30 hours each in training and many additional hours in practice. Millions of hours of volunteer time in training, practice and actual service have been contributed by the individuals in the civilian protection branch alone. In the Defense Corps, as well as in the Service Corps, there are many important functions which are not frequently men-

tioned in publicity or discussion of the over-all activities of this unit.

Other Corps Important

Messengers, composed of youth of every neighborhood, Staff Corps workers, Road Repair and Demolition Crews, Drivers Corps, Rescue Squads, Fire Guards, Emergency Medical Units, Bomb Reconnaissance Agents, Nurses' Aides, Chaplains, Emergency Utility Repair Crews for electric, gas, telephone and water utilities, have just as prominent a part in Civilian Defense in case of any serious emergency as do the Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police and Auxiliary Firemen. Their services may be required in any natural disaster, in case of sabotage or serious fire. In any event they are trained to function efficiently.

Surely, we cannot afford to officially disband such

THIS EDITORIAL IS CIVILIAN DEFENSE THIS EDITORIAL IS INFORMATIVE THIS IS THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

(The following editorial comment appeared Oct. 6 in the Anderson Herald, morning daily Republican newspaper, owned and published at Anderson, Ind., by Mrs. Harriett Toner, following a serious fire at Anderson Oct. 5.)

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

"Recently John B. Martin, acting head of the national Office of Civilian Defense, made a statement in which he said that the OCD had become a vital factor in national welfare. This was to announce that every department of the OCD would be continued despite the fact that the danger of enemy attack on these shores had diminished. If there ever were any doubts in the minds of local citizens as to the need of the OCD, they were dispelled yesterday when it went into action here in a civilian emergency.

"Shortly after the disastrous fire to the Decker block started at midnight Monday, the OCD went into action. Its headquarters was the scene of activity as workers telephoned the members of the auxiliary police, air raid wardens and auxiliary firemen. Scores of them immediately answered the call. They responded to their months of training like veterans. The various groups assumed their posts. They directed traffic away from the conflagration. They brought their auxiliary pumpers into action.

"There is no question in the minds of anyone who knows but that the auxiliary forces of the Civilian Defense organization prevented even greater damage than the building would have otherwise suffered. And so, here is actual proof, although it is tragic, that the Civilian Defense organizations have a very important purpose not only for war emergency but also for any type of emergency.

"There wasn't any panic. There wasn't any excited, ineffectual action. The Civilian Defense men had been trained in just what to do in this sort of thing. They went to their jobs with a quiet, effective determination to do everything in their power to hold down losses.

"It has taken a long time to bring the OCD to its state of perfection. There are some eleven million members of the many divisions of it in this nation. But nowhere in the United States is there a better organization with finer trained men than right here in Anderson. The local organization is a unit of the county Civilian Defense of which J. Wilson Barber is the director. Mayor C. D. Rotruck is commander of the Anderson organization with James E. Crutchfield as co-ordinator and M. B. Reynolds as chief air raid warden. The local organization displayed efficiency a few months ago during a threatened flood and again the group earned a fine campaign ribbon with their assistance at the fire in the Decker block."

a valuable instrument of civilian protection when it costs so little in dollars to maintain it.

As a direct result of having this trained organization, qualified to handle mechanical equipment, the Federal government has loaned many Indiana critical defense production areas hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fire fighting equipment. More of this equipment has been promised several communities. Such equipment probably could not be purchased today even though the local communities might have the money available for such purchases. This equipment, with trained Civilian Defense volunteers ready to man it, stands guard day and night against either fire from air attack, sabotage, or accident.

Valuable Training

If the trained volunteer organizations should be abolished or weakened beyond reasonable usefulness, the equipment loaned to Indiana will be removed to states willing to maintain personnel to operate it.

All members of the defense corps have had a val-

uable course of training in first aid, given by American Red Cross instructors, which has reflected great benefit to the state. It has made thousands of individuals conscious of ordinary dangers and taught them how to avoid these dangers as well as how to treat injuries that may result. With hundreds of doctors transferred from work among Indiana civilians to service in the armed forces, the medical profession has had a deep appreciation for the benefits that have accrued from this extensive first aid training.

One vital, yet little publicized phase of Civilian Defense in Indiana is the protection schools operated by Purdue University under Civilian Defense sponsorship, assisted by several state and Federal agencies. These schools are giving valuable training in fire fighting, safety, and police work. They encompass both the fields of municipal protection and industrial plant protection. Many local schools have been organized and taken into most of the important industrial areas throughout the state by members of the staff, to aid industrial plant management train staffs of plant protection personnel or to give existing personnel latest information concerning protection technique. Similar schools have been operated throughout the state to aid in training firemen for the smaller communities. These schools will be continued. The cost to industry and local municipalities for this valuable training has been very slight. In most instances, there has been no charge, except for transportation and lodging for the trainees.

Mutual Aid Programs

Mutual aid programs for the state's various city and town fire departments, designed by the Fire Marshal Department, and officially sanctioned by the State Legislature as a Civilian Defense measure; a mutual aid program for city and town water departments, planned by the State Defense Council's Water Coordinator, and mutual aid programs designed by the State Defense Council's Utility Advisory Committee and adopted by the major utilities are valuable developments of Indiana Civilian Defense planning.

Public works—roads, streets and sewers—protection programs styled to cope with wartime problems have been planned and put into effect by the State Highway Commission and local governmental units, under the guidance of the State Defense Council's engineering division.

There are several activities of Civilian Defense, which, like many activities of the FBI and Secret Service, are not to be publicly discussed, and which are vital and of great significance. To discuss them would tend only to create additional problems.

The Legislature, in its typical Hoosier wisdom, mandated Indiana's Civilian Defense organization to carry on all "programs in furtherance of the war effort."

Need Increased

The fast diminishing reservoir of available men and women to perform the many tasks at home has served to increase the need for the organization, planning and coordination work of the Civilian Defense council—state and local. As more and more men and women go into the uniformed forces and into war production activities, the pool of available volunteers grows smaller, day by day. This demands that greater usage be made of those who are available. It requires that the individual volunteer do more and more work. This can be done only if and when the necessary home-front jobs and programs are well considered, and well organized under a carefully coordinated plan. The Civilian

Defense organization, handles this problem as no other organization could.

In this way, organized Civilian Defense will continue to gain in importance as the war goes on.

There is a definite limit—a saturation point—on available personnel for the necessary home-front war activities. Realizing that there are few persons remaining who are not engaged in some important war or Civilian Defense work, now, it becomes apparent that there must be a doubling-up, with thousands of persons doing more than one of the many Civilian Defense jobs. Civilian Defense, fully cognizant of this, has removed the barriers against personnel serving in both the Citizens Defense Corps and the Citizens Service Corps. Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police, Firemen, etc., may now volunteer for activities in the Citizens Service Corps, the civilian war services program. Many members of the Defense Corps have been aiding in the Service Corps for some time and their dual service deserves great credit.

This does not tend to lessen the strength of the De-

(See Page 6, Column 2)

Anderson Fire Proves CD Units Worthwhile



Pictures taken during the \$300,000 fire in the Decker block in Anderson Oct. 5 show Civilian Defense forces at work during an actual emergency.

Upper left—Three auxiliary firemen are shown as they checked an auxiliary pumper loaned to the Anderson Civilian Defense Council by the Federal OCD. An auxiliary policeman stands by to keep curious pedestrians from getting in the way of the workers.

Upper right—Auxiliary firemen are shown as they began dis-

connecting the fire hose after the conflagration was extinguished.

Lower left—Down the length of the Decker block is both the official Anderson fire equipment and that of the Anderson Civilian Defense organization. Sixteen lines of hose, the largest number ever used in Anderson, were used in fighting the fire.

Lower right—An auxiliary policeman looks on as auxiliary firemen pump water on the blaze from a trailer pumper loaned to the Anderson Civilian Defense organization by the Federal OCD.

Defense Corps Battle Blaze With Regulars

(Continued from Page 1)

ambulance units of the emergency medical service made trips to the hospital with the 12 firemen who were overcome by smoke, and a woman who fainted.

Fire Chief Bradley Stinson, in a statement following the fire, said: "We greatly appreciate the fine co-operation given by the auxiliary firemen and other Civilian Defense branches."

Mayor C. D. Rotruck of Anderson, in a letter to James Crutchfield, Coordinator of Civilian Defense in Anderson, stated:

"I have come to the conclusion that the value of the Civilian Defense organization is such that the same should be continued after the war. The only way that emergencies can be handled efficiently is by a trained and organized personnel."

"During the flood last spring the Civilian Defense organization saved the levee and as a result kept hundreds of houses from being flooded by from six to ten feet of water. All the expenditure and effort put forth on Civilian Defense was amply paid during their service in the time of the flood. The citizens of Park Place feel this way about it."

Played Vital Role

"Another example where Civilian Defense played a very vital role was in the recent fire which carried a loss of approximately \$300,000. The auxiliary firemen worked side by side with our regular firemen, and the auxiliary police handled and organized traffic and for twenty-four hours the Civilian Defense organization proved its worth in time of emergency."

"Without an organized and trained personnel such as we have in Civilian Defense we could not meet the emergencies as they arise in the manner in which we have met the flood and fire and the possible other catastrophes which may befall any community."

"Again I want to urge upon

State Defense Council Statement

(Continued from Page 5)

fense Corps. In the case of the air raid warden, police, fireman, etc., it serves to give him greater opportunity to maintain necessary contacts with the people of his neighborhood.

The State Advisory and Administrative Defense Councils join with Governor Schricker in expressing thanks and appreciation to the half-million Indiana men and women who have been doing an outstanding job in every field of Civilian Defense.

We urge them to carry on with renewed energy and enthusiasm. We feel that the job will be even more strenuous and immensely more important than the innumerable and invaluable tasks already accomplished.

We are confident that Indiana's three and one-half million citizens appreciate your efforts.

Civilian Defense workers are making a real contribution towards the winning of the war, by doing needed work where they can do it best, in their own communities and working side by side with their neighbors and friends.

The State Defense Council points with pride to the outstanding type of men and women who, today, are serving unstintingly in the local Civilian Defense organizations. Prominent business and professional people, men and women from all walks of life and from every neighborhood of every community, realize the necessity of maintaining a strong and effective organization to do the jobs at hand, whether they be in civilian protection or in the civilian war services branch.

These people know that the war is not won. They know that their contribution in time and effort will, however, help to win the war.

They deserve the support of everyone, public officials as well as the laymen. They expect this support, just as the men bearing arms against the enemy expect both the public officials and the laymen at home to back their attack with every possible instrument at their command and with every bit of their energy.

Indiana's vast army of Civilian Defense volunteers will not fail in this obligation. Others must not.

you the importance of this organization and the splendid services they have rendered the city. Do not let it disintegrate after the war.

"You have done a marvelous job as coordinator. Allow me to thank you and the complete organization for their splendid efforts."

Well done, Anderson.

Tribute Is Paid Two Volunteer OPA Workers

The current issue of the news bulletin of the Indiana Office of Price Administration pays fitting tribute to two volunteer workers for war price and rationing boards in Henry and Vigo counties. These men, working under a handicap, well deserve special mention for their contribution to the nation's war effort. The tribute is as follows:

"Henry and Vigo counties each offer a dramatic example of fortitude bordering on heroism in board volunteer work. In Henry County, the star of the show is Claude Wolfe, a man who has been confined to a hospital bed for the last 14 years. Hearing that the board was in need of help, he asked for something to do. With the help of the Henry County Red Cross unit, he not only has been supplied regularly with work that could be done outside the board office, but has assumed the responsibility of handling food rationing for the Henry County Hospital. And through all his troubles he continues to smile and exude cheerfulness."

"Vigo County submits Russell Ruddle, 31-year-old deaf-mute and dwarf as the man to put all slackers to shame. The 42-inch tall deaf-mute has mastered the art of lip reading, is a student in Indiana State Normal College, shows motion pictures taken by himself to inspire and aid physically handicapped persons and is employed as an accountant and purchasing agent by a Terre Haute filling station. Yet he finds many hours for volunteer work at the Vigo County War Price and Rationing Board."

Men such as these are home front heroes. For them there are no cheers, no medals. Yet, they carry on—their own satisfaction in a job well done their only reward. When this war is won, these men must not be forgotten—for they, and others like them, are the ones who will make victory possible.

One-sixth of the nation's tin cans are salvaged in the West, Southwest and Mountain states where many of the cans are used for the precipitation of copper from mine waters.

Peters Outlines Limitations Under FHA Program

By R. EARL PETERS

Indiana Director,

Federal Housing Administration

Like a good many other civilian commodities, home building has been prohibited due to the diversion of certain materials to the manufacturers of tanks, trucks, ships, and planes. This war has required enormous quantities of such material, resulting in the use of almost the entire output of such items as iron, copper, zinc, aluminum, nickel, magnesium, tungsten, molybdenum and soft lumber.

However, circumstances arose necessitating a change to a limited building program. In a good many communities industrial conversion to the production of implements of war in large quantities in the shortest time possible demanded greater numbers of personnel than the community could provide. In most cases housing was not available to accommodate the influx of workers which industry required,

Housing Program Setup

That this demand might be met, the National Housing Agency and the War Production Board concurred in a housing program. It was decided that housing, not to cost more than \$6,000 per single-family house complete, or a shelter rental not to exceed \$50 per dwelling unit per month should be provided.

The National Housing Agency then made a survey as to the number of units each community would require, where war industry employment had increased beyond the local labor supply.

The War Production Board accordingly created War Housing Standards, allotting just enough of the metals and lumber to meet those standards.

The Federal Housing Administration was selected to implement the procedure because of its close association with the building industry.

Many Substitutions

The limitation of these materials caused many substitutions, such as masonry for lumber and steel, wood for gutters and downspouts, cast iron for plumbing fittings instead of brass and fibre conduit pipe instead of sheet steel. Plastic fixtures and small equipment have come into use where raw materials for their manufacture are available. Housing, under this program, has retained its fundamental soundness. However, some equipment is not in evidence, nor does one find the refinement which was present in pre-war home building.

One practice has entered into the building industry which is very commendable and never should be abandoned, namely, thrift in the use of materials. Where previously it was not unusual to have a truck load of scraps left, now a wheelbarrow will hold the remaining odds and ends after a house has been completed.

Perfected Communication

Set-up Asked by Mentzer

Lieut. Walter Mentzer, State Communications Coordinator, has called upon all county Civilian Defense directors to perfect their local or county communications systems at the earliest possible date.

For the last three months Indiana has led all other states of the Fifth Region in the graded Civilian Defense test alerts. However, it is known that in many counties the alert is not extended from the county control center to the smaller towns within the county. Lieut. Mentzer has pointed out that in order for a state-wide blackout to be successful, it will be necessary for county Civilian Defense officials to complete sequence lists and make other arrangements for the alerts and alarms to be extended quickly to all points.

It is hoped that these arrangements will be completed before United States Army officials start their check-up in Indiana to determine whether or not this action has been taken. Lieut. Mentzer and his staff will be glad to give any county needing additional information or assistance, any such aid that they may call for.

Lafayette District Test Ends Coverage of State by Blackouts

By C. A. DURRELL
Federal OCD Liaison Officer

The semi-surprise blackout test conducted in the Lafayette Warning District Oct. 5 completed a coverage of the state by districts. Each warning district would function as a unit in case of a state-wide alert. The only difference would be that the sub-area warning center would alert each of the eight warning districts in the state, instead of the one district as was done in the tests just completed.

This series of tests was inaugurated, by request, primarily as a test of the communications system. Much information, however, was obtained in regard to the development of local defense corps that was very gratifying.

Even though the state alerting system continually has received a high efficiency rating, the test warnings were completed in a manner that was beyond expectation and certainly as a credit to all communications officers from the sub-area warning center down through the county warning centers.

Semi-Surprise Necessary

The semi-surprise feature was necessary in order to give an accurate check on communications and probably was the cause of the few discrepancies that did appear in the entire test. It was pleasing to learn that not a single oversight of major importance occurred in the territory that comes under the jurisdiction of the state warning system.

It should not be assumed that this is the climax. That always should be held for the future. No semblance of laxity should be permitted in connection with the communications tests as long as the Army realizes the necessity of such tests. The Army is charged with this protection and there is no doubt about its receiving the same whole-hearted cooperation in the future as it has in the past. If the "yellow," "blue" and "red" warnings ever should be received, it would be a time when cool, accurate action in the dissemination and extension of the alerts would be a true test of the stability of the communications officers.

The local systems of alerting in the state as a whole are not perfected to the degree attained by the state system, which can be attributed to the fact that they have not been tested as many times. The persons affected by the termination of the alerts were the ones who were to demonstrate publicly the results of the organization work and, in their endeavor to do a good job, permitted themselves to be affected by the surprise alerts to some extent.

Realize Responsibility

One thing was very noticeable, however, in that the directors of every community that could be placed high on the priority list had realized their responsibilities and developed an organization in comparison to the importance of the community to the war effort. Every defense corps in the state can be of immeasurable value in the future and is appreciated by every public-minded person in the community.

The members of the control staffs and of every auxiliary deserve much credit and commendation for the thankless job they have agreed to do. In many places in the state, Civilian Defense already has given help that otherwise would not have been available and saved many lives and much property. The thousands of well-trained auxiliary firemen and policemen have proved their need many times and always will be of great value.

The demonstration, as observed in each of the warning districts, reviewed in a single statement, is that the Civilian Defense of the State of Indiana distinctively is a credit to the 100,000 volunteers and a worthy reward to its leaders.

Edgar Feist, Auxiliary Firemen Leader, Dies

Edgar Feist, 49 years old, president of the Lawrenceburg auxiliary firemen's unit, died Sept. 14.

An employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad many years, serving as traffic compiler, Mr. Feist took much interest in Civilian Defense work. He was a member of the St. Lawrence Catholic Church and sang in the choir there 27 years.

STATE NINTH IN WERS

Indiana, with 210 War Emergency Radio Service Stations, now ranks ninth in the nation in number of WERS stations in service, according to the Federal Office of Civilian Defense.

In order, the states leading Indiana are New York, 754; Ohio, 664; Massachusetts, 509; Connecticut, 441; Pennsylvania, 312; California, 267; New Jersey, 235; and Illinois, 223.

Sundays Not for Sale—Tailor Donates Them All to Service Men



Waiting their turn at the tailor shop in the Illinois Street Branch of the Indianapolis Service Men's Centers, Inc., are (left to right) Private First Class Llewellyn Fletcher or LaGrange, Ill., (seated) from the Billings General Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison; Sgt. John Alderson of Charleston, W. Va., from Stout Field, and Private Kenneth E. Monson of St. Paul, Minn., Company L, Fort Harrison, as Karl Baker of the Kahn Tailoring Company gets the work out as fast as he can.

"I wouldn't sell my Sundays for \$100."

That's the way Karl Baker, pocket-maker at the Kahn Tailoring Company, feels about his week-ends. Yet—that same Sunday that he wouldn't sell is given away each week—to the service men—and women—who visit the Illinois Street Branch of the Indianapolis Service Men's Centers, Inc.

It all started 14 months ago when Mr. Baker and two of his associates from the Kahn Tailoring Company, Miss Margaret Esterline and Miss Anna Bunge, offered their services to the Indianapolis Service Men's Club, 128 West Wabash Street, to press suits, sew on buttons and chevrons, and make minor repairs for the men who visited the club.

Mr. Baker didn't have much to do—at first. But it didn't take the boys long to discover that he was offering them a real service.

Joined by Sister Susies

With the opening of the Illinois Street Branch, Mr. Baker and his two associates moved their service there, where they soon were joined by the Sister Susies, women of the American Legion Auxiliary who offered their services to assist in the work.

A sewing machine was donated by the Kahn Company—and that aided materially in getting the work done faster—but Mr. Baker continued to do his pressing with a hand iron.

Now all that has been changed. The Indiana Industrial Union Council (CIO) donated a modern pressing machine and business has picked up accordingly.

Mr. Baker and his Sister Susies virtually operate an up-to-date tailor shop at the center. It isn't just a Sunday job, either. Mr. Baker works six hours on Wednesday night, 10 hours on Saturday, and 12 hours Sunday. The Sister Susies work three five-hour shifts Sunday, two Saturday, and one Wednesday night. These aren't set hours, however. Mr. Baker put in 44 hours one week.

He averages pressing more than 300 uniforms a week and one Sunday pressed 200 pairs of trousers.

"Some of the boys are pretty ragged when they come in," he said. "Others just need a little touching up."

He told of one boy who came in

on a Sunday morning who had an appointment with an officer in an hour. His uniform was dirty, he needed a shave, his shirt was torn in a couple of places—and 40 boys were in line ahead of him.

He explained his problem to Mr. Baker, who, in turn, explained to the waiting service men. The men agreed unanimously that the soldier's problem was urgent and that he be serviced first.

"In an hour he was ready," Mr. Baker said. "He had a shower, was shaved, his uniform was sponged and pressed and his shirt repaired. He was ready to keep his appointment with his superior officer."

Service for Women, Too

WACs and WAVES also are given this tailor service if they wish. The center has robes for the men and women to put on while they are waiting for the work to be done, and they have separate rooms where they may read and munch cookies while waiting.

"I'll bet more cookies are eaten in my rooms on Sunday than in the rest of the center all during the week," Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Baker, who has been an employee of the Kahn Tailoring Company 30 years, has three boys of his own—all in service overseas. The eldest, Ezra Johnny, 25 years old, is married and has two children. He joined the Navy, July 4, 1942, and now is somewhere in the Pacific. Norman, 23, joined up Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor. He is in Army Intelligence overseas. The youngest boy, Bertram, 19, joined the Army in August, 1942, and now is in service abroad.

CAP Post Dedicated

More than 10,000 persons witnessed the dedication Sept. 6 of the Hordrey Airport near Huntington. The field is to be operated and managed by Squadron 532-1 under command of Lieut. Dean Wakefield.

2,456 Hoosier Children Enrolled In 65 Centers, Survey Reveals

By MISS BERNIECE ORCHARD
Executive Secretary,
State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime

A total of 65 centers for the care of children of working mothers was operating in Indiana on Aug. 2, according to returns from a questionnaire sent out by the State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime. Two thousand, four hundred and fifty-six children were enrolled on that date. The centers include nursery schools, school centers for school age children and day nurseries.

Franklin Firemen Demonstrate New OCD Equipment

The capability of the new OCD fire equipment loaned to Civilian Defense Councils over the state was demonstrated ably the night of Oct. 7 when Civilian Defense auxiliary firemen of Franklin put their new pumpers to the test in a public demonstration in the courthouse square.

The two 500-gallon pumpers, one mounted on a truck, the other on a trailer, were placed on opposite sides of the square. Firemen proceeded to test the equipment first with one line of inch-and-a-half hose, then two, followed by tests with one and two lines of two-and-a-half-inch hose. Climax of the demonstration was when four lines of hose, two of each size, were attached to each pumper at the same time, shooting eight 150-foot streams of water into the air simultaneously.

The only untoward incident during the demonstration, which was under charge of Fire Chief Fred Borgstead and Auxiliary Fire Chief Frank Moran, was when a feeder hose, carrying water from the hydrant to a pumper, burst under the pressure, showering several of the auxiliary firemen and initiating the new blue raincoats.

Grant County Salvage Group Starts War Fund

The Grant County War Chest Fund became a solvent, going institution Oct. 5 when the Grant County salvage committee presented the fund with a check for \$380.34.

The salvage committee, in making the presentation, made the following comment:

"We want to make the first donation to the War Fund, not because it is a great or significant amount, but because it represents the patriotic work of so many patriotic, sincere, devoted people of Marion and Grant County. This check is the net proceeds from the sale of lowly tin cans in the community since the campaign began several months ago. The money was earned many times over by the men, women and children of this community who have participated in the program. It is symbolical of the patriotism of the community and also symbolical of how small things, gathered together, can mount into a sizable contribution to a worthy while net result. The money is not the important thing; but here is the result of thousands of people's consistent studied patriotism. The tin cans already have gone to war. The net proceeds from the sale now should go to our fighting men, our allies and the home front."

"Shelf-Age" Batteries Are Acquired by WERS

"Shelf Age," popularized by advertisements as a condition to be avoided in purchasing perishable merchandise, is turning out to be a blessing in disguise to the Civilian Defense War Emergency Radio Service, the Federal Office of Civilian Defense has announced.

More than 100,000 radio batteries which are the victims of "shelf-age"—having passed their shelf-life expiration date without being used—have been acquired by OCD. These will be distributed free to WERS stations which, in many cases, have been forced to suspend operations when their batteries failed and replacements could not be obtained.

Nursery schools for children from 2 to 6 years old were operating in Evansville, Terre Haute, Bloomington and Gary under auspices of the public schools. Centers for school age children before and after school hours were run by the public schools in Evansville, Gary, Indianapolis and Mishawaka. These nursery schools and centers for school age children, under auspices of the public schools, receive 50 per cent of their support from Federal Lanham Act funds and 50 per cent from the fees paid by parents and from other local sources. Since this survey was made Lanham Act funds have been received by the public schools in Lafayette, Muncie, East Chicago and Walkerton. Child care centers now are being established in these cities.

24 Day Nurseries Set Up

Day nurseries, 24 in all, have been established in Indianapolis, Anderson, Muncie, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Portland, Terre Haute, South Bend and Columbus. Most of them care for both pre-school and school age children. They are supported from local funds such as the Community Fund, clubs, unions and industries in addition to the fees paid by parents. Some were started many years ago while others have been established to meet the present war emergency.

The fees charged for the care of children vary considerably in different places. In nursery schools they range from 25 cents a week per child in a school caring for children from low income homes to \$4 a week per child. The usual fee is \$3 or \$4 a week, with a reduction if more than one child in the family comes to the nursery school. If meals other than the usual mid-morning, noon and mid-afternoon lunches are served, an additional charge is made. In centers for school age children, the fee ranges from \$1 a month to \$3 a week per child. The \$1 a month fee is charged in a city which long has had a tradition of providing supervised recreation for school children and where the centers are open to all children in the community and not just the children of working mothers. Most day nurseries have a sliding scale, charging in accordance with the parents' ability to pay, rather than a set rate. The payments vary from 60 cents to \$6 a week per child.

Centers Open Early

Most centers open at 7 a. m. or earlier, with many opening at 6 a. m. They close at 6 p. m. or later. In one city three of the centers for school age children remain open until 9 p. m. None operates 24 hours a day at this time but the majority are open 11 or 12 hours.

This study was made in the summer when centers that have been operating for several years say they have their lowest attendance. Older brothers and sisters care for younger members of the family when school is not in session and high school girls care for neighbors' children. Family vacations also cut down the attendance. Many of these centers opened their doors for the first time in June of this year and have not had an opportunity to reach maximum attendance. It has been the experience of cities in other states where the program was started earlier that the attendance at centers builds up slowly at first and several months elapse before they are used to maximum capacity. Apparently many parents need to see a center in operation for awhile before they are willing to send their children there. In view of all this, it seems a safe prediction that in another six months more Indiana children will be going regularly to child care centers while their mothers work, than now are taking advantage of this opportunity.

OCD TO GIVE SECURITY AWARD

Public recognition of the outstanding achievements of certain essential factories in protecting the safety of their employees, plants and production schedules from air raids, fire, sabotage and accidents has been announced by the United States Office of Civilian Defense in establishing a "National Security Award."

"Almost unknown to the general public, American industry—with the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments, the Office of Civilian Defense, management and labor—has achieved an unprecedented nation-wide program of plant protection to guard against interruption or delay in the production of war supplies and essential civilian materials," John B. Martin, acting director of OCD, said in announcing the award.

Honors Safety Precautions

"A number of plants have received awards and citations for speed and excellence in producing the munitions of war," Mr. Martin said. "The National Security Award will honor plants for providing the safeguards to production without which the steady stream of materials to our fighting forces and the necessary civilian supplies almost certainly could not be maintained."

"The National Security Award will not be limited, however, to



plants eligible for the Army-Navy 'E' and other similar citations, but will be awarded also to plants engaged in the production of essential civilian goods, electric, water and other types of plants or establishments included by the President among the 'essential facilities' when he ordered OCD to establish a national Facility Security Program," he said.

The award will consist of a Certificate of Merit signed by the Director of Civilian Defense and a distinctive insignia bearing the words "National Security Award," which may be reproduced by the establishment receiving it on banners, letterheads, lapel buttons, award certificates for members of plant security organizations and in other forms.

Claim Records Must Be Kept

A Memorandum has been sent to all Civilian Defense directors from Clarence A. Jackson, Director of the State Defense Council, pointing out that County Civilian Defense directors, or an official personnel officer selected by the county director will be responsible for maintenance of records and verification and certification of claims filed on behalf of Civilian Defense workers injured or killed in line of duty.

The county director or personnel officer will verify the statements of the claims and see that the applications are forwarded directly to the War Civilian Security Office, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md. Earlier announcements concerning the Civilian War Benefits program state that claims would be filed through the nearest field office of the Social Security Board.

The State Defense Council has been informed by the Fifth Regional OCD office that all application and claims forms are to be sent directly to the Baltimore office. Blank forms, however, may be obtained from the nearest local Social Security Board field office. A list of these offices has been sent to each county Civilian Defense director.

Schricker, Jackson Get Awards



It was a double-play, yesterday, when Clarence A. Jackson, State Director of Civilian Defense, pinned a 5,000-hour service award ribbon on Governor Henry F. Schricker (left, above). "This award is presented to you in recognition of the thousands of hours of service, over and above those imposed by your official capacity, which you have devoted in both leadership and hard work in the many programs of Civilian Defense. Your interest and your labors in these programs have inspired the thousands of volunteers and the hundreds of leaders who are doing a grand job locally," Mr. Jackson told the Governor.

"Thank you, Clarence, and now I have something for you," Governor Schricker replied as he reached out and pinned a similar award on Mr. Jackson. "You devote more time to your volunteer work as executive head of the state Civilian Defense organization than you devote to your job as Executive Vice-President of the State Chamber of Commerce. I deeply appreciate your services and I know the people of Indiana appreciate them," the Governor said.

The awards were furnished to the Governor and to Mr. Jackson by the Federal O. C. D. to present to each other without either knowing he was to receive as well as present an award. The double presentation ceremony was planned by employees of the Governor's office and the State Defense Council, who were advised of the plan by Regional O. C. D. representatives.

Similar awards are available to all Civilian Defense volunteers, based upon the number of hours of volunteer service they have contributed.

Lebanon High Boosters

To Buy Bonds for Jeep

The Boosters Club of Lebanon High School began an intensive campaign Oct. 1 to raise money for the purchase of a jeep through the sale of War Savings Bonds and Stamps. The price of the jeep, \$1,165, must be collected before Dec. 7, 1943. Sales during the first day of the drive total \$604.80.

Continuing the practice started last year, members of the Boosters Club set up bond booths in the school halls each Wednesday morning. Total sales for the present school year are \$2,000.60.

364 Schools in 69 State Counties Participate in Lunch Program

By MRS. ISABELLE MEISSEL DOYLE

Executive Secretary,
Indiana State Nutrition Council

The fifty million dollar lunch check issued by Congress still is in the process of distribution to school lunch programs. Although too early to see a complete state-wide picture in Indiana, on Oct. 9 there were 364 schools participating in 69 of the 92 counties. The other 23 counties are in the processing stage.

Many schools throughout the state have long-established and smoothly operating lunch programs and have no need of additional funds. However, there are some community undertakings which require financial assistance. It was for such communities that the fifty million dollars was appropriated.

Local sponsors, such as P-T. A., county nutrition committees, or local civic clubs, may obtain Federal funds by meeting requirements of the Food Distribution Administration. In Indiana the program is under charge of Thomas L. Dickey, assistant state supervisor of the Indiana State Nutrition Council, 1144 Consolidated Building, Indianapolis.

Responsible for Meals

The local sponsor has the responsibility for preparing and serving meals at the school; arranging for facilities and assistance, and buying the food locally. Many schools have been growing and canning their own produce to help out. The sponsor keeps a record of the number of meals served and then bills the Food Distribution Administration. The FDA pays for the cost of the foods up to a certain specified amount. A wide variety of nutritious foods are on the "reimbursable list," including fruit, vegetables, milk and meat. Others are cheese, poultry, butter, eggs, dry beans and peas, soybean products, peanuts and peanut butter, lard and other edible fats and oils, unprepared cereals and enriched breads. Schools and child care centers receive ration stamps for rationed foods on the list under the OPA stamp allowances for institutions.

FDA is paying for foods going into the school lunch at rates ranging from two to nine cents for each meal, depending on the type served. Type "A" is a hot, complete meal, consisting of a half-pint of milk, two ounces of meat or fish, other protein alternate, one cup of vegetables or fruits, two slices of bread and two teaspoons of butter or fortified margarine. For this menu the FDA pays sponsors up to nine cents a meal. Type "B" has smaller portions of these same foods, with FDA reimbursing sponsors up to six cents a meal. FDA pays two cents for Type "C," which is a half-pint of milk.

It should be emphasized that the program is not limited to children from low income families because the lunch must be offered to all children in the school. However, it is desirable to give assistance first to those schools where the greatest need exists, since funds are not large enough to help all schools which would like to participate in the program. Groups or schools interested in participating should write the state Food Distribution Administration office in Indianapolis.

64 Indiana Plants Get "E" Awards

Further evidence that Hoosiers are doing their part on the home front was the recent announcement that 64 Indiana war plants have received "E" awards from the Army, Navy and United States Maritime Commission.

Seven of the awards were from the Navy, 24 were from the Army and 32 were joint Army and Navy awards, with one firm winning the Maritime "M" pennant. The awards are as follows:

Navy Plants

Maxon Construction Company, Burns City; American Bearing Corporation, Indianapolis; S. F. Bowser & Company, Fort Wayne; F. G. Taylor Chain Company, Hammond; Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation (Inca Manufacturing Division), Fort Wayne; Hammond Brass Works, Hammond, and the Jeffersonville Boat and Machine Company, Jeffersonville.

Army Plants

E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company (Indiana Ordnance Works), Charlestown; Whittington Pump & Engineering Company, Indianapolis; Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Wabash; Stickle Steam Specialties Company, Indianapolis; National Automatic Tool Company, Richmond; Guide Lamp Division, General Motors Corporation, Anderson; Kingston Products Corporation, Kokomo; William R. Bootz Manufacturing Company, Evansville; Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison; Continental Roll & Steel Foundry (East Chicago plant), East Chicago; Goodyear Engineering Corporation (Hoosier Ordnance Plant), Charlestown; Linde Air Products Company (Sapphire Plant), East Chicago; General Motors Corporation (Allison Division), Indianapolis; Rieke Metal Products Corporation, Auburn; Ross Gear & Tool Company, Lafayette; Kraft Cheese Corporation (Clover-

Kokomo Unit Ready to Go



Shown above is one of the auxiliary fire trucks, equipment for which was loaned to the Howard County Civilian Defense Council by the Federal OCD. Howard County has one truck with a skid type pump, 1,000 feet of hose and a bed to carry all necessary fire fighting equipment stationed at the General Electric Company plant in Kokomo. A similar truck is stationed at the Continental Steel Corporation. One trailer type is stationed at the Delco Division of General Motors, one at the Haynes Stellite Corporation and one at the Globe American Corporation. One stand-by truck is kept in readiness to fight fires in the business district.

All the equipment was mounted by members of the Kokomo Fire Department under direction and supervision of Chief Edgar Weaver and Assistant Chiefs Francis X. Mannion and Jay Foster.

leaf Creameries), Decatur; Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville; The Broderick Company, Muncie; General American Transportation Corporation, East Chicago; General Motors Corporation (Delco-Remy Division), Anderson; Holcomb & Hoke Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis; Michiana Products Corporation, Michigan City; Stokely Brothers & Company, Inc. (Stokely-Van Camp) Indianapolis, and American Foundry Equipment Company, Mishawaka.

Army and Navy Awards

Bantam Bearings Corporation, South Bend; South Bend Lathe Works, South Bend; Hoosier Lamp & Stamping Corporation, Evansville; The Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne; P. R. Mallory & Company, Indianapolis; Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, Marion; Durham Manufacturing Company, Muncie; General Electric Company, Fort Wayne; Inland Steel Company, Indiana Harbor; Adams & Westlake, Elkhart; Todd & Brown (Kingsbury Ordnance), Laporte; Hosdreg Company, Inc., Hunting-

ton; Crane Company, Indianapolis; Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis; Electronic Laboratories, Inc., Indianapolis; Schwitzer-Cummins Company, Plant No. 1, Indianapolis; Tokheim Oil & Pump Company, Fort Wayne; Terre Haute Baking Company, Terre Haute; Stewart-Warner, Inc., Indianapolis; Packard Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis; American Steel Foundries, Indiana Harbor; Rex Manufacturing Company, Connersville; Army Map Service, Indianapolis; Horton Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne; Fairfield Manufacturing Company, Lafayette; Standard Forgings Corporation, East Chicago; Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, Marion; Studebaker Corporation (Aviation—South Bend Division), South Bend; Studebaker Corporation (Aviation—Fort Wayne Division), Fort Wayne; Delco-Remy, Anderson; Delco-Remy, Muncie, and Loogootee Branch, Reliance Manufacturing Company, Loogootee.

Maritime "M" Pennant

Globe American Corporation, Kokomo.

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THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

**Food
Fights for
Freedom**

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 30, 1943

No. 6

Fire Prevention Essay Contest Sparks Interest

Not unmindful of the importance of Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 3 to 9, the Greencastle Fire Department and its auxiliary, under direction of William Lawrence, Greencastle fire chief and a member of the Putnam County Civilian Defense Council, carried out plans to make the boys and girls of the community conscious of the part the individual may play in preventing fires. This was accomplished by sponsorship of an essay contest in which any Greencastle student could enter.

The judges, under the chairmanship of Maurice Stapley, superintendent of Greencastle schools, found some difficulty in selecting the winners from among the more than 100 entries. The winners, Mary Kirlin, Third Ward; Billy Lewis, First Ward, and Amy Saath, Second Ward, received prizes of \$5, \$2.50 and \$2 respectively.

Winning Essay

The winning essay, "The Jones Family and Fire Prevention," submitted by Mary Kirlin, sixth grade pupil, is as follows:

"One day Jane came home from school greatly excited.

"Mother," she said, 'there has been a man at our school today talking about fire prevention. He said that the week of Oct. 3 to Oct. 9 was Fire Prevention Week. He suggested that we look around our homes and try to find ways that we can avoid fires.'

"I think that is a fine idea. Suppose we start right here," said mother, who was pressing a dress for Jane. 'I have been meaning to repair this iron cord for a long time. I'll fix this before I iron another time. Electrical wiring and appliances which need repairs could be the cause of many fires. Let's go around the house with a pencil and paper and make a list of the things that need repair and then tonight when father is home, we can start to work.'

List of Needed Repairs

"This is the list that Jane and her mother made:

"1—Empty the ashes into a metal container.

"2—Repair the iron cord.

"3—Clean out all the newspapers and rubbish from the attic and basement.

"4—Have the chimney repaired.

"5—Put the matches into a metal container.

"6—Put a fire-proof board under the stove.

"When father came home that evening, Jane showed him the list.

"Father said, 'What a splendid idea! Preventing fires is especially important now when there is a war going on. Factories should now be concentrating on making materials to help win the war and not have to be replacing worn out fire equipment and repairing damage done by fires.'

"Shall we help prevent fires the way the Jones family did?"

Says:

An Economist is a man who has a Phi Beta Kappa key on one end of his watch chain and no watch on the other.—Wonder when they're going to tear out all those unused interurban tracks that still can be found over the state?

Fire Guard Unit, Replacing Fire Watchers, Added to United States Citizens Defense Corps



A Civilian Defense Fire Guard squad attacks a fire started by a magnesium incendiary bomb during a realistic test of a Fire Guard unit staged by OCD. Because enemy fire bombs may contain an explosive charge, the Fire Guard takes shelter behind a wall while attacking the bomb.

Addition of the Fire Guard Unit to the United States Citizens' Defense Corps, replacing the Fire Watchers Unit, has been announced by Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council. Literature containing information concerning the suggested local Fire Guard organization has been mailed to all county, city and local Civilian Defense directors and officers of the defense corps.

In announcing the addition of the Fire Guard Unit, Mr. Jackson stated that such an organization will require the combined efforts of the chief air raid warden in organizing the volunteer members and the chief of the fire department in furnishing suitable instructors for training purposes. A 16-hour training course, plus drills, is prescribed for members of the unit.

Handbooks are available for each Fire Guard trainee. The "Fire Guard Instructor's Manual" also is available for each instructor. These publications may be ordered from the State Defense Council as needed.

Slide film strips to illustrate the training lessons now are available from the four state schools which act as depositories and distribution agencies for the Indiana War Films Council of the State Defense Council. A slide film projector of the type used for the Air Raid Warden training film strips issued by the American Legion is required for showing these films. Such machines usually are available locally.

County and local councils now are authorized to transfer members of the Fire Watcher unit to the Fire Guard Unit. Certification

should be made in the usual manner. Certificates of appointment and identification cards will be available shortly for distribution. The insignia has not been changed, making it unnecessary to replace arm bands issued previously to Fire Watchers.

Indiana fire protection and fire prevention agencies believe that this is a vitally important unit of the Citizens' Defense Corps and the State Defense Council recommends that action be taken as soon as possible to set up this organization in every Indiana community. The dividends to be derived from curtailment of fire losses are expected to more than justify the effort and time required to organize and train volunteers in this work, Mr. Jackson said.

It's a Lousy Story, But Worth a Laugh

From Laporte County comes an amusing story reported by Lieut. Col. Carl A. Detzer from American headquarters in Africa.

Col. Detzer writes that the mass movement of more than 16,000 sick and wounded men from the Tunisian area to base hospitals, which saved thousands of lives and much suffering, was carried out with only one slip.

An Army medical corps officer was busy transferring stretcher cases from ambulances to airplanes when he noticed a Negro soldier, wrapped in blankets, standing by an empty litter.

"Who told you to stand up?" the officer demanded sharply. "Lie down on that litter and lie down quick."

The soldier started to protest.

"If you don't lie down I'll have you court-martialed," the officer snapped.

The soldier obeyed, was loaded aboard with the others and flown to a hospital 600 miles away. On arrival there he was asked the nature of his ailment.

"Ain't nothing wrong with me," the soldier explained. "Our quartermaster company was getting deloused back there at the air field and I just walked out to see what was goin' on while my clothes were bein' done."

Tippecanoe County Women Do Excellent Job in CD Service

More than 5,000 Tippecanoe County women, working under the direction of Mrs. Lillian V. Stewart, director of the women's division of the Tippecanoe Civilian Defense Council, comprise that county's Women's Council of Defense which is doing such an excellent job in the Civilian War Services branch.

Latest accomplishment of this feminine home-front army was accumulating a total of \$1,402,622.49 in sales of War Bonds and stamps during the Third War Loan drive.

Mrs. Stewart, who also is chairman of the women's division of the War Finance Committee in Tippecanoe County, had more than 1,600 women working on this program. This group, set up under Civilian Defense, is entirely separate from the block leader system.

14 Separate Groups

Under the direction of Mrs. A. B. Gray, chairman of the War Bond and Stamps division, 14 separate groups are working. These include: church women, under direction of Mrs. Elmer Schnable; federated clubs, under Mrs. George Wolf; city panhellenic organizations, under Mrs. V. C. Freeman; non-academic sororities, under Miss Annbeth Kerker; Minute Women and Victory Belles, under Mrs. Harold O'Neill; a War Bond Committee, under Miss Ruby Dautel; the American Legion Auxiliary, under Mrs. Floyd Wrightsman; rural women, under Mrs. Frank Witteman; World War II Mothers, under Mrs. Edgar Stack-

er; Navy Mothers Club, under Mrs. C. O. Mertz; Pickwick Club, under Mrs. Allison Stuart; Women of Purdue, under Mrs. Donald Beere; Purdue Coeds, under Mrs. Harriett Moffatt, and the Minute Maids, under Mrs. Rose Huff.

Each of these organizations has its own assignments in the bond sales program, which functions constantly.

The United States Treasury Department awarded three citations to the women for their excellent work in the bond drive—one to Mrs. Stewart for her work as chairman of the women's division; one to the Pickwick Club, which went over its quota the first day of the drive, and one to the Navy Mothers Club, for its bond booth.

Block Leader System

Bond sales, however, are just a part of the women's activities in the county. Under the block leader system, Mrs. Stewart has set up 40 zones; 29 in Lafayette, 10 in West Lafayette and one rural, each under a zone leader. Under these 40 zone leaders are 150 sector leaders (See Page 3, Column 1)

3d War Loan Sales Exceed Quota 18 Pct.

Only 18 Counties Fail to
Meet Assignment—CD
Lauded by Pulliam

Final sales total for Indiana's \$257,000,000 Third War Loan drive has been announced by Eugene C. Pulliam, state chairman of the War Finance Committee, as \$304,099,942, or 118 per cent of the quota.

The sales set an all-time record, exceeding sales of \$204,647,987 in the Second War Loan drive in April by almost \$100,000,000. Sales of E bonds alone totaled \$58,761,525, more than double the highest amount sold during any one month previously. Sales to individuals were \$118,000,000, exactly 100 per cent of quota.

Lauding the work of Civilian Defense volunteers who conducted the house-to-house canvasses in most Indiana counties, Mr. Pulliam said, "This tremendous record of individual sales could not have been achieved without the help of the Civilian Defense organization." He stated that Hoosiers can be proud of their record in "Backing the Attack."

Per Capita Sale \$87

"The per capita sale of bonds during this drive was \$87 for every man, woman and child in the state," he said.

Eighteen of the state's 92 counties were slightly short of quotas, but tremendous oversubscriptions in industrial centers carried the state to the record mark.

Special tribute was paid Indianapolis and Marion County by William C. Griffith, Marion County chairman of the War Finance Committee, in announcing that the county exceeded a \$69,989,600 quota by \$22,621,098.75 and achieved an all-time record total of \$92,610,698.75.

By oversubscribing its quota by 32.2 per cent, the county exceeded the nation's 26.2 oversubscription of its \$15,000,000,000 quota.

"We are proud to announce these final figures and to give credit to the great organization that 'Backed the Attack' in the September drive," Mr. Griffith said. "All of the workers were volunteers and I want particularly to thank the Marion County and Indianapolis Civilian Defense 'block busters' who helped achieve a record sale to individuals."

Double E Bond Sales

Sales of E bonds in the Marion County drive totaled \$8,526,135.75, double the normal monthly sale and \$3,000,000 in excess of the amount sold during the Second War Loan drive in April.

Air raid wardens, members of the women's division and other Civilian Defense groups, working under the direction of Harry E. Yockey, Indianapolis Civilian Defense director, and William E. Munk, Marion County director, piled up a total of \$3,150,209.75 in sales of small bonds. Mrs. H. H. Arnholter, secretary of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council, distributed 11,000 sales kits to the workers.

To follow up this canvass, 151 women volunteers matched purchase orders with stubs turned in at banks and other bond issuing agencies when the bonds were purchased and phone calls were made to those who had not completed purchases. This work was conducted by Mrs. Maxwell Droke and Mrs. William V. Kingdon, vice-chairmen of the women's division of the Marion County War Finance Committee. Mrs. Ralph Showalter, chairman, supervised the entire operation.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN Mc DERMED, Editor

Vol. I

OCTOBER, 30, 1943

No. 6

THE KID FROM BRAZIL

By CLARENCE A. JACKSON

Remember 1933—the bottom of a first-class, super-duper depression? Those days when folks were saving bullets and rope by using high windows for suicide purposes? That was the year the Democrats took over and the new Head Man said, "We have nothing to fear but fear." We remember 1933 for many reasons, but this piece is about just one of them.

A friend of ours had just taken over the Governorship of Indiana. The Legislature had passed a "monstrous law." They called it the

Gross Income Tax. Remember? Boy, do we! We were asked to run it and by all the rules we were as well qualified for the job as a riveter would be to perform an appendectomy. Pretty soon there was a Gross Income Tax office on the second floor of the State House and it had a statistical department with key punch machines, tabulators, adding machines and all the mechanical devices to keep books on a half-million customers.

Jobs were scarce those days. Democrats and Republicans alike had been touched by the recession, but Democrats had first call on government payrolls. No one could object to that, of course.

One day a rumble started. The rumble became a roar and reached the front office. Somehow a skinny kid from Brazil had muscled her way into the statistical department and her grandfather had not voted for Grover Cleveland. What the hell! We investigated this sacrilegious phenomenon. What did we find? Well, she was not skinny. She was sylph-like. She was from Brazil. She wasn't old enough to vote. She had been employed by the statistical department head, on recommendation of the company which sold the machines, as an expert operator—a graduate from its training school. She was the best in the department. Suppose she was good? How do you expect to preserve Democracy by giving jobs to daughters of unbelievers back to the third generation? We don't remember whether we tried to answer that profound question or not. The details are rather dim now. But "the gal" stayed on the job. The villain was foiled—curses. The persecuted Pauline was saved for the next chapter—right prevails.

Time moved on—and so did the kid from Brazil.

Who willingly worked extra hours?—Whose work was accurate, neat and on time?—Who volunteered to solicit for the Red Cross and serve on endless department committees?—The kid from Brazil.

One day a hurried hunt was made for an extra stenographer to take rapid dictation. Who could do it? That's right—the kid from Brazil. Next, who could take a speech on a stenotype? You guessed it—the kid from Brazil. She had been going to night business school learning—all the time.

Well, how can you beat a girl like that? Pretty soon she just naturally was sitting outside the main office smiling folks in and out and doing hundreds of favors for big and little visitors. She became a leader in the Women's Democratic Club—thus showing her supreme intelligence and putting her old enemies to rout. Our heroine was vindicated. Eliza had crossed the ice and the bloodhounds bayed no longer in the inky blackness.

Then came Unemployment Compensation and Florence was outer guard. Still stenographer—still stenotypist—also dictating machine expert—arranger of this and that.

Then came State Chamber of Commerce and along went Florence. Then came the war and Civilian Defense and Florence was named secretary of the State Defense Council.

And then came Hiram.

And that ends the story of Florence Campbell, the kid from Brazil who became secretary extraordinary.

Thus ends the business career of a girl who made good—whom everyone likes and many tried to lure away from us—AND WHO PROVED ONCE MORE THAT HARD, INTELLIGENT WORK AND CONSTANT STUDY AND NO CLOCK IS THE EASY WAY TO A PLEASANT, HAPPY, USEFUL AND PROFITABLE LIFE. Thus, on Oct. 16 ended ten exciting, busy years—and the file is put away under P. M.—Pleasant Memories.

It's now Mrs. Hiram Ball, thank you—living in a big house on a high hill in Pittsburgh.

Only once before in our mediocre career have we had an occasion to write such a piece about a girl. The occasion was similar. She, too, accepted the best job open to any woman—becoming a Mrs.

We said at that time, "Everyone hopes that some day she will get tired of just keeping house and come back." And it came true. We hope some day we can write the same about Florence. Maybe Hiram will move the Ball Chemical Works to Indiana. Not a bad idea. Anyway, Hi, you are a lucky guy.



FLORENCE

Official SDC Releases

Oct. 11 to 23

BULLETINS

Oct. 21—No. 175—Fire Guard Unit Added to Citizens' Defense Corps; Replaces Fire Watchers' Unit.

MEMORANDA

Oct. 23—Publication "Field Care and Transportation of the Injured."

NUTRITION

Oct. 19—No. 71—Preliminary Plans for Food Fights for Freedom Campaign.

Oct. 20—No. 72—Exhibits During Food Fights for Freedom Campaign.

Delaware County To Give Awards To 71 Volunteers

The names of 71 Delaware County Civilian Defense workers have been approved by the State Defense Council for presentation of service awards. Included are one 3,000-hour award, five for 2,000 hours, 17 for 1,000 hours, and 48 for 500 hours.

Hours to be included in the award may include time spent in training meetings, in practices and on actual duty. Certificates will accompany the service awards which will be presented in a special ceremony, plans for which have not been completed. The list of persons who will receive the awards is as follows:

Webb Hunt, Delaware County director, 3,000 hours; Mrs. Charles Blease, women's division, 2,000 hours; Al Guzzi, Citizens' Defense Corps, 2,000 hours; Leighton Bayless, Citizens' Service Corps, 2,000 hours; Bennett Heath, Citizens' Service Corps, 2,000 hours; Harry Guthrie, Citizens' Service Corps, 2,000 hours.

Other Awards

One-thousand-hour awards go to Harry Archer, Lawrence Brammer, Archie McCabe, Lee Quear, Walter J. McDonald, Mrs. O. B. Christy, Guy McCoy, Robert Bauer, Walter C. Williams, Frank Fisher, Floyd Sullivan, Thomas Bracken, Harry Reese, Mrs. Loren Johnson, Ralph Noyer, Mrs. Elmer T. Cure and Maxine Milliken.

Five-hundred-hour awards go to Gola H. Clevenger, Cecil C. Swelgard, Willard B. VanMatre, Philip W. McAbee, Elmer Overmeyer, Edward Zetterberg, Hal McNaughton, Mrs. Guy T. Henry, Mrs. George Slick, Arthur D. McKinley, Mrs. Eugene Vate, Mrs. George Myers, Howard Shriner, Clay Collins, Ed Blue, Mrs. Lloyd Pyle, Miss Stella Orr, Mrs. Belle Heywood, Mrs. Charles Griffey, Mrs. Floyd Sullivan, Charles Hampton, Max Zeigler, Mrs. Chloe Stowe, Charles Lamb, Mrs. Henry Luzader, W. E. Price, Lindley Clark, C. B. Parrish, Ray Miller, George Brinson, Mrs. Marker Sunderland, Catherine Shaffer, Mrs. I. Derringer, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Modjeska Ketterman, Mrs. Marvin Babcock, Mrs. Dewey Chalfont, Mrs. Corliss Babcock, C. Cree Gable, Leonard V. Quirk, Karl D. Nottingham, Floyd E. Abraham, Dr. Fred R. Langsdon, Roland Streeter, Mrs. John Eiber, Mrs. Carl E. Anderson, Mrs. George Jardine and Mrs. Ralph Osgood.

About 90 per cent of America's normal tin supply was cut off when Japan took over Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Singapore, and other South Pacific areas.

KID SALVAGE



"MAY I USE THE SHOES TONIGHT, DAD?"

Here and There in Indiana CD

Cass County Civilian Defense Director Thomas R. Maiben was both embarrassed and puzzled when he heard that the big green neon sign in front of his fur storage place in Logansport had been on for awhile during the recent blackout. He'd had it turned off when the blackout started, he said, but someone evidently misunderstood the signals and turned it back on before the all-clear signal.

Miss Viola Hackerd, secretary of the Clinton County Civilian Defense Council, writes, concerning the Clinton County story which appeared in the Oct. 2 edition of The Civilian Soldier: "A point of mirthful interest was a discussion about the number of steps that lead to this office. One person said there were only 26, because the last step was the floor of the hall. A second person said after all that step had to be taken before one could make much progress toward getting to either of the offices on the floor. I am sure you are pleased that you gave the correct number."

Memorial services, honoring eight persons, including one woman, from Blackford County, who have lost their lives in the service of the United States during World War II, were held Oct. 10 in the auditorium of the Hartford City High School under auspices of the Blackford County Civilian Defense Council.

Navy Day in Harrison County had an immediate practical application by the collection of scrap metal needed so badly by the war industries. Students of schools were assigned jobs in making a survey and in collecting scrap for war production purposes.

The practical observance preceded Navy Day. The scrap survey was made before Oct. 26, with collections being made that day.

Funds derived from the sale of the scrap will be used to purchase playground equipment for the schools.

Through the cooperation of A. S. Thomas, Miami County Superintendent of Schools, containers for the collection of waste fats have been placed in all county schools. In a recent one-day, city-wide fats collection, Girl Scouts of Peru collected more than 1,500 pounds of waste fats before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Civilian Defense auxiliary police and air raid wardens of Anderson have been assisting the Anderson city police department in a campaign against vandalism by youths participating in pre-Hallowe'en activities.

Frank E. Lorch, New Albany attorney, has been appointed to succeed Herbert K. Jeffries as chairman of the Floyd County scrap metal committee. C. Robert Brooks, general salvage chairman, has announced.

Civilian Defense personnel in Michigan City was "on the ready" if called upon for assistance during the recent storm in that northern Indiana city.

Indianapolis Civilian Defense went on the air Saturday, Oct. 23, over Radio Station WISH, when Harry E. Yockey, Indianapolis Civilian Defense director, delivered a personal message to all Civilian Defense volunteers. Plans for continuation of this form of communication with all Civilian Defense branches have been made for every Saturday, with Indianapolis and Marion County Civilian Defense Councils sharing the time donated as a public service by Station WISH.

Block Leader Film Available

A new 35 mm. sound motion picture, "The Trimble of Maple Street," an educational picture for the Civilian War Services Branch, will be available from any of the four state War Films Council libraries after Nov. 5.

The film, which runs 15 minutes, is a popular depiction of the method and values of the Block and Rural Neighborhood Leader systems and services.

The film begins in a barracks in Africa, where the boys, beset by bombing, wonder whether the folks back home are "on the ball." The flashback depicts Joe Trimble and his pleasing, effective work as a

block leader and his explanation of the work to daughter Mary's soldier boy friend. This provides the instructional part of the film.

The movie will be valuable both to communities wishing to develop a block plan and to those wishing to stimulate existing organizations, as well as to give the public a better understanding of the work of this important branch of Civilian Defense.

The film may be ordered in the manner prescribed in Defense News Letter No. 153, issued April 1, 1943. The State Defense Council is hopeful that local councils will make use of this film for the purposes stated above.

If only 20,000 tons of tin cans are salvaged monthly this year, we will lose 4,000 tons of pure tin; 396,000 tons of steel scrap; and 100,000 tons of cans for copper precipitation—a loss of approximately five billion cans.

LAFAYETTE GIRLS ACTIVE IN BOND DRIVE



These girls, students at Jefferson High School of Lafayette, St. Francis High School and West Lafayette High School, serve as Victory Belles, one of the active War Bond sales groups of the Tippecanoe County Women's Council of Defense. The organization is divided into squads of four with a Minute Woman in charge of each squad. Mrs. Harold O'Neill is chairman of the organization.



Girl Scouts of Lafayette who served as Molly Pitchers on Molly Pitcher day last August are shown above. The girls served as hostesses in stores, directed war stamp sales on the street and took part in a skit, "We Can Do It, Too," at the Mars Theater, after the close of sales, which totaled \$8,527.85.

(Continued from page 1)

who, in turn, have charge of 600 urban block leaders and more than 500 neighborhood leaders in the rural areas.

Under the defense or protection corps, Mrs. Stewart has 14 groups working, including USO and social services, under Mrs. E. T. Stahl; Red Cross and Civilian Defense training, under Mrs. J. W. Townsend; Farm units and home economics clubs, under Mrs. Witteman; staff corps, under Mrs. G. B. Hoffman; drivers corps, under Mrs. F. E. Lewis; messengers corps, under Mrs. James Reifers; wardens corps, under Mrs. Joseph Andrew, Mrs. Charles Shambaugh, Mrs. Andrew Fried and Mrs. Russell Prinity; medical corps, under Mrs. Townsend; emergency food, under Dean Mary L. Matthews of Purdue and Mrs. L. S. Winch, and training, under Mrs. H. B. Hass. This latter group is composed of five members, all of whom have completed the Chemical Warfare School course of training at Purdue. In addition to the above are the Victory Aides or junior wardens of West Lafayette High School, under direction of Mrs. Gladys Isaac.

Citizens Service Corps

Groups working under the Citizens Service Corps or volunteer mobilization corps include Salvage, under Mrs. Roy Miner; family security, under Mrs. Juliette Snyder; child care, under Mrs. Laura Arnold; health and hospital, under Mrs. Townsend; nutrition, under Dean Matthews; consumer prob-

lems, under Mrs. I. E. Rector; housing, under Mrs. Shambaugh; recreation, under Mrs. T. R. Johnston; education, under Mrs. Rose Wall; library service, under Miss Rachael Schenk; rationing, under Mrs. W. K. Creson; information, under Mrs. L. A. Kramer, and the inter-faith committee, under Mrs. E. M. Heinmiller.

Members of the inter-faith committee assist at the USO, serving as hostesses on Saturdays and Sundays; serve on "seeing-off" committees for selectees at the station; sell bonds and stamps regularly at a booth in one of the downtown stores; write to service men; entertain service men stationed at Purdue in churches and in homes; call upon convalescents in the Ship's Hospital; distribute the Inter-Faith Prayer Book compiled by the committee, and conduct a Minute of Prayer service at 6 o'clock each evening over Radio Station WBAA.

Under the first aid training program, Mrs. Stewart has 900 Girl Scouts working constantly.

The council is particularly proud of its first aid and nursing program. Fifteen hundred women have completed the course of first aid training. Five hundred have completed the course of training in home nursing, and 155 have completed the course for Nurses Aides, with this last group having accumulated 10,098 hours of service. Fourteen graduate nurses serve as instructors for these groups.

"The Volunteer," a monthly mimeographed news letter, serves

to keep the women informed as to the progress of current programs and plans for those of the future.

Mrs. Stewart has formed an excellent organization which is doing an outstanding job for Civilian Defense in Tippecanoe County.

Efficiency Appraisal Available to Directors

For those county and local Civilian Defense directors and commanders of Citizens' Defense Corps who wish to test the efficiency of such corps in their communities, the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense has compiled a comprehensive Efficiency Appraisal which now is available through C. A. Durrell, state liaison officer.

According to Col. Manford G. Henley, acting regional director, this appraisal method was developed by the director of training for the Fifth Region. Purposes of the appraisal, Col. Henley said, are "To furnish the ambitious and interested local commander or director with a method for determining the efficiency of his corps and to supply a new idea which will vary the regular training program."

Mr. Durrell will be glad to assist local commanders in conducting the appraisal and the Fifth Regional office "stands ready to offer all the help possible in interpreting the findings and in making recommendations," Col. Henley said.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

It's always nice, even when you know you're doing a good work, to have evidence that other and important groups are thinking along the same lines. On the Civilian Defense level we have been promoting the idea of Accident Prevention, of the importance of Nurses Aides, with their fine assistance to local hospitals, and of the vital need for salvaged tin cans. So it was with particular satisfaction that we picked up our ears the other night when an outstanding radio program, on a nationwide hook-up, devoted its commercial minutes to those three items.

Reports keep coming in of the fine work done by Civilian Defense women in the last War Bond drive. Tippecanoe County women's section reported a total of \$1,402,622.49 as of Oct. 1. Quoting Mrs. R. B. Stewart, who serves as head of the Women's Division of Tippecanoe County and also in the same capacity for the War Finance Committee, "That figure tells better than words what a tremendous amount of time and energy the women have put into this drive."

Tippecanoe County has received three citations from the Treasury Department for the fine work done. One of these was for Mrs. Stewart. They now are lending their efforts to the United War Fund campaign. Mrs. Stewart holds monthly meetings with her executive committee of the Women's Division which includes representatives from clubs and affiliated groups. At their latest meeting P. B. Denning, field representative of the State Defense Council, discussed organization plans.

While we are not putting in a word for this "Women's Corner," still we hope that each of you receiving the "Soldier" reads it. Especially we hope that you read the statement of the State Advisory and Administrative Councils because we believe it is an important statement which concerns each of us involved in the defense organization.

Peru sends us an account of the recent opening of a recreation room in the Peru High School building. It must have been a gay occasion, with the "Gobs of Swing," a negro orchestra from the Bunker Hill Navy Base, playing for dancing. This marks the beginning of a recreation program in Peru and Miami County for the "teen age" group. The Defense Council Recreation Committee of Miami County is composed of representatives from P. T. A., American Legion and Auxiliary, League of Women Voters, Peru Industrial Association, the churches, Public School Trustees

and the Peru city administration.

Lacking funds to open a downtown recreation center, the commission, set up by the city council, furnished a room in the high school building in Peru which will be open five nights a week. The recreation committee of the Defense Council, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lyman Keyes, held a Tag Day which yielded \$500. This money will be used to promote recreation for the "teen age" group in Miami County as well as in Peru.

We also are informed that some local Defense Councils plan a "recognition" party, when service ribbons for 500 or more volunteer hours will be presented to groups of workers. It is an idea we pass along. Such a party might help different groups of workers to become acquainted with others.

Tippecanoe County has another committee in its Defense organization which we think is mighty important. It is the Interfaith Committee, which includes a wide variety of service. The committee has just held a silver offering tea at the Lafayette Historical Museum. The proceeds to be used to help defray expenses of the Nursing Council of Tippecanoe and White counties.

Such a committee might be a very helpful asset to the Defense Councils.

The following bit of doggerel came to our attention during the recent Bond Drive:

"Sing a song of billions, dig and dig right deep;
If you can't buy bombers, buy a little jeep."

This is by way of reminding us that our obligation to buy bonds did not stop with the end of the drive. We all are involved in this fight for freedom and it still is the duty of every one of us to help in some way, to work unceasingly until this wretched business of war is brought to a successful close.

Protection Training Schools Attracting Increasing Attention

Following an inauspicious start at Gary, where only six persons attended a three-day Emergency Plant Protection Training School, the series of 10 schools has attracted increasing attention over the state.

The schools, sponsored by the State Defense Council with the cooperation of the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, public service agencies of the state and the County Civilian Defense Councils are being maintained to assist industrial firms with the organization and training of emergency units, consisting of plant employees, who will function to hold to a minimum the amount of damage inflicted upon Indiana industrial plants and their personnel. With the dwindling supply of manpower and critical materials, every effort must be made to provide the greatest security from the disasters inherent to occupational hazards and possible enemy action.

Invited to Attend

So that each industrial plant may organize and train an emergency squad, instructors of plant training units, representatives of plant management, plant defense coordinators and the supervisors of all protection service units, including the plant fire, police, medical and maintenance departments, are invited to attend the sessions in the training center nearest to their respective industries.

The instructional staff consists of representatives of the State Defense Council, the State Board of Health, the Indiana State Police, the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University and the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

Meetings already have been held in Gary, South Bend, Fort Wayne and Kokomo. The remainder of the scheduled meetings and the counties included in the respective training center areas are as follows:

Nov. 1, 2 and 3—Anderson—Tipton, Madison, Delaware, Blackford, Hamilton and Jay counties.

Nov. 8, 9 and 10—City Court Room, City Building, in Richmond—Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Rush, Fayette and Union counties.

Nov. 15, 16 and 17—Auditorium, Central Y. M. C. A., 302 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis—Boone, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe and Lawrence counties.

Nov. 22, 23 and 24—Terre Haute—Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, Vigo, Clay, Owen, Sullivan and Greene counties.

Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1—Evansville—Gibson, Pike, Posey, Warrick, Spencer and Vanderburgh counties.

Dec. 6, 7 and 8—Jeffersonville—Washington, Scott, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Perry, Jefferson and Dearborn counties.

The schools are in session from 1 until 5 p. m. each afternoon of the three days.

FFFS Handbook Worthy of Study

Handbook for Forest Fire Fighters, an unpretentious booklet of 40 pages published by the Indiana Department of Conservation Division of Forestry, is chock full of up-to-the-minute information on fire prevention and fire fighting.

Intended as a guide for Fire Wardens and Forest Fire Fighters, the purpose of the handbook is to acquaint the fire fighter with the work of the Fire Protection Organization and to fix in his mind the fundamental principles and practical methods of fire prevention and control.

The booklet is divided into six parts—fire prevention, fire suppression, fire suppression, safety and first aid, Indiana fire laws and enforcement and fire problems. It is well-illustrated and interestingly presented. It's final word of caution might well be remembered by all:

When a careless smoker flips a match
Into the woods, or a broomsedge patch,
When brush is burned, on a windy day
It's bound to spread and get away,
And burn his neighbor's fence and trees.
Use your head, will you please?

Council Receives Letter of Thanks for Cigarettes

The Grant County Civilian Defense Council has received a letter of appreciation for cigarettes sent to North Africa through donations made by Grant County citizens to a fund set up by the Civilian Defense Council. The letter, signed by Walter A. Plumhoff, was the second of its kind received by the council.

"Deeds such as this," the letter stated, "make us realize that the folks at home are behind us and make us give a little more to get this mess over and return home."

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CIVILIANS WELL OFF

There is a lot of complaint among civilians about this and that and the other thing, but by and large a good job has been done towards preventing inflation. We kick about our points for butter and gasoline and complain that we can't get any meat and our shoes wear out before the next stamps are due and a lot of other things. But, as we said, we must give credit where it is due for minimizing inflation. To be sure there is some inflation, wages being one of them, but a fairly good job is being done.

If you do not believe this, take a look at the last war. We had meatless and wheatless days and you couldn't buy a gallon of gasoline on Sunday and if you could you got three gallons for a dollar. The most sugar you could get was half a pound and the flour you bought had to have about one-third corn meal in it. You could only get a half ton of coal at a time. Furthermore, the sugar cost around 25 cents a pound and hogs sold for \$23 a hundred, making a pound of breakfast bacon a dish for a millionaire. Wheat sold at a stabilized price of \$2.20 to the farmer and the price of bread was advanced sharply. At the same time, a good pair of shoes cost \$10, \$12 and even higher and the only shirts men bought were of the silk variety costing a minimum of \$15 each. And your shoes and shirts, to mention only two items, bore a 10 per cent tax. Yes, we really had a shot of inflation in those days, 1916-18, and there was not nearly as much kicking then as there is now when we can get only three gallons of gasoline per coupon and butter costs 16 red points and you are limited to two pairs of shoes a year. You bet, we are really having a hard time! But how about the boys over there who take shelter in fox holes and who are forced to live for days on C ration and who undergo untold hardships at \$50 a month, with even part of the \$50 being sent home to their relatives and another part taken out for the purchase of bonds and the buying of life insurance? We are well off and apparently do not know it. It is time we quit complaining.

—New Castle Courier-Times.

Muncie Women Will Aid City's War Fund Drive

The women's division of the Muncie Civilian Defense Council will assist in that city's War Fund campaign, Nov. 5 to 15, William Craig, campaign chairman, has announced. Mrs. Lloyd Pyle, Muncie chairman of the women's division, will supervise the work.

"The War Fund accepts with deep appreciation the help of this organization," Mr. Craig said. "The drive is in line with war activity for which this group is organized and it is one of our most effective solicitation committees."

He pointed out that the zone, district, sector and block leaders will be able greatly to expedite the work of the campaign which this year has become a large undertaking. The 1944 budget of \$220,870 will necessitate the canvassing of every resident of the city and county, it was pointed out.

Warns Against Water Pollution

Pollution of water supplies was one of the tactics employed by the Germans before leaving Naples, Maj. Frank W. Jones, OCD Regional Sanitary Engineer, Columbus, O., has pointed out.

When the Allies marched into the city, Neapolitans told them how the Nazis blew up reservoirs and hooked the water system onto the sewage system to make water unusable.

With the water system fouled by sewage, a waterhole near the harbor attracted hundreds of persons. They took up water in chipped wine bottles, crumpled buckets and broken flower vases. Wealthy, well-dressed men and women stood in the line behind penniless, barefoot peasants.

"It is not outside the realm of possibility that tactics of equal effectiveness could be followed outside the invasion area, in order to cripple both production and manpower," Mr. Jones commented.

"Such methods are brutal but strategically effective in disrupting normal life in a city and we must remain conscious of that fact in guarding our water supplies here at home against pollution."

Water Works Meetings Attract Much Interest

Widespread interest in solving the problems of operating municipal water works plants under wartime conditions was displayed at the series of six zone conferences for water works personnel and Civilian Defense officials held last month, according to Joseph L. Quinn, Jr., State Civilian Defense Water Coordinator.

The meetings, held at Dunes State Park, Lebanon, Warsaw, Camp Atterbury, Speeds and Bicknell, were well attended. Not only were water works and Civilian Defense personnel present, but several mayors attended.

Jackson, Millis To Attend War Services Parley

Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council, and Frank T. Millis, assistant director, will attend the Civilian War Services conference of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Civilian Defense Regions, Nov. 4 and 5 in Chicago.

Featured speakers at the conference will be John B. Martin, acting director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin and executive director of the Citizens Service Corps in Wisconsin.

Among national war problems to be discussed will be food, price control and rationing, manpower, salvage and juvenile delinquency. The second day's program will be devoted to organization and program planning for Civilian War Services.

Wardens To Get Training in Judo

Civilian Defense basic training classes for auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen and air raid wardens in Indianapolis now will offer instructions in "judo," the combat tactics of jiu jitsu, Walter G. Holt, chief instructor, has announced.

Paul Benedict, a volunteer OCD instructor and expert in "judo," will appear at classes to give enough instruction for every man present to have a working knowledge of the art.

According to Mr. Benedict, "Judo is the study of balance and its application in meeting an opponent. The most important factors in the art are speed, timing and calmness. When a man knows judo, he can stem the attack of an opponent twice his size by application of arm-holds and other methods learned in these combat tactics. A student in this subject learns perfect poise and balance."

Public Sees Lebanon Wardens in Maneuver

Lebanon citizens were spectators Oct. 12 at a regular practice test of the Civilian Defense Corps when wardens of Zone 3 were hosts to wardens of Zones 1 and 2.

All staff members met at 8 p. m. in the South Side Park in Lebanon when the corps was mobilized completely for a major incident and several minor ones. A temporary control center was set up and all members of the corps were in attendance.

Units were dispersed by messengers from the temporary control center and reports of the incidents were made to the control center by use of messengers. The corps simulated conditions brought about by a high explosive bomb and a number of incendiary bombs. Auxiliary police and firemen were utilized as well as wardens, messengers and the emergency medical corps.

Sailor's Letter Proves Capital's Hospitality Really Appreciated

The following letter, written anonymously by a young man who has undergone training at the United States Naval Armory in Indianapolis, is ample proof that Indianapolis is doing a good job of caring for its service men. The young man is to leave Indianapolis soon and this is his tribute to the city:

Indianapolis—We Love You

By A SAILOR TRAINEE

"I am strictly an East coast boy. Born in the Carolinas and reared in Connecticut, so when they said, 'Sonny, you're losing your home, we've had enough of you, you're off to Indiana,' I was stunned. Indianapolis, Ind., the end of the world, the land where the tall corn grows. So I sat on the train and listened to the clicking of the wheels taking me farther from New York every second. When at last we arrived we saw the buildings downtown and we said to ourselves, well, perhaps it won't be too bad. We got in a bus and drove through paved streets, big buildings and traffic and then suddenly there was grass and trees and neat little houses on both sides of us. It looked nice. It looked a little like home.

Asked Into Homes

"And it was nice. People asked us to their homes. We were a little shy about it until we found that they meant it. So we went and

Plant Protection Units May Wear Official Insignia

In a letter to Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council, E. J. Erwin, Chief of transportation and plant protection for the Fifth Civilian Defense Region, Columbus, O., points out that members of plant protection organizations are entitled to wear official OCD insignia if qualified and enrolled in the United States Civilian Defense Corps. The letter is as follows:

"A question has been raised frequently as to whether or not personnel in industrial plants who are functioning as members of the plant protection forces are entitled to wear the OCD insignia. The following is intended to clarify the question:

"1. Members of plant protection organizations qualified and duly enrolled in the United States Civilian Defense Corps at an industrial establishment are entitled to wear official OCD insignia applicable to the service in which the member is enrolled.

"2. Members of plant protection organizations not qualified as members of the U. S. C. D. C., but who are enrolled as trainees are entitled to wear the official OCD insignia, applicable to trainees, that is the red CD only, without blue border.

"3. Members of plant protection organizations who are neither qualified nor enrolled in the U. S. C. D. C. are, of course, not eligible to wear either the OCD or CD insignia.

"4. The use of the name of the plant on official OCD articles is not authorized. However, the word 'plant' may be included on the arm band of those members of the U. S. C. D. C. who are assigned to industrial or other facilities at the direction of the local commander, U. S. C. D. C."

Achievement Awards To Be Given by WFA

The War Food Administration has announced that counties in which farmers have achieved exceptional production will be awarded an agricultural achievement award. The counties will be cited for achievement in one or more of the following:

Production record and extent by which the county exceeded 1943 goals; overcoming severe handicaps; extent of shifts to vital war crops; improvement in farm production efficiency, and fuller use of land and labor resources.

were fed. And how we were fed! But plenty. If there were daughters in the family and usually there were, pop would say, "Girls, take the boys downtown to a show." And that was very nice. And for those of us who drink, we thank you for the quick one you bought us. The Stage Door Canteen in New York won't look the same as it did after your Service Men's Center. Down there they've got Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine and Ethel Merman, but they don't sew buttons on our jackets and mend the tears in our uniforms and give us popcorn while we wait. And even the girls who have taken us for a little sleigh ride do it better and nicer than the ones in the East. Mine was a redhead and when she'd grown tired of me she tossed me out so gently that I scarcely bumped. I'd like to do it all over again in New York where the opportunities for throwing filthy lucre around are so much greater.

Sorry to Leave

"In short, Indianapolis, we love you from the Armory to the Circle, from the Circle to Longacre park. We love the lobby of the Claypool where we met our girls. We love Riverside park where we could have a good time for 50 cents. We love the waitresses at Wheeler's, where we got plenty of conversation along with our meal. And we are nuts about Sister Susies at the SMC.

"And now in a couple of days we'll go down to the Union Station and get on the train and listen to the clicking of the wheels taking us farther and farther from Indianapolis. And we'll be sorry to leave. But it was very nice meeting you all and I hope that some day when the war is over I'll be able to drop in again and say hello. I'd even like to take another going over from that redhead."

Other Indiana cities probably have received similar tributes from service men who have enjoyed their hospitality.

Seek Energized V-Home Drive

One of the most neglected programs in the Civilian Defense organization is the V-Home campaign. To date, only a few Indiana counties have undertaken a concerted drive to make this project a success.

This does not mean that the V-Home program is dead. It is a continuing effort—an interest and morale-building activity. Those counties which HAVE worked at such a campaign have reported an encouraging stimulation of interest in nearly all Civilian Defense and war activities.

The most successful campaign—and one to which Indiana can point with pride—is the one undertaken at Gary, in which 82 per cent compliance was obtained and for which the city was awarded the first V-pennant in Indiana. Gary now is concentrating on having a V-Home sticker displayed in every home in the city.

Air Raid Wardens Used

Gary used air raid wardens for its house-to-house canvass. It now is recommended, however, that those counties which have not yet set up and completely organized their Block Leader system could profit by perfecting that group and using them to make the canvass. The canvass, of course, can be made in conjunction with other campaigns.

The State Defense Council can supply all materials needed in conducting the V-Home drive. County and city Civilian Defense directors who may not have received or kept the suggestions concerning the V-Home campaign, issued some time ago by the State Defense Council, will be furnished supplemental information on request.

CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Bank
Scrap for
VictoryWaste Fats
Kill
Axis Rats

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 20, 1943

No. 7

CLOTHING SALVAGE DRIVE SET

Defense Corps
Boasts 95,614Personnel Increases 5,254
In Three Months—
Wardens Lead

Records of the State Defense Council reveal that as of Nov. 1, 1943, a total of 95,614 trained volunteers in the Citizens Defense Corps have been certified by the 92 county Civilian Defense directors. This is an increase of 5,254 in the last three months.

Leading the list are air raid wardens with 36,390. Following in order are auxiliary firemen, 10,183; auxiliary police, 9,897; messengers, 8,498; medical, 6,551; fire guards, 4,196; road repair and demolition, 3,854; staff, 3,585; telephone, 3,352; electric, 2,643; water, 1,546; nurses aides, 1,160; drivers corps, 1,065; rescue squads, 996; gas, 739; bomb reconnaissance, 556, and chaplains, 403.

Four Counties Complete

Only four counties, Elkhart, Howard, LaPorte and Madison, are represented in each of the 17 categories. Following closely are Grant and Montgomery Counties, lacking only one category each of having complete representation. Counties which lack two groups are Boone, Clinton, Delaware, Lawrence, Marion, Miami, Vanderburgh and Wabash. Those with three blank spaces on their record are Allen, Clark, Huntington, Lake, Monroe, Sullivan and Wayne.

On the other side of the ledger is Benton County, with only two categories represented. Other counties which still have most categories unfilled are Harrison and Newton, with only three each; Ohio County, with only four; Crawford, Martin, Perry, Spencer, Starke and Switzerland, with only five, and Brown, Marshall, Pike and Randolph, with only six.

Largest Civilian Defense personnel in the state, of course, is in Marion County, which has 18,646. Following in order are Lake, 12,350; Allen, 9,441; St. Joseph, 4,608; Madison, 3,019; Delaware, 2,521; LaPorte, 2,436; Elkhart, 2,237; Vanderburgh, 1,874; Wayne, 1,719; Floyd, 1,484; Vigo, 1,378; Howard, 1,228.

Personnel of Other Counties

Knox, 992; Gibson, 971; Cass, 960; Clark, 955; Huntington, 937; Blackford, 905; DeKalb, 873; Bartholomew, 867; Tippecanoe, 852; Dearborn, 834; Lawrence, 770; Wells, 752; Porter, 692; Sullivan, 675; Henry, 671; Adams, 663; Wabash, 663; Monroe, 659; Montgomery,

(See Page 4, Column 4)

Teen-Canteen Gives Wholesome
Fun for Youth of Fort Wayne

Opening of the Teen-Canteen Nov. 1 marked a new project begun by civic-minded Fort Wayne men and women. The event caused excitement among the young people in their teens, for it was the first time they have had a place of their own where they could gather for cokes, dances and recreation. Seven hundred and ten teen-age young people registered for membership on the opening day.

The spacious building on Wayne and Harrison streets, rejuvenated into a truly beautiful recreation

center, is the culmination of effort (and that means real labor) of the Lions Club, the Wayne Youth Commission, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Student Council. The Teen-Canteen, decorated in bright, cheery colors, comfortable furnishings and fluorescent lights, also embodies many hopes of citizens for the younger people of Fort Wayne, who some day will take their places in governing the city.

Started by Lions Club

The history of the club dates back several months, when the Lions Club undertook the organization of the Wayne Youth Commission, a group composed of representatives from all agencies and institutions interested in the welfare of youth. Naturally combating juvenile delinquency became a major objective of the commission.

Under the chairmanship of Adjutant Ernest R. Orchard, the commission set out to establish the canteen as one of its several proposed projects in the interest of helping youth.

Aid in securing and remodeling a suitable building was sought from the Junior Chamber of Commerce, represented by several members on the board of the commission. The Jaycees chose John B. Sheron as chairman of their committee to procure the building and to set up the working order of the Teen Canteen. His assistants included Ferd B. Havens, building director; Derward Buesching and Lavern Gelow.

Funds for the club were solicited through a drive conducted by Dr. Karl Eberly, board member of the commission.

Has Three Floors

The Teen-Canteen has three floors. The first floor is the lounge, set in room groupings arranged and furnished by the Pilot Club. Magazines are furnished by the Fort Wayne alumnae chapter of Pi Beta Phi, national college sorority. Main offices were furnished by Harry

(See Page 4, Column 5)

Discarded and Outmoded
Garments To Be Collected
In State Nov. 22-Dec. 4

Thompson Says Rags Also Wanted in Campaign—National Dry Cleaners Association to Cooperate in Renovating All Wearable Items Contributed—Arrangements for Program Will Be Sole Responsibility of Individual Local Committees.

The Textile Division of the War Production Board has requested the Salvage Division to undertake a nation-wide collection of discarded and outmoded clothing and rags, Frank G. Thompson, WPB executive-secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, has announced. The campaign will be from Nov. 22 to Dec. 4.

A number of American associations for foreign and domestic relief, charities, churches and others have collected and prepared for reuse all types of discarded clothing for a number of years, Mr. Thompson said.

"This war has created new, much broader and urgent demands for these items," he continued. "It is intended, through the Salvage Division of WPB, to consolidate and unify for a two-weeks period all of the present collection activities under one agency and one program in order to stimulate and increase collections and achieve much more efficient coverage throughout the nation."

Meeting an Emergency

"This is not an attempt to bypass the old clothes and rag dealer. We are meeting an emergency through a well-organized two-weeks drive, using the most efficient means available."

"Clothing and rags are needed urgently both for domestic and foreign use and for war purposes. Clothing is needed to help clothe and rehabilitate peoples in liberated countries abroad and for relief purposes in the United States. There is a critical need for rags for wiping cloths and other essential needs."

Mr. Thompson said that distribution of collected clothing will be as follows:

1. The Textile Requirements Committee of the War Production Board will allocate total collections, for the most essential domestic and foreign needs in the war program.

2. Local committees may deduct up to 10 per cent from the total collections to be used for domestic relief purposes. Distribution of this 10 per cent is the responsibility of the local committee. If the entire 10 per cent is not withheld, it should be sent along with the balance of the total collection for ultimate allocation by WPB.

Discarded Clothing Only

Any clothing which the owner knows will be used now or in the immediate future should not be salvaged or "turned in" for this collection, Mr. Thompson emphasized. Only discarded clothing is

(See Page 4, Column 1)

COLD FEET!

A Jacksonville (Fla.) woman appealed to her local War Price and Rationing Board for an additional allotment of fuel oil on the grounds that she had a sleep walker in the family and must keep the house warm for him at night.

The ration board went into a huddle and decided that somnambulism was no ground for the extra fuel allotment. Maybe the Florida Chamber of Commerce can convince the man that there are no cold feet in that state.

BULLETIN

Due to the lack of sufficient registration commitments and to avoid interference with the fire protection schools now being conducted in various parts of the state by the Continuous Security Division of the United States Army, emergency plant protection schools scheduled for Terre Haute, Nov. 22, 23 and 24; Evansville, Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1, and Jeffersonville, Dec. 6, 7 and 8, have been postponed indefinitely, Wayne M. Timmons, state plant protection officer, has announced.

Indianapolis CD
Moves Quarters

Headquarters of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council was moved Oct. 30 from 136 North Pennsylvania Street to the Indiana World War Memorial, with the new offices opening for business Nov. 1.

Beardsley Gets
Biddinger Post

Edward H. Beardsley, prominent Elkhart business and civic leader and a member of the Indiana State Senate, was appointed Nov. 17 by Governor Henry F. Schricker as a member of the Indiana Advisory Defense Council, succeeding Thurman A. Biddinger, state senator from Marion, who resigned recently when he volunteered for service in the United States Navy.

Senator Beardsley is general manager of the Miles Laboratories, Inc., at Elkhart, served six years as a member of the Elkhart City Council and is a director of the First National Bank of Elkhart, the Elkhart Chamber of Commerce and the Elkhart Rotary Club.

Allen County's "Army in Aprons" Stands Ready
To Protect Health of Soldiers on Home Front

Outstanding among the Civilian Defense nutrition groups in Indiana is Allen County's "Army in Aprons." Its success is a tribute to the many hours of study and service devoted to the cause.

The Allen County Civilian Defense Nutrition Committee was organized in January, 1942, with Mrs. E. A. King as chairman and Dr. Jessie Calvin as vice-chairman. Mrs. King resigned in April of that year, with Dr. Calvin taking over the task. Mrs. Edgar Mendenhall was named co-chairman in charge of organization.

Dr. Calvin, with the two-fold purpose in mind of helping local homemakers recognize the need for better nutrition and, furthermore, making it popular, appointed a nine-member committee to carry out the task. Miss Dorothy Morehouse was placed in charge of nutrition courses and county work; Merle Abbett in charge in educa-

tion in schools; Mrs. B. J. Swanson, surplus commodities; Mrs. Arthur Irmscher, Victory Gardens; Jack Sweeney, restaurants; Mrs. Hilda Thompson, information; Mrs. H. Ray Chester, library; Mrs. I. W. Baldwin, exhibits, and Dr. Calvin, speakers bureau.

Glamorized Nutrition

The committee, starting with the knowledge that to most women three square meals a day are prosaic at best, glamorized nutrition through various media of education, with excellent results.

At one of the first committee meetings Dr. Calvin called for slogan suggestions for the nutrition program. Several evenings later, one of the committee members heard Dr. Helen Mitchell, then head of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, speaking on a national nutrition program, state, "Before we are through with this nutrition program the

women of the United States of America literally will be an "Army in Aprons." From that time on, the Allen County Civilian Defense Nutrition Committee has been the "Army in Aprons."

Any woman who joins one of the nutrition classes, completes 14 hours of class work and pledges herself to use the information gained from them to buy foods more wisely, prepare them more carefully and serve them more attractively, automatically becomes a volunteer in the "Army in Aprons" and can obtain the Victory Apron and insignia and the certificate from the State Defense Council. In the first eight months of the program, more than 700 recruits were enrolled.

Divided City Into Districts

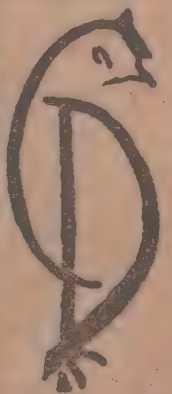
Mrs. Mendenhall has done a remarkable job in organizing the work of the nutrition classes. She

(See Page 3, Column 1)

Says:

An efficiency expert is a man who knows less about your business than you do and gets paid more for telling you how to run it than you possibly could make out of it if you ran it right instead of the way he told you to.

—If Indianapolis' waste fats were contributed to the State Salvage Committee's collection, Hoosierdom would lead the nation in this important phase of the salvage campaign. How about it? Hmmm?



THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN McDERMED, Editor

Vol. I

NOVEMBER 20, 1943

No. 7

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Evidence that Civilian Defense activities in Indiana have been enlarged in the eyes of the Washington office through The Civilian Soldier has been received in the following letter:

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. C. Warren McDermid, Editor
The Hoosier Civilian Soldier
Indiana State Defense Council
300 Board of Trade Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. McDermid:

I wouldn't be doing right by you if I didn't pass on the remark my boss, Jim Kirby, Chief of Current Information, made the other day when he tossed a sheet entitled THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER on my desk. "One of the best," said Jim. And that means something coming from a guy who has spent 30 years on daily papers and wire services, including five years as city editor of the Cleveland Press.

Being a Hoosier myself and for several years in my early youth a country correspondent of the Lafayette Journal-Courier, I don't need to tell you that I read with more than passing interest the excellent October 16 issue of your paper. It was the first issue that had come into our hands and I certainly agree with Jim that among the hundreds of local, state and regional OCD publications which come to this office, the CIVILIAN SOLDIER is way up in the top flight.

We both liked the frank and original manner in which you balanced the Anderson Herald editorial against the cartoon in your center spread. I am passing the editorial on to Mel Ryder, publisher of CIVILIAN FRONT, for possible use in his paper.

Congratulations on a swell job and be sure to keep us on the mailing list of the CIVILIAN SOLDIER.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

JOHN J. HEIMBURGER, Chief, Press Unit.

Mr. Heimburger's letter is greatly appreciated. He has our thanks and the thanks of the many city and county correspondents over Indiana who have made the Civilian Soldier possible. Without the diligent work and cooperation of the correspondents who keep us informed as to the activities of local and county Civilian Defense councils, The Civilian Soldier could not have achieved this recognition. Our thanks to each of you. Keep up the good work.

GUEST EDITORIAL

The wartime organization of Civilian Defense apparently is taking inventory of itself to decide whether to dissolve or reorganize. The Indiana outfit was set up along the pretentious lines recommended for the nationwide organization and gradually has become outmoded because of the absence of feared air raids and other internal disaster in which the organization was designed to take part. Well, there has been no air raid, in Indiana at least, but Civilian Defense has given good service in several emergencies, including floods and big fires. Just because the organization has not participated in such highly dramatic war incidents as air raids or defense against paratroopers is no reason why Civilian Defense should give up. On a purely state or local basis, communities will do well to maintain this useful organization not only for local emergencies, but for the many wartime chores which are so necessary. In war, and even in peacetime, there are many times when there is need for an organization like Civilian Defense which quickly can be called into action.

(Bloomington Weekly Star.)

FAT SALVAGE

Of all the salvage campaigns, the one that has been least successful is the attempt to procure waste fats from family households.

At present, the fats campaign is running about 8,000,000 pounds a month behind schedule.

The explanation must be that the need is not understood.

Fats are needed in the making of explosives. One pound of bacon and chicken drippings will make a pound and a half of gunpowder to fill shells used by Flying Fortress gunners to repel attacking planes. A pound of drippings from a pork roast or the suet from beef will provide enough explosive to fire four 37 mm. anti-aircraft shells.

Many other ways in which waste fats are used could be listed.

Butchers are the collecting agents. They will see that all fats turned in to them are sent on to the places where they will do the most good in hastening victory for our side in the life-and-death struggle in which our country is engaged.

(Elkhart Truth.)

Boosters Double Quota;

Able to Buy Two Jeeps

Lebanon High School is the proud purchaser of two jeeps. A campaign was started Sept. 29 to raise \$1,165 through the sale of war bonds to purchase a jeep for the Army. The quota was to be reached by Dec. 7. On Oct. 27, receipts totaled more than twice the quota and the Army will be richer by two jeeps.

Following a custom started last year, the Boosters Club of Lebanon High School sets up bond booths in the lower halls of each building on Wednesday of each week. At this time students buy stamps and bonds. Total sales to Oct. 27 was \$3,731.85. Because of the purchase of a \$1,000 bond, the sales for one day reached \$1,265.75.

Although one quota has been reached, the Boosters Club will continue the drive.

Official SDC Releases

Oct. 25 to Nov. 13

BULLETINS

Oct. 26—No. 176—Protective Lighting Consultants.

Nov. 2—No. 177—Policy Concerning Use of Citizens Defense Corps in Natural Disasters.

MEMORANDA

Oct. 26—New War Services (Block System) Film Available Nov. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nov. 1—Report of State Property Officer.

Nov. 3—Monthly Report by County Divisions.

Nutrition 4-F Drive Active

Food Fights for Freedom Program Emphasized in State

By MRS. ISABELLE M. DOYLE

Executive Secretary

Indiana State Nutrition Council

The three R's are as familiar to every Hoosier as moonlight on the Wabash, but it is quite another combination when it comes to the four F's. By the end of November everyone will know "Food Fights For Freedom." An intensive educational campaign on how "Food Fights For Freedom" is being waged throughout Indiana and the nation by county nutrition committees of the Office of Civilian Defense.

St. Joseph County and the City of South Bend launched their programs the first week in November. Free educational exhibits and displays were open to the public each day during the week. Highlight of the program was a food demonstration on wartime cookery by Mrs. Julia Kiene, director of Westinghouse Home Economics Institute.

Tyndall Proclaims Drive

Indianapolis began its campaign with a proclamation from Mayor Robert H. Tyndall.

Muncie and Terre Haute are sponsoring "Clean Plate Clubs," a program designed to cut down on food waste.

Evansville sponsored a two-day program Nov. 18 and 19 in the Coliseum, featuring J. Ernestine Becker, B. S., M. A., Associate in Biochemistry, Johns Hopkins University and head of Servel's Home Volunteer Nutrition Advisory Board; Miss Clare Gordon, nutritionist, National Livestock and Meat Board; and others known nationally in the field of nutrition.

Every known educational means is being used to impress Mr. and Mrs. Indiana and their children that food is a weapon of war as effective in the fight for freedom as guns, tanks and planes. Don't waste it!

CIO Locals Give Plane

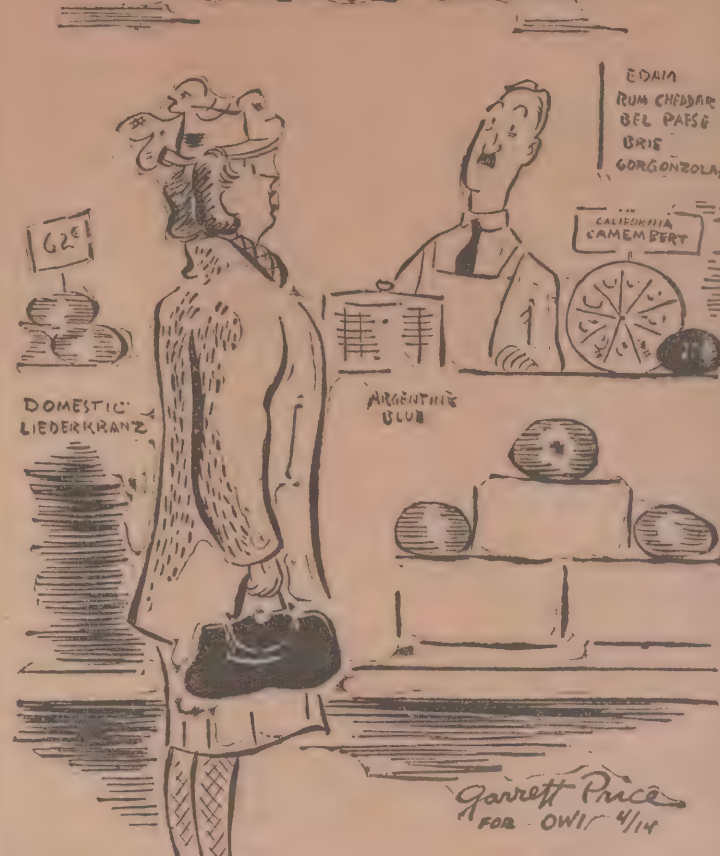
To CAP at New Castle

Civil Air Patrol Squadron 528-2 of New Castle recently was presented with a Taylorcraft 65 by CIO Locals Nos. 371, 370, 729, 616 and Auxiliary 59 for use in CAP training. J. D. Richman, president of the New Castle CIO local, presented the plane to Lieut. Floyd J. Hutchison, commanding officer of Squadron 528-2.

KID SALVAGE



CHEESE DEPT.



"I'D LIKE TWO POUNDS OF AMERICAN SWISS
CHEESE FOR A SWISS STEAK - WITHOUT STEAK."

Here and There in Indiana CD

The Fountain County Civilian Defense Council is putting its Block Leader system to good use in the Hoosier Victory Scrap Bank Campaign, making a house-to-house canvass throughout the county for scrap metal. The county had approximately one-third of its 3,000-ton quota collected when the concentrated drive began.

Boone County is planning a county-wide meeting the night of Jan. 11, 1944, for the Boone County Civilian Defense Corps. The meeting will be in the form of a recognition gathering for all those who have given their time faithfully for the various services of the several branches of the corps.

Wabash County arranged a comprehensive program during Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 3 to 9, sponsoring five well-attended meetings, which were addressed by Francis Hartman of Purdue University, A. H. Wishard of the Indianapolis Association for Fire Prevention, and A. W. Schmadke. Schools participated in the observance with fire drills and fire prevention programs.

In order to keep youth off the streets and to prevent customary property damage through Halloween vandalism, the Fort Wayne Civilian Defense Council sponsored a city-wide Halloween celebration, featuring good, clean fun for everyone.

Muncie's auxiliary police have been having a work-out recently under the capable direction of Elmer Overmeyer, chief of that organization. Webb Hunt, Delaware County director, asked that the auxiliary police furnish guard for Ration Book 4 while supplies were being loaded at the Ration Board, unloaded at Central High School and placed in the vault and during the 10 nights the books were to remain in the vault. The auxiliary police complied cheerfully and also furnished guard for county supplies as they were being distributed.

Auxiliary Police Cut Vandalism

Approximately 350 auxiliary police of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council patrolled the streets of the capital Oct. 29, 30 and 31 to assist the regular police force in controlling vandalism, usually prevalent at Halloween. Each auxiliary policeman was on duty 12 hours during the three-night assignment.

Utility companies in Indianapolis reported that damage, in comparison with other years, was low, with virtually no glass breakage or utility destruction.

According to reports, when would-be vandals saw the white-helmeted guards, their plans for

No serious acts of vandalism were reported during the pre-Halloween period, although auxiliary police were kept "on the jump" during the two weeks preceding Halloween, when they patrolled all neighborhoods.

G. A. Benigar, Boone County Salvage Chairman, has announced that the Hoosier Victory Scrap Bank in that county will run from Nov. 1 through Nov. 24.

A shipment of 75 gift boxes for children in foreign countries has been sent to the area office by the Boone County Junior Red Cross chapter. From the area office they will be sent overseas to bring cheer to children in war-torn countries.

Hendricks County was the first county in the state with a quota of \$5,000 or more to complete its United War Fund assignment. A check for \$7,400, the Hendricks County quota, was presented to state officials Oct. 24 by Ben Sellers, county chairman for the drive. The county was one of the first 50 in the entire nation to reach its quota.

One Civilian Defense director from White County now is in the armed forces of the United States and the sons or daughters of four others are in the service. Latest reports show that 12 boys from White County now are prisoners of war—two of which, prisoners of the Italians, probably have been released. Six are prisoners of the Germans and two are imprisoned by the Japs.

destruction did not materialize as groups broke up without exchange of words on either side.

Harry E. Yockey, director of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council, in thanking the volunteers for spending long hours on duty after working all day in war plants and essential industries, termed the men "real soldiers on the home front." "By augmenting the duties of our local police," he said, "vandalism in Indianapolis was discouraged and the property loss and damage usually suffered at Halloween was almost completely discouraged."

Squadron 5211-1 has opened the Madison Airport for daylight flying. All help and guards are members of the local squadron. All squadrons of CAP are invited to make use of the field at any time.

Allen County's "Army of Aprons" Stands Ready To Protect Health of Soldiers on Home Front

(Continued from Page 1)

divided the city of Fort Wayne into districts and sections, with each unit under a chairman. Each chairman organizes the women in her neighborhood into nutrition classes and secures a time and place for the instructor to meet with them. The groups are organized in a manner similar to that used under the warden system. Miss Morehouse used a similar system of organization.

The 14-hour nutrition course used the last 18 months was written by a committee headed by Miss Morehouse, who also is Allen County Demonstration Agent. It was submitted to the Indiana State Nutrition Committee and accepted, and is almost identical with the course now issued by the State Nutrition Committee.

The home economics teachers in the Fort Wayne public school system have been loyal volunteer workers, contributing their time to teaching nutrition classes despite heavy school war programs. The teachers were organized by Mrs. Edward Schlegel.

Apron Is Uniform

As the nutrition group is called the "Army in Aprons," it was only logical that an apron should serve as a uniform. Mrs. Nina Current, designer for a Fort Wayne dress manufacturing company, designed an attractive and practical Victory Apron. It is made of white lawn,



THE VICTORY APRON

with the bottom of the apron and the bib banded with red and blue piping and a red patriotic emblem on the bib. Only graduates of nutrition classes and committee members are eligible to purchase aprons. Purchase of Victory Aprons is not obligatory, but virtually every graduate has bought one.

The "Army in Aprons" insignia is in the form of a window sticker. An insignia contest was conducted by Mrs. Walter McBride of the Fort Wayne Art School. The winning design was submitted by James McBride, a North Side High School student. It shows the Victory Apron and a red sauce pan in a bright blue circle bearing the inscription "Army in Aprons." Each member of the "Army" is given a sticker to place in her window, showing that she is a volunteer. The insignia also appear in the windows of commercial companies who cooperate with the nutrition committee.

Volunteers in the "Army in



WE ARE CO-OPERATING WITH THE NUTRITION COMMITTEE, ALLEN COUNTY OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE THE WINDOW STICKER

Aprons" are used in many ways outside their own homes, serving as ushers at lectures, speakers on various assignments, helpers in stores (rationing) and as telephone committee members, as well as brightening defense parades and bond rallies.

Classes Backbone of Program

While the neighborhood nutrition classes are considered the backbone of the educational program, the committee, knowing that all women could not be reached through such a medium, devised various other means to keep the story of nutrition in the public eye.

The Library Committee, under Mrs. Chester, keeps a nutrition shelf at the central library and its branches. Nutrition text books, government pamphlets and posters are displayed prominently, with new material added continuously.

Recognizing the essential nature of publicity to the program, Mrs. Thompson, information chairman, has used newspapers and radio constantly in emphasizing the importance of better nutrition. The speakers bureau is in constant demand by Parent-Teacher Associations, clubs, church groups and schools. Dr. Calvin contacted all clubs in Fort Wayne and asked them to devote at least one program a year to nutrition.

Functions of the surplus commodities committee, under Mrs. Swanson, many and varied during the first few months after the nutrition committee was set up, have diminished as the war progressed.

Many Victory Gardens

The Victory Garden committee, under direction of Mrs. Irmscher, was kept busy during the spring and summer, first with the educational program on garden planting and care and later with the canning of produce. During the summer, canning classes supplanted the nutrition classes.

The restaurant committee, under Mr. Sweeney, uses posters, displayed prominently, and small cards naming the seven basic nutrition foods, attached to menus. Restaurant proprietors were called together for an explanation of the nutrition program and wound up by organizing a Restaurant Association in Fort Wayne.

The exhibits committee, under Mrs. Baldwin, might well be called the advertising department for the nutrition program. Its job is to keep the story of nutrition constantly in the public eye—through window displays, demonstrations, posters, movies and dramatic skits. Stores, clubs, utilities, food companies and motion picture theaters are used as advertising media.

Stimulates Recruits

This stimulates many women to become recruits in the "Army in Aprons" and also brings the message to those who never get around to taking the nutrition course.

First assignment of the exhibits committee was to contact Fort Wayne theatergoers and find out what they thought about nutrition as a whole and nutrition classes in particular. The committee found out not only that women definitely were interested in joining nutrition classes, but that a small class, right in their own neighborhood, was exactly what they wanted.

Seven sub-committees function under the exhibits committee—still exhibits, demonstrations, posters, films, dramatic skits, retail contacts

and commercial food company contacts. Through these active sub-committees, something is doing in nutrition all the time, making an indelible pattern in the public mind.

During the summer, while nutrition classes were suspended temporarily, two committees were appointed to compile and publish two booklets for Mrs. Allen County. "Army in Aprons Ammunition," with buying hints, menu helps and recipe suggestions, gives the homemaker ammunition with which to fight on the home front. Thousands of these booklets were distributed. "Can What You Can" was written by authorities on canning, for the novice and for the homemaker who wishes to better her technique in preserving fruits and vegetables. Attractive covers were designed for both booklets by Mrs. Erwin Trier, well-known Fort Wayne artist.

Mary Wayne Popular

An unique way of interesting Mrs. Allen County in nutrition activities as well as enlightening her with nutrition hints sent out by the state and Federal government is by writing a Mary Wayne newspaper feature article, which appears once a week in each of the Fort Wayne newspapers. Mary Wayne is a composite picture of all the admirable qualities possessed by Allen County homemakers. She is intelligent, attractive, courageous, thrifty, home-loving, patriotic and nutrition conscious. Mrs. Allen County likes Mary Wayne and looks to her with confidence to bring her authentic nutrition information.

Last June, Dr. Calvin was succeeded by Dr. Ruth Hoetzer as chairman of the nutrition committee. Dr. Hoetzer is continuing the work along the same lines set up by Dr. Calvin. Nutrition now is expected to be a permanent factor in the lives of Allen County homemakers.

LaPorte County CD Organizes Block System

A community organization of block leadership has been set up in Long Beach, LaPorte County, to assist in carrying out the many Civilian Defense programs. A year ago a block system was used in a survey for the casualty station, under direction of Mrs. Roy F. Johnson. This year, under the leadership of Mrs. Clarence L. Mathias, the block system is salvaging waste fats, paper, tin cans, etc.

Block leaders are as follows:

First ward, Mrs. A. H. Schaeffer, major, Mrs. Tom Tobin, Mrs. Francis Schofield; second ward, Mrs. A. H. Brolly, major, Mrs. Frank Nespo, Mrs. E. A. Buren, Mrs. I. F. Purcell, Mrs. Norman Reibe, Mrs. B. H. Blocksom, Mrs. Montbriand, Mrs. Ray Kintzele.

Third ward, Mrs. B. T. Moore, Mrs. Frank Dick, Mrs. Charles Holston, Mrs. Robert Blocksom; fourth ward, Mrs. Walter Scharnberg, major, Mrs. S. R. Dickinson, Mrs. O. W. Gotto, Mrs. G. L. Allen, Mrs. D. E. Pedigo, Mrs. S. F. Pruett, Mrs. B. L. Jacobs, Mrs. M. P. Urnes, Mrs. H. O. Linde.

Fifth ward, Mrs. Leon Noel, major, Mrs. W. W. Padgett, Mrs. W. S. Marsh, Mrs. Harold Powell; Duneland Beach, Mrs. M. L. William, major, Mrs. George Holt, Miss Ruth Wilkins, Mrs. Harry Gideonse.

Fire Prevention Week Is Observed in Brazil

Brazil observed Fire Prevention Week with an extensive program, with fire prevention speakers making addresses in all schools. The Insurance Association sponsored showing of a fire-prevention film in each theater and the Chamber of Commerce sponsored a newspaper ad urging cooperation.

Cooperating with the Civilian Defense Council and the Y. M. C. A., the schools held a clean-up waste paper drive, gathering approximately eight tons of paper which netted them \$85, which was donated to the fund for a plaque honoring Clay County service men to be erected at the county courthouse.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA,
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

We think you will be interested in the following suggestions for a real Victory Garden. It was written by Mrs. L. H. Newport and sent to us by Mrs. D. T. Stevenson, who is office secretary for the Madison County Defense Council. Thank you, Mrs. Stevenson. Keep things coming in.

VICTORY GARDEN

First plant five rows of peas.

Presence, promptness, preparation, perseverance and purity.

Next to these plant three rows of squash.

Squash gossip, criticism, indifference.

Next five rows of lettuce.

Let us be faithful to duty, unselfish and loyal, be true to our own obligations, obey rules and regulations.

No garden is complete without turnips.

Turn up for meetings, turn up with a smile, turn up with new ideas.

Turn up with determination to make everything count for something good and worthwhile.

Reports still are coming to us and congratulations are in order, on the splendid success of Civilian Defense units in the recent bond drive. Some counties have been pressed into further service for the current War Fund campaign. Grant County has devoted most of its efforts to this program and St. Joseph County is busy setting up its organization for a similar project. Shows that whenever one good job is done well, another always is at hand.

A recent article from Fort Wayne tells of a project carried on by the Civilian Defense Women's Division there. It is the gift of a small military shoe kit to every man or woman leaving Allen County for military or naval service. The kits prove very welcome, for every soldier faces the continuous task of keeping shoes well shined. These kits really are sturdy bags, closing with a drawstring, in khaki color for soldiers, blue for navy and marines. They include a brush for ridding shoes of mud and debris, a clothes brush, bottle of spot remover, shine cloth with a brush and can of polish.

The custom of making this gift was started in February, 1942. Mrs. James M. Barrett, Jr., wife of the Allen County director, is chairman of the committee. More than 5,000 of the bags have been donated so far and if letters are

testimony of appreciation these bags find a warm welcome indeed. We think it is a fine idea and pass it on as something which other localities might adopt. Either Mrs. Barrett or Mrs. Walter C. Allen, director of Women's Division for Allen County Civilian Defense, can give you additional details.

Did you happen to be in Indianapolis the last week in October? And did you see or notice the exhibit of war material around the Circle? I hope you did, for then you would have a better idea of what happens to our scrap metal contributions. We really think that any community would help its scrap drive by setting up such an exhibit locally.

For instance, beside each article, shell, gun, tank or boat, stood a block of compressed scrap graphically showing the amount going into the composition of that item.

Every bit of scrap you turn in goes into such equipment. At the First Indiana Safety and Health Congress held recently in Indianapolis and attended by a large number of interested people, Lieut. Col. Kerwood, recently returned from a telling plea for more war material. The men over there have only one desire—to win this war in the shortest possible time. But they must have vast quantities of such items at hand. Col. Kerwood pointed out that in three and one-half minutes over one target, material requiring months to prepare and deliver is dropped on the enemy. We know the job our men are willing to do, but the completeness of that job depends on what we are willing to supply.

Please, every one who reads this, take another look around and see if you can't find some articles of metal that you can contribute, no matter how small and insignificant

they seem. It takes only 65 pounds of scrap metal to make a 250-pound aerial bomb, only 40 pounds of scrap iron for a 325-pound aircraft depth charge; 32 pounds for a 500-pound practice bomb; and so on. If you think that the few tin cans you contribute form too small an amount to be worth while, multiply it by the thousands of other homes doing the same thing—then think that one ton of such tin cans provides sufficient tin—and steel—needed for a 2500-pound torpedo, and also 150 collapsible tubes. Can you ask, then, if your contribution doesn't help? We can't do without it. Please don't stop.

I have been traveling this week in Indiana. Up in South Bend and St. Joseph County I found every-

one much engrossed in the Food Fights for Freedom Program. The Nutrition chairman, Mrs. Ada Hillier and the Director of the Women's Division, Mrs. James Steele, had developed outstanding displays as well as special

programs. We saw continuous streams of interested people coming into the Nutrition display rooms in South Bend and Mishawaka. At the Progress Club a demonstration in foods and food preparation was given by Mrs. Julia Kiene of Westinghouse, Mansfield, Ohio. These women in the St. Joseph County Civilian Defense organization are doing big things. Did you know that they also were responsible for a large part of the success of their Third War Loan Drive? They are very modest about it but they do the job—and well.

We wish that you all could have attended the sessions of the Indiana Safety and Health Congress which we mentioned earlier. While industrial safety was stressed, we all know that the problem of man hours lost from production involves us all. Every woman in her home is responsible for the well-being of someone contributing to the war effort. We can afford neither to crowd our hospitals further or add to the burdens of over-worked doctors because of our own carelessness or undue haste. Nor should we make it necessary to divert dollars to medical bills that might go into War Bonds. Think it over—won't you? As one speaker said, "The utmost that we can do is the very least that we can do."

Vigo County reports active interest in the current "Food Fights for Freedom" campaign and "Clean Plate Club." A meeting of the Vigo County Nutrition Council was held Nov. 2, at the office of Mrs. Charlotte Schweitzer Burford, Director of the Women's Division, to make plans for the council's activities. Miss Margaretta Payne, County Nutrition chairman, presided and John E. Scott, area supervisor FDA, met with the group.

They have set up a general coverage program, the main objective being to get everyone thinking about food waste. Such a program should interest women, for the housewife plays a determining part in the full use or waste of food within the home. We all are growing more conscious of the great need and value of campaigns of this type.



Mrs. Steele



Mrs. Allen

Clothing Salvage Campaign Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

wanted—clothing the owner no longer intends to wear. Clothing is needed for men, women, boys, girls and infants. Any unwearable clothing which can be reduced to rags is wanted too and should be separated into woolens, cottons, rayons and miscellaneous and sold locally as rags to rag dealers. This will provide a source of income to local salvage committees or those whom they designate to sponsor the collections. Donors of clothing and rags should be requested to see that woolen garments are brushed and that cotton garments and rags are clean. Mending is not required.

Arrangements for the clothing collections will be the sole responsibility of the local salvage committee.

Garments Must Be Clean

Mr. Thompson pointed out that it is essential that all the garments be uniformly clean before they are re-used and all must be dry cleaned before going to the Defense Supplies Corporation, which will warehouse the shipments. The National Dry Cleaners Association has been contacted and has instructed all dry cleaning establishments to dry clean all garments of all materials at an agreed upon flat poundage rate. Local salvage committees are asked to arrange with the dry cleaners in their communities to handle all phases of cleaning and should assist them wherever possible in obtaining cartons, containers, etc., in which the dry cleaners will pack the cleaned clothing for shipment.

The dry cleaners will be instructed to pick up from each sponsor, unless other trucking arrangements can be made, the various bundles, clean them according to government specifications and pack and ship freight collect to the Defense Supplies Corporation. Defense Supplies Corporation will be responsible for payment of all dry cleaning costs of clothing to be warehoused by them.

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Short In-Service Training Course Given for Child Care Personnel

By MISS BERNICE ORCHARD
Executive Secretary

State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime

The State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime, through its sub-committee on training, has planned a short in-service training course for staff members in child care centers working with children from two to six years of age.

The course was given in Evansville Oct. 11 to 22, with approximately 25 persons in attendance, including teachers in the nursery schools run by the Evansville public schools, day nursery staff members, several persons desiring employment in child care centers and a few mothers who wished to increase their understanding of their own children. The course will be given in Indianapolis this month and later in other cities which request it.

Staff Personnel Problem

The State Committee has been concerned about the problem of obtaining staff personnel for child care centers, recognizing that there are few persons in Indiana trained for this work and that the centers are affected by the general manpower shortage. The cities setting up centers for the care of children of working mothers have employed the best persons they could find, but have been faced with the necessity of opening the centers immediately without waiting for these persons to secure additional training in this specialized field. The teachers could not be released to go to a training center even for a short time, so the State Committee decided to take the training to them. This short period of training does not take the place of undergraduate or graduate courses in child development and nursery education, but it is hoped that it will help the teachers in doing their every day job.

The cooperation of Indiana University, Purdue University, the State Board of Health and the State Department of Public Welfare is invaluable in planning and giving these training courses. Dr. Harriet O'Shea, assistant professor of psychology at Purdue, is chairman of the sub-committee on training, and Dr. Ruth Strickland, assistant professor of education at Indiana University, is vice-chairman. Both are members of the State Committee and both are participating in giving the course. The leading teachers of the Indiana University and Purdue University Nursery Schools, a psychiatrist from the State De-

partment of Public Welfare and a nurse and nutritionist from the State Board of Health also teach classes. The topics covered include child development, daily routines, play and play materials, social and emotional development of young children, stories, crafts, music, health care, nutrition and parent-teacher cooperation.

Plan Extensive Course

In addition to the brief in-service training course, the sub-committee on training hopes to plan with the state universities for courses in child development and nursery education which will be given at the schools. A three-months training course and a full-length course leading to a degree probably will be recommended. Through these courses, it is hoped that presently a nucleus of trained teachers will be available for new centers as they open. The importance of having well-trained teachers to which the care of small children is entrusted cannot be over-emphasized. The future adjustment and personality development of these children will depend upon the care and training that they receive in their own homes and in the child care centers where they remain while their mothers work.

CD Units Fight Fire at Kokomo

The second major, early-morning fire to break out in Indiana within two weeks found Civilian Defense units ready for action, when auxiliary firemen and auxiliary police responded to a call for assistance in controlling a blaze in the Boston Store in Kokomo, Oct. 19.

The conflagration broke out at 3 o'clock in the morning, endangering the lives of 35 guests of the Oliver Hotel on the second floor of the building. Auxiliary firemen assisted in laying nine lines of hose and in battling the blaze. Auxiliary police were of great help in controlling traffic.

CD Office Opened

Col. W. H. Unversaw, Howard County Civilian Defense director, opened the Civilian Defense office, which is near the scene of the fire, and was assisted by local Red Cross personnel in caring for the injured and guests of the hotel, which was a total loss.

Mrs. Bertha Shank, operator of the Oliver Hotel, and owners of the Boston Store, in newspaper advertisements, expressed their thanks to Civilian Defense personnel and to members of the Kokomo fire and police departments for their untiring efforts in controlling the blaze.

Howard County has just cause to be proud of the men and women who have given their time to training and practice in order to be ready for just such an emergency. Other counties have not had occasion to call upon the facilities of their Civilian Defense units—but the organization—the trained personnel—is there, ready to act when the emergency arises.

Fort Wayne Council Dedicates Month to Service Men, Families

The Fort Wayne Civilian Defense Council has dedicated the month of November to the 10,000 service men who have entered the armed forces from that community, and their families.

Eleven district warden assembly meetings are scheduled for the month, to be attended by district, section, zone and chief block wardens. These wardens and their associates total approximately 5,000. The meetings are to be addressed by members of the Civilian Defense Chaplain Board. Clergy on the board is representative of both the white and Negro population and of the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic faiths.

The chaplains, in their addresses, are to emphasize the importance of the home front sustaining the battle front and of doing all possible for the men in the service and their families at home.

Give Three-Fold Service

The chaplains now are giving three-fold service on the home front. A chaplain always is on hand to bid the boys goodbye when a contingent leaves for induction. In the event of casualties, a chaplain promptly calls upon the affected family to give all possible help and comfort. A message of condolence likewise is sent to each casualty family, bearing the signatures of all the chaplains. The ministrations of the chaplains have been pronounced most valuable and have been a great unifying influence in the war effort.

Miss Besse Kinsey New Red Cross Representative

Miss Besse Kinsey has been appointed by the American Red Cross as liaison representative to the State Defense Council, succeeding Mrs. Bertha H. Hicks, who resigned Nov. 1.

Miss Kinsey is a native Hoosier. She was born in Steuben County and now lives in Auburn, where she taught in the public schools prior to World War I, when she took up Red Cross work.

After serving as executive secretary of Red Cross chapters in Fort Wayne, Evansville and other cities, she was named general field representative for the organization for Indiana and Ohio in 1931, in which capacity she served until 1942, when she was appointed administrative assistant in the Red Cross area office in Alexandria, Va.

Defense Corps Boasts 95,614

(Continued from Page 1)

653; Dubois, 624; Miami, 623; Clinton, 583; White, 554; Jackson, 553; Boone, 542; Greene, 515.

Hamilton, 491; Hancock, 474; Washington, 470; Shelby, 443; Posey, 434; Kosciusko, 428; Parke, 411; Tipton, 406; Whitley, 405; Hendricks, 390; Ripley, 384; Daviess, 371; Warrick, 369; Johnson, 335; Fountain, 321; Jay, 299; Steuben, 292; Jefferson, 287; Noble, 273; Fulton, 255; Vermillion, 239; Jasper, 224; Morgan, 221; Clay, 214.

Randolph, 195; Martin, 190; Jennings, 187; Orange, 185; Scott, 182; Pulaski, 180; Decatur, 174; Fayette, 174; Marshall, 157; Perry, 155; Rush, 147; Warren, 142; Putnam, 136; Crawford, 133; Switzerland, 122; Spencer, 117; Lagrange, 104; Owen, 103; Franklin, 88; Pike, 84; Union, 83; Carroll, 74; Harrison, 73; Brown, 66; Starke, 57; Ohio, 50; Newton, 47; Benton, 34.

Richmond Units Parade

Three branches of the Protective Corps of the Richmond Civilian Defense Council formed one of the largest groups which marched in that city's Navy Day parade the night of Oct. 27.

Auxiliary police and air raid wardens were represented by approximately 75 members each and more than 35 auxiliary firemen also took part in the procession. All Civilian Defense personnel in the parade wore helmets and armbands and the auxiliary police carried their nightclubs. Auxiliary firemen exhibited two of their mobile units.

At a recent meeting of the Civilian Defense board of governing wardens, Rabbi Irving A. Weingart, one of the chaplains, was honored on the occasion of his 10th anniversary in Fort Wayne as rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jacob. Mayor Harry Baals, on behalf of the board, presented Rabbi Weingart with a certificate of honor, paying tribute to both the rabbi and the congregation for outstanding service to the community and the nation.

Other members of the Chaplain Board are the Rev. William E. Guy, pastor of the Turner Chapel; the Rev. Paul H. Krauss, pastor of the Trinity English Lutheran Church; the Rev. Paul F. Miller, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. D. L. Monahan, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and the Rev. Charles H. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

Delaware County CD Units Parade In Navy's Honor

Delaware County Civilian Defense was invited by the Navy Day Committee to share honors with the Navy in the celebration held in Muncie, Oct. 27. Of Delaware County's more than 2,000 certified members of the Defense Corps, approximately half were mobilized, which was an excellent representation since many of the members are in the armed forces now—others were working night shifts in Muncie defense factories.

Illuminated by the red flare of torches, the parade moved to the music of five bands, from the Field House down Walnut Street where it was met by cheers from thousands of Delaware County citizens. Led by an equestrian, an escort of eight policemen and the color guard of Delaware Post No. 19, American Legion, with drum and bugle corps, the line moved past the reviewing stand on the east steps of the courthouse where sat local officials and honored guests of the Navy Day Committee, among whom were Webb Hunt, Delaware County Civilian Defense Director; Mayor John C. Hampton, Muncie City Director, and Halford McNaughton, Commander of Delaware County Defense Corps.

Included in the line of march

Teen-Canteen' Fun for Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

Stine and the Student Council furnished its own offices.

A soda bar is the attraction on the second floor. Dark, polished wood tables and chairs surround the refreshment bar. Juke boxes, which have become so important in the lives of young people, are on all three floors. Table tennis tables and card tables fill the room at the end of the second floor. The Fort Wayne College Club, branch of the American Association of University Women, is sponsoring a telephone.

The entire third floor is given over to a 75-by-45-foot dance floor, with a large stage at one end. Shuffle board courts are painted on the floor.

Citizens of Fort Wayne are to be congratulated on their forward thinking in providing such an attractive gathering place for their young people. It is a big step forward in combating the problem of juvenile delinquency and a project which might well be copied by all communities.

were the following units: Ball State College Naval Cadets, Royerton High School band, state guard units, civilian home guards, Boy Scouts, messenger corps—composed of 75 Boy Scout messengers on bicycles in close formation, followed by as many more on foot; Girl Scouts, Navy Mothers, American Red Cross workers, Emergency Food and Housing group, CIO representatives, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Murpah Shrine Club, navy inspectors, auxiliary police, smartly uniformed; Navy "E" units from Durham Company and Broderick Company, Salvation Army Band, navy fathers and mothers, 22 city firemen, Burris High School band, Control Center Staff, auxiliary firemen, emergency medical group, with stretcher bearers carrying stretchers. The drivers corps of this group centered around a little red wagon decorated appropriately. Others in line were nurses aides in uniform, transportation corps, Collins boys band, utilities groups, air raid wardens, county groups, prominent among which was the Yorktown organization; Ball State College Band, 44 members of the Light Horse Saddle Club, followed by a life saving craft which previously was displayed to the public.

Patriotic music was played by Stuart Bebout, organist, as the marchers took their assigned places in the Field House. Presentation of the colors was by The American Legion color guard, after which the invocation was given and "God Bless America" was sung. Webb Hunt, county defense director, introduced defense directors of the city and county, members of Delaware County OCD Executive Committee, Mrs. Charles Blease, director of County Women's Division, and Mrs. Lloyd Pyle and her organization of block workers in the City of Muncie. Volunteers in the citizens defense corps in the City of Muncie were presented by Mayor Hampton, which included control center staff, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, medical unit, demolition squad and road repair, utilities groups, transportation corps, messenger corps and air raid wardens. The groups rose as they were introduced. Mayor Hampton also introduced the winners in the high school Navy Day contest—Lois Ann Peipho, Theodore Whitaker and Charles Van Cleve.

Tribute Paid "E" Plants

Tribute was paid by G. C. Offord, resident naval inspector, to the three local industrial plants which have been awarded the Navy "E"—Durham Company, Broderick Co. and Delco-Remy Corp.

Distinguished guests were presented by Joseph T. Meredith, master of ceremonies; among these was Chief Petty Officer Carl Boxell, former Muncie resident who entered the navy 12 years ago and was aboard the Lexington when it was sunk. Naval officers and enlisted men home on leave, navy mothers, Red Cross units and the Navy Day Committee headed by Rodney G. Haylor, were presented.

The Navy hymn was sung by the Central High School robed choir, followed by silent prayer.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Vol. I

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 11, 1943

No. 8

One-Day Drive Nets 150 Tons Of Scrap Metal

Despite torrential rainfall which lasted throughout the day, the "Victory Bank" salvage drive directed by the Fort Wayne Civilian Defense organization in cooperation with the Allen County Salvage Committee on Nov. 6, netted a total of 150 tons of scrap.

The Fort Wayne achievement offers a splendid demonstration of neighborly cooperation and coordination on the part of all units participating in the program—the police and fire departments, the utilities and private firms and individuals, the warden organization, the Boy Scouts and the Civilian Defense messengers, who worked together smoothly in a unified home front effort.

Wardens Contact Neighbors

Chief Block Wardens throughout the city, for a week preceding the drive, contacted their neighbors, urging them to have their scrap at the curb, ready for pickup at the proper time. Approximately 75 trucks and drivers for the pickup were volunteered by Baer Field, Camp Scott, the city utilities, State Highway Commission, County Highway Commission, City of Fort Wayne, and many firms and individuals.

Wardens acted as pilots for the drivers in their respective areas and the work of collecting was performed by 100 OCD messengers, assisted by 200 Boy Scouts.

A group of 15 to 20 regular policemen, in squad cars, cruised the various districts of the city, assisting in the collection. Police officers also contacted downtown store owners, asking for their cooperation and help in searching for the vitally needed scrap.

ATTENTION ALL CD DIRECTORS

Attention of all county, city and local Civilian Defense directors is called to the memorandum on Nov. 17, requesting a review of your activities during the year. To date, only five reports have been received. As it is hoped to have a complete summary of these year-end reports in the Jan. 1 edition of *The Civilian Soldier*, your cooperation is requested in getting these reports in as soon as possible.

Indiana Wing Of CAP Gets 9 Army Ships

Assignment of nine dual-tandem liaison type Army training planes to the Indiana Wing of the Civil Air Patrol on the second anniversary of the CAP is considered a distinct tribute to the efficiency of the Indiana Wing and its staff.

Maj. Walker W. Winslow, Indiana Wing Commander, has accepted four of the new planes. Five additional ships will be received within the next few weeks, according to Lieut. Col. Earle L. Johnson, national commander of the CAP.

The Civil Air Patrol, nationally, was organized Dec. 1, 1941, under sponsorship of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense. On April 29, 1943, upon authorization of President Roosevelt, CAP was made an auxiliary branch of the Army Air Forces.

Maj. Winslow foresees the third year of the Indiana Wing as the greatest year of service in its existence. Efforts henceforth will be concentrated on making the most practical contribution possible to the air forces around the world.

South Bend Pupils Boost Paper Drive



Typical of the accomplishment of South Bend school boys and girls in the waste paper salvage campaign conducted recently in that city is this pile accumulated in the James Monroe School, weight of which is estimated at 20 tons. Joan Miller (left) and Rita Stebner, pupils at the school, are shown atop the pile. (Photo, Courtesy of the South Bend Tribune.)

Nearly 226 tons of waste paper were collected in South Bend, Nov. 14 in a city-wide collection patterned after scrap metal drives conducted in that city. John S. Buczkowski, salvage director of the South Bend Civilian Defense Council, estimated that approximately

75 tons more was collected by school children during the preceding week.

"On the whole," he said, "our people responded magnificently."

Cash receipts from sale of the paper will be divided equally between the United War Chest and the Red Cross.

Mr. Buczkowski praised the work

of Walter E. Biggs, president of Local No. 364, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers Union, who organized the fleet of trucks which collected the waste paper all over the city. "We have learned," the salvage chairman said, "that when Mr. Biggs says he'll do a job, he'll do it and do it right. He and his men were swell."

Company's Fire Brigade Enrolled in First Aid

Thirty-five members of the United States Machine Corporation's Fire Brigade at Lebanon are enrolled in First Aid classes held weekly at Red Cross headquarters, in a building formerly occupied by the company's administration and sales organizations.

Employees taking the 20-hour course are members of the First Aid and Stretcher squad of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council. Their principal duty in the Fire Brigade organization, which was formed and is directed by John Merriott, plant protection chief, is to administer first aid in their respective areas in the event of an emergency. They must know the location of stretchers and the quickest route to the plant hospital.

"This group will function as a subordinate unit to our regular first aid organization which includes the company doctor and five nurses," Mr. Merriott said.

The United States Machine Fire Brigade has a roster of 157 men and women employees and is divided into three sections: air raid and evacuation, extinguisher and salvage, and first aid.

GRAFF ENTERS NAVY

Harry Graff, Assistant Regional Director in Charge of Public Counsel in the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Columbus, O., has been commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the United States Navy. Mr. Graff, who has served the OCD since June, 1942, in a public relations capacity, has reported for active duty.

Farm Bureau Calls for Continuation of CD

At its 25th annual convention, held in Indianapolis Nov. 17 and 18, the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., passed the following resolution:

"The Indiana State Defense Council has done an outstanding job in organizing every unit and community in the State of Indiana to the needs of any emergency contingent upon the war effort; also, for having done the superb job at a minimum of expense to the taxpayers.

"We urge the continuation of the functions of the Council for the duration of the emergency caused by the war."

Initial Plans Made for Bigger Victory Garden Program in '44

Victory Gardens planted and tilled by every Indiana resident who possibly can find the time and suitable ground will be the goal of the 1944 Indiana Victory Garden program to be directed by agricultural specialists of Purdue University and the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the state's Civilian Defense organization and all other interested groups, according to Clarence A. Jackson, State Director of Civilian Defense.

Promotion of the 1944 garden planting campaign will be along lines parallel to those followed this year, Mr. Jackson said.

In this program, H. J. Reed, dean of the Purdue School of Agriculture, Dr. Laurence Greene, chief of the Horticulture Department, the leaders of the Agricultural Extension Service and officers of the Farm Bureau will play an important part.

They will work through the County Agricultural Agents, who

are members of the county defense councils, in disseminating valuable information concerning the selection of sites, preparation of soil, planning of the gardens and the planting and tilling of the crops.

Civilian defense personnel will aid in many ways. They will have an important function in locating land which otherwise would remain idle, and in making contacts between the land owners and those persons who have no land but who wish to plant gardens. They will, in many instances, augment personnel in County Agricultural Agents' Offices who will have an important job in answering inquiries. They will, in larger communities, operate land registration offices, where owners of land available for gardening purposes may register and where those seeking land may call to obtain lists of available ground.

Civilian defense volunteers in some communities will operate pro-

Shelby Units Take Part in Guard Action

Demonstrating the ability with which various agencies can cooperate during an emergency, Civilian Defense units of Shelby County participated in a simulated "disaster" staged Nov. 21 at Shelbyville by Indiana State Guardsmen.

Col. Paul L. Feltus, of Bloomington, commanding the "devastated" area, interviewed members of the Civilian Defense units, utilities officials, members of the Red Cross and other relief agencies, city officials and officers of the police and fire departments during the morning and expressed his appreciation for their assistance.

Among Civilian Defense personnel participating in the maneuvers were Ralph P. Kimble, Shelby County Director; Maurice Thralls, Commander of the Defense Corps; Harry Sheritt, Chief Air Raid Warden; Mayor James Pierce; Al Banskach, fire chief; Charles Gobel, police chief; Sam Gardner, street commissioner; Sheriff Fred Courtney; Leo Gutting and St. Claire Humphries, utilities representatives; R. G. Roth, telephone manager; Ernst Weyreter, service foreman; Eva Joyce, telegraph operator; Clyde Yater, city engineer; Emerson Brunner, city attorney; Dr. Paul Tindall, emergency medical; Paul Barnard, disaster relief chairman for the county Red Cross unit; Mrs. Eva Randolph, executive chairman of the Shelby County chapter of the American Red Cross, and William Loper, city superintendent of schools.

CHANGE IN POLICY

Beginning Jan. 1, 1944, *The Hoosier Civilian Soldier* will become a monthly publication, with date of publication the first Saturday in each month. As this step is being taken largely in the interest of conserving on newsprint and not because of a diminishing interest in Civilian Defense, attention of correspondents is called to the necessity of keeping stories brief, concise and to the point. This does NOT mean that there should be any let-up in the efforts of correspondents to keep *The Civilian Soldier* informed as to ALL programs carried out. Your continuance of complete cooperation will be appreciated.

Hammatt Named Deputy FFFS-OCD Coordinator

John B. Martin, acting director of the Office of Civilian Defense, has announced the appointment of R. F. Hammatt, assistant to the chief of the forest service, Department of Agriculture, as deputy national coordinator of the Forest Fire Fighters Service, OCD.

Mr. Hammatt will carry out his new duties in cooperation with David P. Godwin, national coordinator of the Forest Fire Fighters Service.

motional programs to interest the public in gardening activities.

Gardening exhibits and contests will be featured later by several councils as an incentive to production of improved crops.

In 1944 considerable stress will be placed upon a broad program of industrial group gardens. Communities in which group gardens were grown in 1943 reported very successful crop yields.

Evansville Victory Gardeners who met with disappointment this year because their gardens failed to produce, are being offered a soil analysis service for next year by the Reitz High School agricultural department. Non-producing soil will be analyzed and a report given on elements lacking, in order that the soil may be treated properly.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN McDERMED, Editor

Vol. I

DECEMBER 11, 1943

No. 8

AS WE GO MARCHING ON

By CHARLES M. DAWSON
Lieutenant-Governor
State of Indiana

As a lifelong Hoosier, I can't bring myself to believe that the people of Indiana are disappointed because a Japanese Zero fighter plane or a German Stuka bomber hasn't flown over our great state to keep us conscious that our country is engaged in a war for survival.

I can't believe that it is necessary for a powder plant at Charlestown, or a shell-loading plant at Kingsbury to be blown up, or for Nazi soldiers to be goose-stepping up Washington street in Indianapolis, to make us realize that we must work, work, work and give, give, give until that final complete victory is ours.

Those things won't be necessary on our home front if we will keep in step with the aims, objectives and accomplishments of Civilian Defense.

Civilian Defense doesn't mean the posting of the guard at every bridge, utility plant and government building in Indiana. It doesn't mean we should look behind every tree and into every culvert for lurking Japs or Germans.

It does mean, though, that the morale of the home front must be kept at the same high pitch as is the morale of our soldiers, sailors and marines. It means that that piece of scrap metal in the back yard must be turned in to the scrap metal pile; that that little ounce of fat must be turned in to the fat salvage; it means that nothing must be left undone that will contribute even one little mite toward the successful prosecution of this greatest of all wars.

There is no let-down for the boys in the Southwest Pacific, or in Italy, or on a fighting ship in the Mediterranean or a submarine chaser in the Atlantic.

Similarly, there must be no let-down for us here at home in contributing every little thing we can to see that those boys are given the backing so necessary in the winning of the war.

Indiana has had a proud and enviable record in every war in which the United States has been engaged since the Hoosier state became one of the stars in the Stars and Stripes. More voluntary enlistments in proportion to population; more contributions to the financial support of those wars; one of her sons fired the first shot for the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, and it was an Indiana lad who was the first to die on foreign soil in that war.

That record cannot, it must not, and it will not fail.

The people of Indiana, men, women and children, have made a record in the 24 months of this war of which the state is proud. But we cannot rest on that record. We must go on and on.

There are difficult tasks ahead; there are dark days ahead; there will be bad news and there will be good news.

But withal, if I know my fellow Indianans, they will not hesitate.

They will go on to write another and more beautiful chapter in Indiana's wartime history.

THEY REALLY WERE VICTORY GARDENS

Nine families, who had participated during the past summer in a group Victory garden in a neighborhood on the east side of the city, set up a table in the center of their garden tracts one night this week and had a picnic supper there among the rows of dead bean vines.

They built a big wood fire for warmth and smaller charcoal fires to cook over—and they roasted hot dogs to eat with buns and baked beans and scalloped potatoes and pumpkin pie.

After supper they distributed prizes among themselves for the best crops in various classes and then the treasurer reported on such matters as the cost of group plowing and fertilizing and on plans for getting the ground ready yet this fall for next spring's gardens.

Out of their patches this past summer the nine families in this particular project gathered great quantities of vegetables. Next year they will grow still more—or know the reason why.

The experience of these nine families differed from that of many other Elkhartans only in the fact that this particular project was more highly organized than most and polished off its season with the festive flourish of a bonfire and a hot dog soiree. (Incidentally, some of the families, though they all lived close by, never knew each other till the garden project brought them together—and that's another thing in favor of gardens.)

To work the inevitable statistics into these remarks, it can be reported on the say-so of the National Victory Garden Institute that there were in the U. S. A. this past season 20,000,000 gardens (including those on farms) and that they produced in excess of 8,000,000 tons of vegetables.

Not many months ago, the Victory Garden idea was just something that the cartoonists made fun of. But today it stands as one of the major triumphs on the home front.

(Elkhart Truth.)

LaPorte School Tops

State in Paper Drive

LaPorte's Park school won the Indiana competition for collection of waste paper sponsored by the Truth or Consequences radio program, the school has been informed by Ralph Edwards, originator and director of the program.

The LaPorte school reported collection of 50 tons of waste paper,

an average of 498.5 pounds per pupil.

The national competition was won by the tiny Moore school in Linn County, Missouri, with only 12 pupils. Total collection there was 274,000 pounds, an average of 22,833.33 pounds per pupil. The Truth or Consequences program will be broadcast tonight (Dec. 11) from the little town of Brookfield, Mo., where the Moore school is located.

Official SDC Releases

Nov. 10 to Dec. 4

BULLETINS

Dec. 1—No. 178—1944 Victory Garden Program.

NUTRITION

Nov. 10—No. 73—Schools in the Food Fights for Freedom Campaign.

MEMORANDA

Nov. 11—Motion Pictures on Care of Children of Working Mothers and Juvenile Delinquency.

Nov. 17—Maintenance of Records of Hours of Service to Determine Eligibility for Service Awards.

Nov. 17—Year-End Review.

OCD CIRCULAR

Protection Series No. 31—Slide Film for Fire Guard Instruction.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dec. 1—Monthly Report by County Divisions.

CD Head Sees Work Going On

By REAR ADMIRAL HAYNE
ELLIS

U. S. N. Retired, Director of the
Kansas City (Mo.)
Department of Civilian Defense

I consider Civilian Defense as one of the finest, biggest and very best things that could happen to a community. It is a volunteer movement by the people for the protection of their own lives and property and for the maintenance of morale on the home front. Its good influence on the community, or its organization never will die completely. In my opinion it will, in many categories, go on down through the ages.

It engenders community spirit and pride in civic well-being such as has never existed heretofore. It has brought the people of all walks of life together, strengthening the fibre of their citizenship, making them conscious of their duties and responsibilities to the community and to their fellow men.

Civilian Defense is the essence of SERVICE. What, after all, is more glorious than SERVICE? One of the highest tributes paid to the members of our Armed Forces is the so-common expression of all people in referring to them as members of "The Services."

The war is NOT OVER AND THE BEST JUDGMENTS ARE THAT IT WILL BE A LONGER WAR THAN WAS ANTICIPATED. THEREFORE, WE SHOULD BY NO MEANS ALLOW THE HOME FRONT TO DISINTEGRATE. RATHER, WE SHOULD MAINTAIN IT WITH RENEWED ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM, THUS BOLSTERING THE MORALE OF OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS. IF THEY FAIL, WE FALL; IF WE FAIL, THEY FALL!

18 Indiana Counties Join

Nutrition 4-F Program

Eighteen Indiana counties are participating in the Food Fights for Freedom program, according to Don E. Rogers, chief of the marketing reports division, Midwest region, War Food Administration. The counties are Bartholomew, Clark, Delaware, Fulton, Howard, Jay, Lake, Marion, Parke, Porter, Posey, St. Joseph, Scott, Steuben, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Warren and Wayne.

KID SALVAGE



"MY HUSBAND SAYS IF I WORK HERE UNTIL I PUT BACK AS MUCH AS I'VE TAKEN OUT IN MY LIFETIME. THE CROPS CORPS COULDN'T ASK ANY MORE."

Here and There in Indiana CD

There are many things being done on the home front for service men and women that apparently are unknown to most persons.

In one week recently, the Kabakoff Company, dry cleaning establishment in Aurora, dry cleaned and pressed more than 50 uniforms for service men and women home on furlough. These uniforms came from the territory covered by the company and includes Aurora, Rising Sun, Dillsboro, Milan, Lawrenceburg, Cleves, Addyston and Saylor Park.

The work is done entirely free of charge for all persons in service upon their request.

Members of the Anderson Civilian Defense Auxiliary Police unit, composed of 385 men, at a recent meeting decided to sponsor the opening of protected coasting and skating areas for Anderson children this winter. The Auxiliary Police group will furnish men to guard the protected areas.

Among recent visitors to the State Defense Council were Wayne Lowe, of Terre Haute, Commander of the Vigo County Citizens Defense Corps; Col. Manford G. Henley, of Columbus, O., acting director of the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense; Ezra Lefferts, of Columbus, regional property officer; Laurenz Greene, of Lafayette, Department of Horticulture, Purdue University; Miss Gertrude Huth, of Chicago, Regional Office, Federal Works Agency; Robert F. Hartenstein, chief of the Regional Technical Section, Columbus, O.; J. W. Barber, of Anderson, director of the Madison County Civilian Defense Council; Mrs. Maude Ward and Miss Harriet Harwood of the State Welfare Department, and Friendly Ford of the Chicago office of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The Cadetiquette, semi-monthly publication of the Service Men's Cadettes of the Illinois Street Branch, Indianapolis Service Men's Centers, Inc., has been called to our attention. It is a four-page mimeographed publication, replete with interesting bits about these young ladies who donate their leisure hours to entertaining service men and women in Indianapolis. All the work on the paper is done by the Cadettes, and it is believed to be the only publication of its kind.

Block plan leaders in Rising Sun are making a house-to-house canvass under direction of Mrs. Alice Palmer, chairman, asking housewives to pledge themselves not to pay higher-than-ceiling prices for household necessities, including food, in order to combat the possibility of a "black market."

An Army ambulance plane used for transporting wounded from the base hospital and to the United

States will be named "Brownstown, Indiana," as a result of bond sale efforts of the Brownstown Business and Professional Women's Club. The national BPW organization is sponsoring the naming of the planes, and the club in a community credited with the sale of \$110,000 in war bonds between Sept. 19 and Nov. 30 is entitled to have a plane named for its community. The Brownstown Club has a credit of \$119,000 in sales.

Fire damage for the first 10 months of this year in Indianapolis totaled \$260,040, indicating that a new record for recent years may be established, according to H. H. Fulmer, fire chief. Chief Fulmer said he believes Civilian Defense fire training contributed to the record. In the same period of 1942, the fire loss was \$950,636.

Medical Units Ready for Duty

Indianapolis now has two "affiliate units" of civilian physicians to act during emergencies, it has been announced.

One such unit has been organized for six months in St. Vincent's hospital and another now is in the process of organization in Methodist hospital.

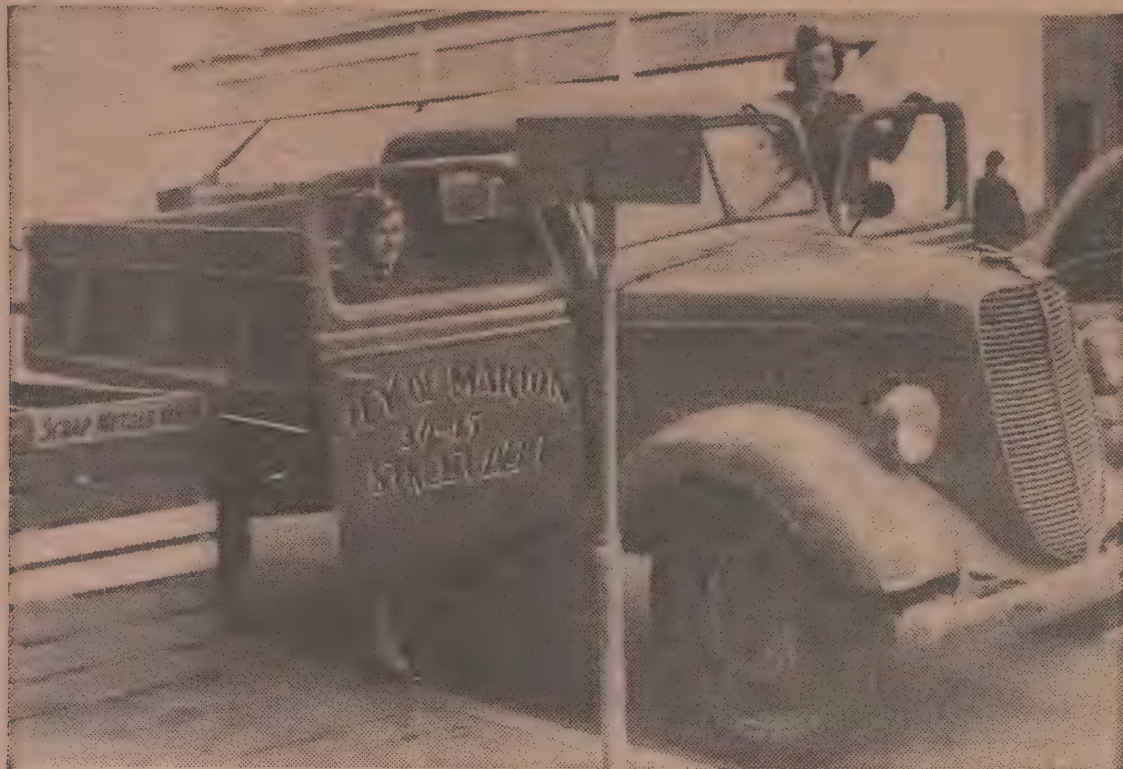
Dr. John Ray Newcomb, chief of emergency medical services of the Indianapolis and Marion County Civilian Defense Councils, said the units will be used only in emergencies, when hospitals are over-taxed and the city's medical facilities swamped.

He called the units "hotel hospital groups," meaning that, should local hospitals be bombed or overcrowded, the units would commandeer a hotel or other emergency base as a hospital where they would care for their patients.

Members of the 15-man units will receive inactive reserve commissions in the United States Public Health Service. A unit consists of a chief and assistant chief of surgical services, four general surgeons, two orthopedic surgeons, one dental surgeon, one pathologist and one radiologist.

Indianapolis is among 93 cities where "affiliate units" have been organized for such emergency duty.

Lack of Manpower Fails to Daunt Grant County Women; Haul In Salvaged Scrap by Themselves



Mrs. Drysdale Brannon and Mrs. Jack Pressley entering the cab of their borrowed truck preparatory to collecting another load of heavy scrap metal.

By MRS. NELLE HINES
Secretary, Grant County
Civilian Defense Council

Just like the bride "with something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue," Mrs. Drysdale Brannon and Mrs. Jack Pressley of the salvage committee of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council went forth recently, garbed in Civilian Defense uniforms, to gather salvaged scrap in a dump truck borrowed from the City of Marion.

Members of the committee had canvassed the county during the summer months, appearing before all the Home Economics Clubs, stressing the need for heavy scrap, tin and other salvage materials. Women of the committee were enthusiastic and in turn conveyed that enthusiasm to their listeners,

with the result that many tons of heavy metal were gathered in the various small communities throughout the county.

Transportation Problem

The problem then arose of transporting the scrap to salvage dealers in Marion. With the shortage of manpower, the only solution was to borrow a truck and man it with members of the committee.

The first trip was to a town 20 miles from Marion. It was planned that manpower would be available at that destination to load the heavy scrap. However, upon arrival, the truck crew found only two men in the village. As it was during the recent coal strike, these men were loading coal as rapidly as possible and could not be delayed a minute.

Four women loaded the truck. Two planks were found and placed at the end of the truck. Stoves and boilers were turned end over end up these planks until they were deposited on the truck bed.

Money Goes to War Chest

The sun was setting as the truck made its way back to Marion.

Money derived from the sale of the metal was turned over to the War Chest to be included in the quota of the small community from which the scrap was gathered.

There were many tired muscles and scuffed fingers that first day, of course, but many more trips have been made and the work continues because members of this salvage group feel the part they are doing is worth while.

19 Cadet Nurse Training Schools Are Designated

A list of 19 Indiana accredited schools of nursing which will be training students in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps has been released by the Indiana State Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses.

According to Miss Olivia M. Dickhaut, R.N., secretary of the board, an applicant, to be eligible to enter an Indiana School of Nursing, must be a high school graduate and meet any special requirements which the school of nursing may have regarding high school subjects.

In Indiana the course will be three years. To be eligible to enter the fall class, applicants must be 18 years old on or before Jan. 1, following entrance, and to enter the spring class applicants must be 18 years old on or before July 1, following entrance.

Benefits Outlined

Benefits of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps provide for free maintenance, tuition, fees, books and uniforms. During the pre-cadet period, or first nine months, students receive \$15 a month; during the junior cadet period, or from 15 to 21 months, students receive \$20 a month, and during the senior cadet period, they receive \$30 a month.

School directors, listed below, will be glad to give any specific information regarding their respective institutions. The schools and directors are as follows:

Ball Memorial Training School for Nurses, Muncie, Miss Margaret Boal, R.N., director; Epworth Hospital Nurses Training School, South Bend, Miss Mary Vida Cheek, R.N., director; Good Samaritan Hospital Training School for Nurses, Kokomo, Sister M. Bernadette, R.N., director; Indianapolis City Hospital School of Nursing, Indianapolis, Miss Elizabeth V. Wivel, R.N., director; Indiana University Training

School for Nurses, Indianapolis, Miss Cordelia Hoefflin, R.N., director; Methodist Hospital School for Nurses, Fort Wayne, Miss Leila Cordrey, R.N., director; Methodist Hospital School for Nurses, Gary, Mrs. Janette Streiter, R.N., director; Protestant-Deaconess Hospital Training School, Evansville, Miss Caroline Hauenstein, R.N., director; St. Anthony's Hospital Training School, Terre Haute, Sister Mary Henrica, R.N., director; St. Catherine's Hospital School for Nursing Education, East Chicago, Miss Marie E. Hickey, R.N., director; St. Elizabeth's Hospital Training School, Lafayette, Sister M. Alvera, R.N., director; St. John's Hospital Training School, Anderson, Sister Miriam Dolores, R.N., director; St. Joseph's Hospital Training School, Fort Wayne, Sister M. Confrima, R.N., director; St. Joseph's Hospital Training School, Mishawaka, Sister Mary Assumpta, R.N., director; St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, South Bend, Sister M. Cecilia, R.N., director; St. Margaret's Hospital Training School, Hammond, Sister M. Amandina, R.N., director; St. Mary's Hospital Training School for Nurses, Evansville, Sister Georgiana, R.N., director; St. Mary's Mercy Hospital Training School for Nurses, Gary, Sister M. Vitalis, R.N., director; Welborn-Walker Hospital School for Nurses, Evansville, Mrs. Madeline T. Kinney, R.N., director.

Other Accredited Schools

Other accredited schools of nursing in Indiana, but which do not train students in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps, are as follows:

Bloomington Hospital Nurses Training School, Bloomington, Mrs. Mary E. York, R.N., director; Good Samaritan Hospital Training School for Nurses, Vincennes, Miss Edith G. Willis, R.N., director; Home Hospital Training School for Nurses, Lafayette, Miss Lucille H. Johnson, R.N., director; Lutheran Hospital Training School for Nurses, Fort Wayne, Miss Pauline G. Bischoff, R.N., director; Methodist Hospital School for Nurses, Indianapolis, Miss Bertha L. Pullen, R.N.,

director; Reid Memorial Hospital Training School, Richmond, Miss Mable L. Forthman, R.N., director; St. Mary's College School of Nursing (five-year course), Holy Cross, Sister M. Amadeo, R.N., director; St. Vincent's Hospital Training School for Nurses, Indianapolis, Sister Delphine, R.N., director; Union Hospital Training School for Nurses, Terre Haute, Miss Bessie Small, R.N., director.

Indianapolis CD Fetes WAC Head

Women not employed directly in war industry were asked Nov. 18 by Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Women's Army Corps, to test the essentiality of their jobs by asking themselves "Have I an opposite number in Tokio or Berlin, where every man and woman is involved directly in winning this war?"

Col. Hobby suggested this yardstick at a luncheon in her honor in the Columbia Club in Indianapolis, sponsored by the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council in connection with the state-wide WAC recruiting drive which ended Dec. 7.

Col. Hobby reported a recent survey had shown a great percentage of women eligible for military service consider their present paid or volunteer jobs essential.

"But many are not," she emphasized.

Col. Hobby outlined the development of the WAC from May, 1942, when the Corps was created and there were only four types of jobs which WACs filled, to the present time when the Corps is a component part of the Army and its members are performing more than 150 vital jobs.

She concluded the program by inducting into the WAC 30 Indiana women recruited in the current drive.

Harry E. Yockey, director of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council and executive chairman of WAC recruiting in Indianapolis, was master of ceremonies.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

WE have just passed the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor. Can you think back to Dec. 7, 1941, and the events that shocked us into full consciousness that the defense of our country both by military and civilian resources was an actual necessity? We in Indiana can be proud that our lawmakers were farsighted in setting up the Civilian Defense organization before that infamous day. You, who have been pioneers in this Civilian Defense program, now have complete assurance that all your efforts have been well worth while. Anything which strengthens our state and makes our communities more self-sufficient is a distinct contribution to the entire war effort. We cannot afford to let down for a single day. With pride and appreciation, we congratulate every woman who is a part of the Civilian Defense program.

The Women's Division has received inquiries regarding collection of quinine capsules. To answer these questions, we have assembled the following information:

The American Pharmaceutical Association, 22d and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C., is sponsor of a nation-wide campaign to collect available stocks of quinine for use by the armed services.

The collection is being operated through recognized pharmaceutical dealers and manufacturers, such as Eli Lilly & Company, of Indianapolis.

However, no quinine is desired from private individuals for obvious reasons. There would be too much danger of adulteration or contamination of quinine if gifts of same were accepted from the medicine chests of individuals. The collection is being made only from stocks of registered pharmacists, recognized chemists, doctors, manufacturers and dealers whose stocks are handled only by professionally trained chemists. The difficulty in analyzing gifts of small quantities of the drug which might be available from homes of private citizens is considered too great to justify a general collection campaign.

Persons in the accepted category listed above having quinine they wish to make available to the medical services of the armed forces should correspond with the American Pharmaceutical Association or officials of large local pharmaceutical firms which undoubtedly will have full information concerning the program.

For councils interested in child care projects, we have word that a nursery school for children of working mothers has been opened in Fort Wayne. This school, opened officially under the auspices of the public schools on Nov. 1, is supported partially by Lanham Act funds.

Mrs. Fred B. Shoaff, Jr., serves as chairman of the Allen County Defense Council Child Care Committee. Mrs. J. Ewing Bond is coordinator of the program.

Evansville reports that the completion of the Parkholm and Gatewood Gardens housing projects provides new quarters for two nursery schools. These schools have been operating in temporary quarters in church social rooms.

Congratulations, South Bend! We still are hearing fine reports of outstanding Civilian Defense records in the Third War Loan drive, and when they are as special as this one, we believe in giving recognition.

According to the records from the State War Finance Committee office, South Bend's house-to-house canvass, made by Civilian Defense volunteers, did as well, if not better, than any other city of its class—not only in Indiana, but, to date, in the nation. That's a great goal for others to try to reach. Mrs. James S. Steele, director for women in St. Joseph County Civilian Defense, put in many long hours effecting this strong block organization.

Reports have gone to county Civilian Defense directors for a year-end review of activities. We hope that the women will not be backward in giving out and sending in to us, information as to their activities. These bits are the arrows, pointing the way of progress. You all are doing worthwhile things in your community, so please tell us about them.

Peru reports very successful re-

sults in the collection of waste fats by the Girl Scouts. City territory was divided into districts for more efficient coverage. Through the co-operation of Mr. Thomas, Miami County superintendent of schools, county school children bring fats to school, where containers are provided and collection is made by county highway trucks.

The Miami County Civilian Defense Council has been helped in many ways by members of the Women's Division, of which Mrs. Madge O. Coppock is director.

Contacting men's and women's organizations, the women secured volunteer help for local ration boards, and they maintain three beds in the City Hall for transient service men. This latter project is directed by Mrs. Frank Gysin, president of Mothers of Service Men in Peru.

Mrs. Harry Schlademan, director of the Peru block system, directed surveys for emergency employment and canned foods from Victory Gardens in addition to doing valiant work in the Third War Loan drive. War service programs are kept up to date and messages concerning need for workers are sent to all the local women's organizations. From March through August, the War Service Division maintained an office in the City Hall with a paid secretary, Mrs. Leonard Kolb. The division reports that its money ran out, but hopes it can unearth more soon, as the office was found to be most helpful.

We feel that Miami County definitely is abreast of the times. The value of accurate records of present activities has been realized and Mrs. Alice Nelp has been appointed historian to see that the records are available when the time comes to put them into history form. Mrs. Nelp is cooperating with Dr. C. B. Coleman, director of the Indiana Historical Bureau, and at present is preparing a complete list of Miami County men and women serving in the armed forces. Later she will take up other parts of the Civilian Defense programs. We recommend such procedure to other counties. It is important that much of this recording be done while the programs and personnel are active.

Ten per cent of all copper produced in the U. S. comes from the precipitation process of copper bearing mine water. Such precipitation depends upon salvaged tin cans.

KID SALVAGE



Garbage Pail Survey Shows Waste of Food

America's greatest source of extra food supply is the household garbage pail.

This—unpleasant picture though it may be—is not fiction; it is a fact brought out by surveys and analyses of household garbage made available to the Office of War Information.

The Food Distribution Administration sets total food waste in this country at from 20 to 30 pounds for every 100 pounds produced. Some of this waste occurs on the farm, in spoiled or unharvested crops. Some happens in transit from the farm to the market; some as food stands on grocers' shelves or in butchers' show cases.

15 Pct. Wasted in Home

But at least 15 per cent of the food which comes into the home is wasted, too—in uneaten scraps left on plates; in peelings and green tops cut off and thrown away; in ends of bread grown moldy and in many other little ways, insignificant in themselves but vitally important in the aggregate. Just one-half-ounce of butter saved each week by every civilian would have provided enough butter for our entire 1942-size army. If every family throws out only one slice of bread a week, more than 100,000,000 loaves a year are lost.

America needs food—for its civilians, for its armed forces, for its allies, for the occupied nations it is beginning to release. Yet, according to a survey of edible garbage made in 48 cities, ranging in population from 12,000 to 2,000,000, America is throwing away an average of three-fifths of a pound of food per day per person.

Food no longer is cheap or plentiful. Don't waste it. Produce, conserve, share and play fair.

Prepared tin cans take up one-fifth as much space in shipment as unprepared ones.

One hundred tin cans will provide the steel used in a 100-lb. bomb.

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Permit 196

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Richmond Firemen Test CD Equipment



Members of the Richmond Civilian Defense auxiliary firemen unit met recently to practice using a new auxiliary trailer pumper loaned to the unit by the Federal Office of Civilian Defense. The group has been organized by Charles Allard, Richmond fire inspector.

Left to right (front row) Don Lindley, Dan Shueman, Harold Gertel, Frank Hill, Taft Woodson, Albert Wills, Stephen Sherrow, Jack Sandlin and Wilbur Gaible. (Second Row) Clifford Hinshaw, Al Shepman, Melvin Miller, Earl Landwehr, Maurice Runyon, S. A. Walls, Howard Williams, W. E. Wilkins and Capt. Harry B. Robinson of the Richmond Fire Department. (Back Row) Bob King, Ray Jordan, Harold Farwig, Elmer Longstreth, Marion Tompkins and Roy Phillips.

Volunteer Forest Fire Fighters Do Outstanding Work in State

Volunteer forest fire fighters are being trained in a number of southern Indiana counties to meet the fire danger which threatens Indiana's valuable hardwood forests each year during the fall, according to T. E. Shaw, state coordinator of the Forest Fire Fighter Service, Office of Civilian Defense.

"It is gratifying to the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation," Mr. Shaw said, "that in nearly every wooded area in southern Indiana where fires have occurred this fall, local organized groups have volunteered their services willingly and by their prompt action have kept the total acres burned to a minimum."

Due to the efforts of trained forest fire fighter units in Floyd, Ripley, Jefferson, Clark, Orange, Martin and several other southwestern Indiana counties, many acres of timberland, several homes and other property were saved.

250 Fight Blazes

Up to Nov. 1, a total of 200 high school boys and 50 adult members trained in the Forest Fire Fighter Service, OCD, have fought fires on more than 700 acres.

In Floyd County during the month of October, Felix Lason, local FFFS coordinator, has fought several fires, using 25 high school boys and 25 adult group members on one 150-acre brush fire. On Oct. 19, the Holton High School boys and the Holton Fire Department, both trained forest fire fighter groups, fought three fires in Ripley County, battling one blaze on 150 acres of grass and woods. Due to the well-organized crews, under supervision of Oral Montgomery, acting chief of the Holton Fire Department, several houses, barns and harvested crops were saved.

The Versailles Fire Department, under supervision of Sheriff Everett H. Chaille and Deputy Clifford Webster, helped the fire department of the Jefferson Proving Ground extinguish a 50-acre brush fire.

Battle Tunnel Mill Fire

Twenty-one OCD forest fire fighters from Henryville High School, Clark County, fought a 200-acre blaze near Tunnel Mill Oct. 18. The group also battled a 65-acre field and brush fire north of the Clark County State Forest in October.

Under supervision of the regular fire organization of the Division of Forestry, Southwestern District, high school OCD forest fire fighters in Martin and Orange Counties have fought forest and brush fires on several hundred acres during October.

Mr. Shaw stated that it would be impossible under existing circumstances to control forest fires in Indiana without the help of the vol-

unteer OCD forest fire fighting groups in the worst fire areas.

Forest fire fighting training is being given in many high schools throughout southern Indiana this fall through cooperation of county superintendents and principals of county schools. The response to this important wartime work has been one of the big factors in preventing forest fires and checking the spread of damage to Indiana's hardwood timber.

Three hundred tin cans will provide the steel used in a 30-cal. machine gun.

Two tin cans out of every three that could be salvaged are thrown away.

Salvaged tin cans mean tin and steel; and copper from leached mine waters.

Indiana Firms Get 93 "E" Awards

Official reports from the Army, Navy and United States Maritime Commission to Sept. 1 and unofficial tabulation since that time show that Indiana firms engaged in war production have been awarded 93 Commission "M" awards. Theard Army-Navy "E" and Maritime Commission "M" awards. The awards, by cities, are as follows:

"E" AWARDS

Anderson—Delco-Remy Division, General Motors Corporation; Guide Lamp Division, General Motors Corporation.

Auburn—Rieke Metal Products Corporation.

Bedford—Ilco Ordnance Tank Plant.

Burns City—Maxon Construction Company (East Coast Ammunition Storage Depot).

Charlestown—Hoosier Ordnance Works; Indiana Ordnance Works.

Columbus—Cummins Engine Company.

Connersville—Rex Manufacturing Company.

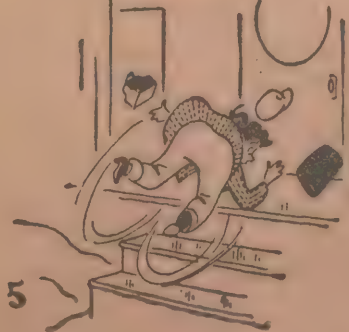
WATCH YOUR STEP! HANG ON TO RAIL SAFETY FIRST



WATCH YOUR STEP! HANG ON TO RAIL SAFETY FIRST



SAFETY FIRST BE CAREFUL GUARD YOUR EYES AND HANDS!



HAINES APPOINTED

Donald Haines has been appointed to serve as labor representative of the Kosciusko County Civilian Defense Council, according to Hobart Creighton, County Civilian Defense Director.

Dunkirk—Kraft Cheese Company.

East Chicago—Continental Roll and Steel Foundry Corporation; Linde Air Products Company (Sapphire Plant); General American Transportation Corporation; Standard Forgings Corporation.

Elkhart—Adams & Westlake Company; C. G. Conn, Ltd.

Evansville—William R. Bootz Manufacturing Company; Evansville Ordnance Plant (Chrysler Division); Evansville Ordnance Plant (Sunbeam Division); Hoosier Lamp & Stamping Corporation; Serval, Inc.

Fort Wayne—American Bearing Corporation; S. F. Bowser & Company, Inc.; General Electric Company; Horton Manufacturing Company; Magnavox Company, Inc.; Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation; Studebaker Corporation (Aviation Division); Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Company; Wayne Pump Company; Zollner Machine Works, Inc.

Gary—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

Hammond—Hammond Brass Works; Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

Huntington—Hosdreg Company, Inc.

Indiana Harbor—American Steel Foundry Company; Inland Steel Company, Indiana Plant.

Indianapolis—J. D. Adams Company; Allison Division, General Motors Corporation; American Bearing Corporation; Army Map Service; Bridgeport Brass Company; Crane & Company; Electronic Laboratories, Inc.; Eli Lilly & Company; Link Belt Corporation (Ewart Works); P. R. Mallory & Company, Inc.; National Malleable & Steel Castings Company; Packard Manufacturing Corporation; Quality Tool & Die Company; Schwitzer-Cummins Company (Plant 4); Standard Brands, Inc.; Stewart-Warner Corporation; Stickle Steam Specialties Company; Stokely Bros. & Company, Inc.; Whittington Pump & Engineering Company; International Harvester Company; American Optical Company; Continental Optical Company; RCA Victor Division.

Jeffersonville—Jeffersonville Boat & Machine Company; Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot.

Kokomo—Kingston Products Corporation.

Lafayette—Fairfield Manufacturing Company; Ross Gear & Tool Company; Duncan Electric Manufacturing Company (Plants 1 and 2).

LaPorte—Kingsbury Ordnance Plant.

Lebanon—U. S. Machine Corporation (two).

Loogootee—Reliance Manufacturing Company (Loogootee Branch).

Madison—Jefferson Proving Ground.

Marion—Anaconda Wire & Cable Company; Farnsworth Television & Radio.

Michigan City—Michigan Products Corporation; Sullivan Machinery Company.

Mishawaka—American Foundry Equipment Company; United States Rubber Company (Mishawaka Plant).

Muncie—Broderick Company; Delco-Remy Division of General Motors Corporation; Durham Manufacturing Company.

Newport—Wabash Ordnance Works.

Portland—Portland Forge & Foundry Company.

Richmond—National Automatic Tool Company.

South Bend—Bantam Bearing Corporation; South Bend Lathe Works; Studebaker Corporation (Aviation Division).

Terre Haute—Miller-Parrott Baking Company.

Wabash—Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company.

"M" AWARDS

East Chicago—Linde Air Products Company.

Indiana Harbor—Inland Steel Company.

Kokomo—Globe American Corporation.

**Bury
The Bums
With Bonds**

CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

**Sacrifice
Serve
Save**

Vol. II

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1944

No. 1

5-Point Youth Program Tried In Indianapolis

A five-point "Planning With Youth" program to be carried out by the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council has been announced by Harry E. Yockey, director of the Indianapolis Council. The five points of the program are as follows:

1. Appointment by the coordinator of an extension committee to explore the possibility of forming new group agency units working closely with the local churches and schools to organize Boy Scout troops, Y. M. C. A., Girl Scout, Camp Fire Girls and Girl Reserve groups.
2. Appointment of a sector committee to find adult volunteers who will give time and take training to assist.
3. Organization of Junior Police to be sponsored by the Auxiliary Police and cooperating closely with the police department.
4. Organization of Juvenile Firemen to be sponsored by the Auxiliary Firemen and to cooperate with the fire department.
5. Explore the present teen-age group "hangouts" and establish places if needed, to be sponsored by the Air Raid Wardens and with an advisory board of adults representing local civic groups, churches, lodges and business groups.

This plan will be tried experimentally in District No. 46, which includes Brightwood. This district was selected, not because there is more juvenile delinquency, but because the citizens of Brightwood invited the group and because there already exists in District No. 46 a wide feeling of civic interest and cooperation. The program will not be forced on any district, but will be taken where wanted and requested.

Bechtol Named To Watkins' Post

Appointment of F. Dean Bechtol of Garrett, Commander of the Indiana Department, American Legion, as a member of the Indiana Advisory Defense Council, was announced Dec. 28 by Governor Henry F. Schricker. Mr. Bechtol succeeds John A. Watkins of Bloomfield, who has been ordered to active duty at Fort Custer, Michigan, with the rank of major.

Commissioned in the specialist reserve, Maj. Watkins will enter the civil affairs and military government school for service overseas in the Allied Military Government (AMG).

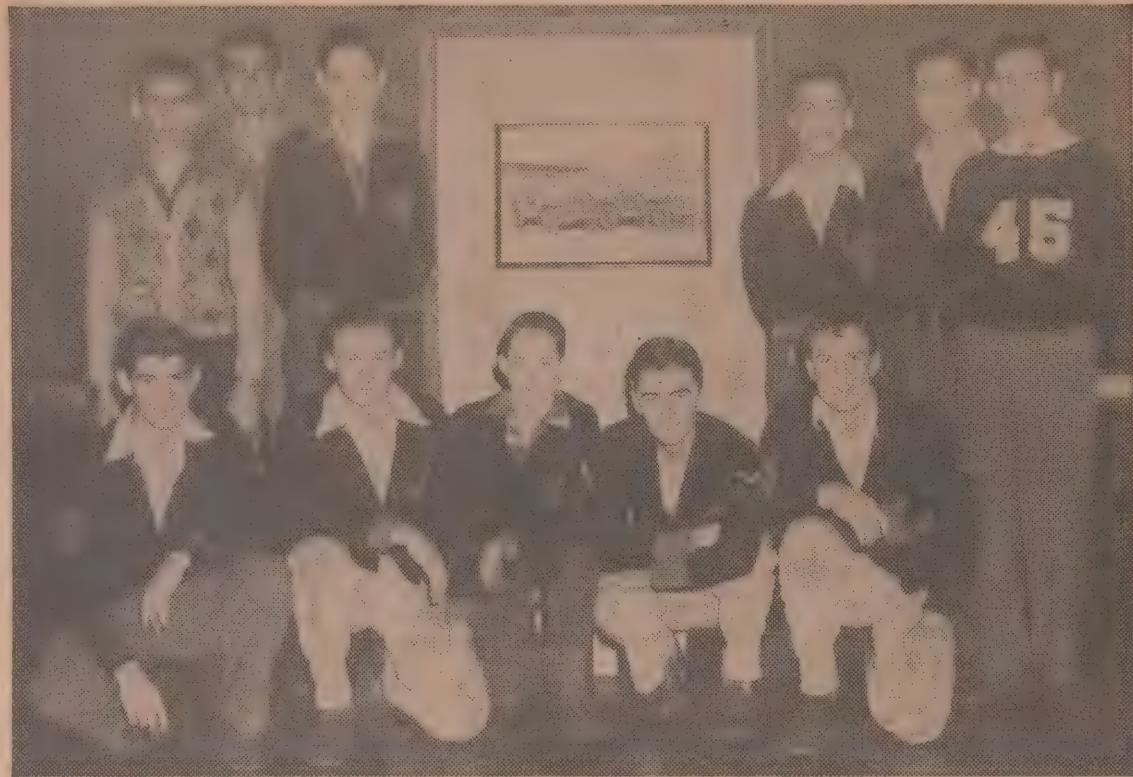
Maj. Watkins recently resigned his post on the State Defense Council and as director of Civilian Defense in Greene County.

Says:

The best defense is a good offense—and that's the basis on which Civilian Defense is starting the New Year. Civilian Defense stands on its own record for 1943—its achievements are a part of history. Let us make

our New Year's resolution a vow of determination to further the field of service and cooperation, that the dawn of another New Year will find the light of peace beginning to shine through the war-clouds that have darkened the world since 1939.

Students of Lebanon High School Buy \$5,828 Worth of War Bonds, Stamps in Four Months



Members of the Lebanon High School Boosters Club which is sponsoring the sale of War Bonds and Stamps at the Boone county seat school are:

(Front row, left to right) Charles Slaughter, president; Bob Smiley, Bob Bowman, John Donaldson and Bob Agan.

(Back row, left to right) Marvin Slagle, John Sines, sponsor; Dick Nelson, Clyde Davis, Jack Lenox, secretary-treasurer, and Bob Chambers.

Last September, shortly after the opening of school, 10 boys, members of the Boosters Club of Lebanon High School, decided to sponsor the sale of War Bonds and Stamps among the 591 students of the Junior-Senior High School during the year. As an incentive, they established as their goal the sale of enough War Bonds and Stamps to purchase a jeep for the Army.

Each Wednesday morning, bond booths were set up in the school halls and, following "pep talks" in each home room, students went to the booths to make their purchases.

So great was the enthusiasm of the students that the initial goal

was passed in short order. By mid-November enough bonds and stamps had been sold to purchase not one jeep, not two—but three! In order, the jeeps were designated as "Miss Lebanon," "Lebanon Tiger" and "Spirit of L. H. S."

Exceed Goal 500 Per Cent

On Dec. 22, the last day of school preceding the Christmas holidays, a mass bond sale was held in the high school gym. Each student had been urged to purchase at least one 10-cent war stamp, which would have made a total of \$59.10 in sales. Actual sales totaled \$291.75, with the honor of making the largest purchase going to Miss Pat Thomp-

son, who purchased \$13 worth of stamps.

The Junior Sunshine Society, deciding that its members, too, could do a job of selling, proceeded to make Christmas corsages and bouquets, with blossoms of 10-cent war stamps. A charge of 10 cents was made for the corsage itself. From there on it was up to the individual purchaser as to the number of stamps desired. Final tabulation showed that the society, under sponsorship of Mrs. Drubelle Stephenson, sold \$80 worth of war stamps through this novel method.

Furthering the sale was competition. (See Page 3, Column 1)

Lukas-Harold to Receive National Security Award

The Lukas-Harold Corporation, Naval Ordnance Plant in Indianapolis, will be the first Indiana war plant to receive the National Security Award of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense. The presentation will be made the night of Jan. 13, at a dinner in the plant cafeteria. Arrangements for the program have not been completed.

Boone County CD Volunteers To Be Honored

Governor Henry F. Schricker will be principal speaker at recognition ceremonies honoring volunteer workers of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council Jan. 11, according to J. E. Flanagan, county Civilian Defense director.

The program will open at 7:30 o'clock in the Lebanon High School gymnasium, with a concert by the Lebanon High School band. Other speakers on the program will include Eugene C. Pulliam, chairman of the Indiana War Finance Committee; James D. Strickland, director of the Indiana Office of Price Administration, and Frank T. Millis, assistant director of the State Defense Council.

Presentation of volunteer service award ribbons for from 500-to-3,000 hours of volunteer service will feature the program, which also will include community singing under direction of Herbert Ransdell and a War Bond auction, with Walter Murphy as auctioneer.

LaPorte County to Keep CD Organization Intact

The Civilian Defense organization of LaPorte County will be kept intact, Herman B. Shields, director of the LaPorte County Civilian Defense Council, has announced.

At recent mass meetings of air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, auxiliary police and other affiliated corps in Michigan City and LaPorte, it was decided not to scrap the trained organizations, but to keep them intact for any emergency which might arise.

Greater stress will be placed on the salvage organizations, which is faced with the task of collecting waste paper, tin cans, scrap metal, waste fats and other essentials needed in the war effort.

Mr. Shields said that plans are being made for leaders to meet with their various corps each month. He said that a mass meeting of all Civilian Defense personnel will be held every two or three months at which OCD movies will be shown.

Engineering and Utility Groups to Meet Jan. 7

A joint meeting of the Engineering and Utility Advisory Committees of the State Defense Council has been called for 1:30 p. m., Friday, Jan. 7, in the conference room of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis. Speakers will include Frank T. Millis, assistant director of the State Defense Council, and Raymond L. Pike, director of the Indiana Economic Council.

YEAR-END REPORTS

Due to the extensive reports turned in by some counties in making their year-end reviews, it was impossible to have anything approaching a complete roundup for this edition of *The Civilian Soldier*. These reports will be invaluable in compiling the contribution made to the war effort in Indiana by Civilian Defense. The State Defense Council takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation to the city and county directors and their staffs who contributed many hours to the compilation of these reports.

May we request again that those directors who have not yet sent in a report do so at the earliest possible time so that our records will be complete. Reports, in the order they were received in this office, are as follows:

Vermillion County, City of Alexandria, Town of Patriot, City of Mount Vernon, Boone County, Elkhart County, Town of Middletown, City of East Chicago, City of Corydon, City of Mishawaka, Howard County, Town of Highland, LaPorte County, Marion County, Vanderburgh County, White County, Tipton County, City of Indianapolis, Clinton County, Delaware County, Montgomery County, Vigo County, Dubois County, Grant County, City of Huntington, Sullivan County, Wabash County, Dearborn County, St. Joseph County, Scott County.

Four-Point CD Program Is Outlined

Martin Tells Directors Emphasis Must Be On Offensive

A four-point victory program that would shift the emphasis of the activities of the Office of Civilian Defense from defensive to offensive was advanced Dec. 14 by John B. Martin, acting director of the national OCD, at the opening session of a two-day conference of state Civilian Defense directors and regional officers in St. Louis, Mo.

"We must adjust our organization to accord with realities and reasonable probabilities and as we do so we must step up the tempo in every program that can contribute to the winning of the war in the shortest possible time," Mr. Martin declared.

Pointing out that the possibility of enemy planes bombing coastal cities in the United States still is present, Mr. Martin said the danger to inland cities has decreased greatly and OCD volunteers in these latter places may be shifted to offensive operations.

Lists Four Points

In view of this, Mr. Martin said, OCD ought to have the following four-fold victory program:

"First, we must see to it that there is adequate protection against reasonable probabilities of air attack—the danger should not be over-emphasized or under-emphasized.

"Second, we should promote an aggressive, active program for the development to the fullest possible extent of all portions of the Protective Services, which afford protection against fires, explosions, floods, hurricanes, serious industrial accidents, train wrecks and other catastrophes.

"Third, we must drive forward in the development of the Civilian War Services Branch of each state and local Defense Council, in order that the war programs of each state and community may be carried out in the most successful manner, and war problems solved efficiently.

"Fourth, we must deploy the millions of volunteer personnel in those spots where they will perform war work of maximum importance to our all-out offensive. This requires an analysis by local authorities of the many jobs which volunteers are doing, and an assessment of the relative value to the war effort of each of those jobs."

Recruiting Aid Suggested

Thomas Devine, assistant national OCD director, told the meeting that state OCD organizations should "explore the possibility" of joining governmental agencies in campaign for the recruitment of woman power, WACS, WAVES, SPARS, Women Marines, Federal Bureau of Investigation, civil service clerical workers and cadet nurses.

In addition, state directors will receive suggestions that they set up plans for the pre-induction orientation of inductees, which has been developed in cooperation with the War Department. Another proposed program, plans for which have not yet been developed, he said, is for adult education for the training of illiterates.

Other speakers at the meeting were Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, III, chief of the OCD Protective Branch, and Dr. George Baehr, chief of OCD Medical Division.

The bulk of tin cans salvaged is used for tin reclamation and steel production—1 per cent tin and 99 per cent steel scrap.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN Mc DERMID, Editor

Vol. II

JANUARY 1, 1944

No. 1

INDIANA—FIRST IN WAR—FIRST IN PEACE

By HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Governor
State of Indiana

Two years and nine months ago Dec. 10, 1943—almost nine months before Pearl Harbor—Civilian Defense was born in Indiana.

Since that time, Indiana's Civilian Defense plan, which has served as a model for many other states, has proved to be most effective under nearly every test that has been applied. As a result, Indiana, in the "home-front" defense program, has been far ahead of all other states with the exception of the coastal states into which the Federal government rushed all possible assistance following the attack on our outpost in the Pacific.

In keeping with this policy of "first things first in Indiana," the Hoosier state now is one of the first to take initial steps toward making use of its trained Civilian Defense personnel for peacetime emergencies.

In no sense does this mean that a permanent State Defense Council is being contemplated. Projected peacetime programs are being mapped specifically to be carried out on a local basis entirely.

Experience during the last year in emergencies which normally might occur in peacetime, such as floods, fires, tornadoes, railroad accidents and other disasters of a similar nature, has demonstrated that Civilian Defense training can and does play a major part in minimizing loss of life and property damage when such emergencies arise.

Two units of the Citizens Defense Corps—the Auxiliary Police and the Auxiliary Firemen—particularly have demonstrated their ability to cope with situations arising through unforeseen disaster. It now is recommended by the State Defense Council that these units be augmented with personnel transferred from other units of the Defense Corps.

As of Dec. 1, 1943, there were 10,010 Auxiliary Police and 10,196 Auxiliary Firemen in Indiana from a total of 96,049 certified members of the Citizens Defense Corps. Also, there were 36,519 Air Raid Wardens, who, with the lessening likelihood of air raids in Indiana, might, in part, be transferred to units—either in the Defense Corps or the Service Corps—where they would find more opportunity for active service.

Indiana looked ahead before Pearl Harbor in setting up its Civilian Defense organization—and it has paid dividends. Let us now look ahead to utilizing that organization for maintaining peacetime safety.

GUEST EDITORIAL WHERE EVERY DAY IS CHRISTMAS

One of the local newspapers last Thanksgiving carried a picture of a soldier, enroute to his home from the battle front, eating his holiday dinner. It was a sandwich from the service men's canteen in the union station.

Not a very sumptuous Thanksgiving feast, but the soldier did not seem to mind—he knew that there'd be turkey and all the trimmings when he got home, as well as a welcome that was well worth waiting for. In the meantime, because some of the women of Indianapolis were willing to give up the pleasures of their own Thanksgiving fireside, he was being taken care of and the lonely hours in the station between crowded trains were a little less tedious—all because someone he had never met and might never see again was there to say, "Hello soldier, anything I can do for you? How about a little something to eat?"

It's nice to be thought of. It's nice to know that what you've done has been appreciated. It's nice to find warm food and someone to chat with when you're far away from home and all the faces around you are unfamiliar and preoccupied.

The Army's brass hats would call that building morale. But to the women of Indianapolis, it's just Hoosier friendliness and hospitality, it's just the thing that you want to do because you hope somebody will do the same for your son who's so young and so far away. It's a way to show that you are thankful that your son is what he is and that he has your kind of a home to come home to some day. It's the way you express the spirit of Christmas, not one day alone but throughout every day of the year.

So it is appropriate that the anniversary of the canteen at the union station comes so near Christmas. During the two years it has been in operation, more than 325,000 men and women in uniform have been served at its lunch counter; more than 182,000 have found its lounge a haven against loneliness, thousands have received advice and little unexpected services which mean a lot, help a lot when you're strange and away from home. Those statistics, however, can only hint at the story of the boys and girls whose spirits have been lifted, whose long journey has been made lighter, who have gone on their way with the feeling that Indianapolis is a friendly city with a big heart, a city of home folks.

Today (Dec. 22) is the birthday of the canteen, and to those who have made it possible and to all those who have given unsporingly of their time and energy to insure its success we say, in the spirit of Tiny Tim, "God Bless You, Every One."

(Indianapolis Times)

Official SDC Releases Dec. 6 to 25

BULLETINS

Dec. 14—No. 179—Procedure in Nominating Local Facilities for OCD National Security Award.

11 Nurses Aides Receive Caps In Lebanon Rite

Members of a class of 11 Nurses Aides recently received their caps at exercises in the Witham Hospital Nurses Home in Lebanon. Mrs. Milford Cline, chairman of the Boone County Civilian Defense Nurses Aide committee, had charge of the program.

Mrs. Cline praised the new class as well as the two former classes for their willingness and generosity in spending 80 hours in training and then promising to give as much of their time as possible on duty at the hospital. She introduced Mrs. Bayard Shumate, class instructor, who pinned the caps on the new Aides.

The Rev. Robert S. Thomas, vice-chairman of the Boone County Red Cross, presented the class with Red Cross volunteer service pins and insignia. Mrs. Claude E. Potts, chairman of the women's activities for Civilian Defense, administered the Civilian Defense oath and awarded certificates to the class.

21 Aides Now Working

There now are 21 aides working in the hospital. The new aides are Miss Betty Montgomery, Miss Betty Custer, Miss Marian Walker, Mrs. Robert Coons, Mrs. Robert Houston, Mrs. R. D. Garrison, Mrs. Druley Parker, Mrs. Frank Burton, Mrs. Clarence Paxson, Mrs. Harold Sipe and Mrs. Edward Ayers.

Immediately following the capping exercises, Miss Marion Jacobs, national Red Cross nursing representative, met with the aides and formed a Nurses Aide Corps. The following were elected: Mrs. Keith Cox, captain; Mrs. Druley Parker, lieutenant; Mrs. Charles Parr, sergeant. The corps will meet the second Monday of each month. Purpose of the corps is to promote friendliness, cooperation and to handle any problems which the aide may have.

The first meeting will be held Jan. 10 in the home of Mrs. Bayard Shumate.

Evansville Block System Makes Planning Survey

The block system of the Evansville Civilian Defense Council recently made a major contribution to the post-war planning of that community through a survey conducted for a group of trade associations to determine just what Mr. and Mrs. America will want and expect to find when they go shopping after the war.

Through questionnaires distributed over each of the eight regions in the Evansville area, it is hoped to determine rather definitely these wants and expectations so that manufacturers and retailers can point their post-war planning more accurately.

Persons wishing more complete information on the Evansville survey and its results should contact the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council, 125 Main Street, Evansville.

KID SALVAGE



Here and There in Indiana CD

Michigan City's Office of Civilian Defense, housed for the last year in offices of the Chamber of Commerce, now has a home of its own. Space has been rented at 118 West Fourth Street, across the street from the Central Fire Station. All equipment belonging to the organization can be housed in the building. Helmets and other equipment will be distributed to volunteers from the new office. Mayor R. C. Fedder is titular head of the city Civilian Defense organization. Mrs. Jesse Gittings is secretary and Fireman Henry P. Scholl has charge of equipment.

All Richmond auxiliary policemen will receive practical lessons by serving two week-ends with regular police officers.

Porter County will have a collection of tin cans Jan. 3, according to Ezra Stoner, county salvage chairman. All persons are asked to have their tin cans ready for the collector.

Among visitors to State Defense Council headquarters recently were W. I. Brunton, Scott County salvage director; C. H. Barnaby, Putnam County Civilian Defense director; Mayor W. Vincent Youckey of Crown Point, Lake County Civilian Defense director; Frank Finney of Chicago, regional representative of the National Safety Council; E. J. Erwin of the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Columbus, O., and John Jaqua, director of the Jay County Civilian Defense Council.

More than 2,500 paper boxes satisfactory for sending articles to men in the armed forces were obtained by Marion and Grant County residents before Christmas through the courtesy of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council. The boxes given by the council meet the standards set up by postal officials for sending gifts to servicemen stationed overseas.

Sympathies of the Indiana State Defense Council are extended to Frank E. Allen, director of the St. Joseph County Civilian Defense Council, whose wife succumbed recently.

The Wells County Civilian Defense Council is putting its block leader system to good use in the waste fats collection campaign, making a house-to-house canvass through the city of Bluffton. An increase of 130 pounds of waste fats has been collected since the drive began. Girl Scouts are responsible for making collections, while block leaders familiarize the housewives with the importance of saving all waste fats.

The Madison County Civilian Defense Council extended the use of its office and office secretary during the pre-Christmas season to the program of the Council of Social Agencies as a clearing house for Christmas benefits for those fami-

lies and individuals in need of assistance. Thirty-four churches, 19 schools and 18 civic organizations participated in the program.

Fifteen drivers of Area No. 3, Madison County Civilian Defense Council, sold Tuberculosis Christmas seals in the Anderson postoffice from Nov. 29 to Dec. 17.

Harry E. Yockey, director of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council, has called attention to the training school for auxiliary police held five nights each week in the control center. The plan is set up so that volunteers may complete their 11 hours of special police work in one week.

Fort Wayne CD Sponsors Six Meetings of Air

An unique series of six "Meetings Over the Air" was sponsored during December and the holiday season by the Fort Wayne Civilian Defense organization, with broadcasts being given over Radio Station WGL.

Each of the broadcast meetings was addressed by a member of the organization's board of chaplains. The first broadcast, Dec. 1, was by Rabbi Irving A. Weingart. Other speakers were the Rev. Charles H. Smith, Dec. 8; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. D. Lawrence Monahan, Dec. 15; the Rev. Paul F. Miller, Dec. 22; the Rev. Paul H. Krauss, Dec. 29. The final "meeting" will be broadcast Jan. 5 by the Rev. William E. Guy.

The meetings over the air are, in effect, regular warden district assembly meetings, with proceedings in harmony with regular meeting agenda. The messages bear upon the effort on the home front to end the war.

All warden unit leaders notified their warden organizations by telephone, messenger or otherwise, to tune in at the appointed hour. Wardens were urged to communicate with Civilian Defense headquarters offering any suggestions they might have regarding the programs and certifying that they had "listened in." Participation indicated by card or otherwise to headquarters served as a basis of giving credit for meeting attendance and of rating on maneuver work.

Lebanon High School Students Purchase \$5,828 Worth of War Bonds and Stamps



(Continued from Page 1)

tion which arose among the home rooms—and in the home rooms—competition between the boys and the girls. In Miss Ruth Brookshire's home room, sales between Nov. 22 and Dec. 22 amounted to \$104, with the girls getting the edge over the boys by a slight margin.

At the Dec. 22 sales meeting, a large picture of the three jeeps purchased by the students was placed on display. Paul W. Neuman, principal of the school, spoke briefly, after which members of the Boosters Club set up tables in each corner of the gym. When the long line of students had filed past the tables and made their purchases, the total for the day was announced—\$291.75. The grand total for the entire school since September is \$5,828.05.

Members of the Boosters Club, under the sponsorship of John Sines, are Charles Slaughter, president; Jack Lenox, secretary-treasurer; Bob Smiley, Bob Bowman, John Donaldson, Bob Agan, Marvin Slagle, Dick Nelson, Clyde Davis and Bob Chambers.

Students to be Congratulated

The Boosters Club is to be congratulated on its initiative in starting this worthwhile project. The students of Lebanon High School are to be further congratulated for their wholehearted cooperation and endeavor. They have contributed to the war effort; they have invested in the future of the United States, the reins of which government some day will be in their hands. Our posterity well can be considered safe if it is placed under the guidance of such forward-looking young men and women. May they continue and further the excellent work they have begun.

Marquee of Old Theater Aids in Salvage Drive

Older residents of Michigan City fondly recalled "the good old days" recently when workmen began the task of removing the marquee from the front of the old Uptown Theater, landmark of the Nickelodeon days.

The old nickel theatre, then known as the "Dreamland," was opened in 1910 by the late Mrs. Lizzie E. Ohming. The structure now serves as the church of the Assembly of God, the religious group having purchased it from Mrs. Ohming shortly before her death.

Scrap iron and copper from the marquee, rusty with age and full of holes, will be salvaged for the war effort.

In its heyday, the shiny marquee, gay with bright lights, advertised such stars as quick-shootin' William S. Hart, Broncho Bill, Katherine Williams, who was known as Captain Kate, and Charlie Chaplin.

Double Feature a Dime

Back in those days, customers plunked down a nickel and went in to watch the flickers—and they were just that. On Saturdays and Sundays, when there was a double-feature, they paid 10 cents—if they had it.

While the villains pursued fair heroines across the screen, a pianist pounded out nightmares on a piano just beneath the silver sheet. When the handsome hero yanked fair Eloise from the path of the locomotive, where she lay bound

The entire student body of Lebanon High School (top) turned out for a War Bond rally Dec. 22, the last day of school preceding the Christmas holidays. Six hundred hands were raised in the "V for Victory" sign as the photographer snapped the picture. Kneeling in front of the display board in the center of the picture are (left to right) Paul W. Neuman, principal of the school; John Sines, sponsor of the Boosters Club which conducts the War Bond sales, and T. L. Christian, superintendent of the Lebanon schools.

Feature of the rally was the initial display of a picture of three jeeps (left) purchased for the armed forces of the United States through War Bonds and Stamps sold to students. Seated in the jeeps are (left to right) Corp. James Crouso of Coshoc-ton, O., at the wheel of "Miss Lebanon"; Corp. Joseph Duffey of Indianapolis, at the wheel of the "Lebanon Tiger," and Private Garnet Keplinger of Maysville, W. Va., at the wheel of the "Spirit of L. H. S." The soldiers all are members of the 798th M. P. Battalion, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

One of the largest sales at the bond rally was made to Miss Pat Thompson, shown in photo at right, as she purchased \$15 worth of War Stamps from Dick Nelson as Jack Lenox makes a record of the purchase. Interested spectators are Bob Chambers (with numerals on sweater) and George Laughlin (standing next to Miss Thompson). George has a real interest in the bond campaign. He has three brothers in service. Dave, who was awarded the Gimbel medal last year at the state basketball tournament for outstanding sportsmanship, is in the Marines; Tom and Denny are in the Army. Another brother, Carl, was killed in Italy while seeing action aboard a bomber. In addition, George's mother and two sisters work in a munitions factory, making bombs. To the right of Miss Thompson are Marguerite Sipes, Donna Lambert and Maxine Lambert, who are wearing War Stamp corsages made by the school's Junior Sunshine Society.

and gagged, the piano dripped sentimental notes.

Some 20 years later, it was in the old "Dreamland" theater that talking pictures first were introduced in Michigan City—a fitting tribute to the patriarch of the city's cinema houses. The talking picture was Al Jolson's "Mammy," which, according to the *Michigan City News-Dispatch*, "made even Jolson's voice sound good."

Tin is essential for containers for food, blood plasma and other medical needs. Save tin cans.



MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO MEETING OF STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL DIRECTORS ST. LOUIS, MO., DEC. 14, 1943

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 13, 1943

JOHN B. MARTIN
STATLER HOTEL
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE CONFERENCE WITH STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL DIRECTORS TO DETERMINE THE COURSE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE ACTIVITY IN THE COMING MONTHS IS MOST TIMELY. THERE IS AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE. AMERICANS NOW KNOW THAT CIVILIAN DEFENSE MEANS THE TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF OUR VOLUNTEER MANPOWER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO DO THE MANY WAR JOBS THAT HAVE TO BE DONE FROM DAY TO DAY IN EACH COMMUNITY.

I HOPE THE CONFERENCE IN ST. LOUIS WILL EMPHASIZE IN ITS WORK THE URGENT NECESSITY FOR DEVELOPING TO THE FULLEST EXTENT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR SERVICES BRANCH OF EACH STATE AND LOCAL COUNCIL. THIS MACHINERY TODAY FORMS THE BEST MEANS IN MOST COMMUNITIES FOR DEVELOPING AN OVER-ALL PLAN OF COMMUNITY ACTION TO HANDLE WAR PROGRAMS AND TO DEAL WITH WARTIME COMMUNITY PROBLEMS.

I WISH THE CONFERENCE THE BEST OF SUCCESS AND I HOPE THAT ITS OUTCOME WILL BE AN EVEN GREATER CIVILIAN DEFENSE EFFORT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. CIVILIAN DEFENSE MUST TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AT HOME AS OUR ARMIES MOVE FORWARD ABROAD.

(SIGNED) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Winslow Is Promoted

To Lieutenant Colonel

Walker W. Winslow, commander of the Indiana Wing of the Civil Air Patrol and superintendent of Weir Cook Airport in Indianapolis, was notified Dec. 22 of his promotion from the rank of major to that of lieutenant colonel in the CAP.

Col. Winslow has commanded the Civil Air Patrol in Indiana since it was established in December, 1941. He became superintendent of the municipal airport Jan. 1, 1943. Announcement of the promotion came from Lieut. Col. Earle L. Johnson, of the Army Air Corps, national commander of the CAP.

Tin is necessary for planes, ships and guns. Save tin cans.

New Castle Graduates Class of Fire Guards

Air raid wardens of Sector 18 in New Castle graduated 12 members Dec. 13, all of whom have completed their Fire Guard training. This was the first group in Henry County to complete this course.

Fire Guard training is something that can be used every day by the men who graduate from the course. Sector 18 is made up for the most part of business men who own or operate their own businesses. Fire Guard training has taught them many precautions which they can take to prevent fires.

Members of the graduating class are Paul E. Silberman, Martha Meeks, Bill McCormack, Lowell Hooker, Dale Spangler, Howard Smith, Walter C. Allen, Bill Groves, Glenn Fogle, C. Ray Keller, S. W. Jackson and Alva Sweigart.

Service ribbons, designating 500 hours of service, were awarded Mr. Silberman, Miss Meeks, Mr. Groves, Mr. Allen and Mr. Smith.

A new class will be started after the first of the year.

War History Group Holds First Meeting

Thirty-six persons attended the first meeting of the Indiana War History Commission at a noon luncheon, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1943, in Parlor A, Indianapolis Athletic Club. Those in attendance were as follows:

Governor Henry F. Schricker; Dr. Herman B. Wells, president of Indiana University; Dr. Clyde E. Wildman, president of DePauw University; Dr. Ralph N. Tirey, president of Indiana State Teachers College; W. E. Wagoner, acting president of Ball State Teachers College; Dr. Frank H. Sparks, president of Wabash College; Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council; Dr. Chris-

Women's Director Given Award



In recognition of more than 5,000 hours of volunteer service in Civilian Defense activities, Mrs. George W. Jaqua, of Winchester, was presented the coveted 5,000-hour volunteer service ribbon award of the Federal OCD at a brief ceremony in the office of Governor Henry F. Schricker, Dec. 17. Governor Schricker pointed out that Mrs. Jaqua has been a member of the state Advisory Defense Council since March 10, 1941, and Director of Women's Activities of the State Defense Council since April 1, 1941.

While Mrs. Jaqua was the first Indiana woman to earn the 5,000-hour award, presentation of the ribbon was delayed "until Mrs. Jaqua could find time to attend the ceremony in her honor."

This is the highest award given by OCD in recognition of individual service.

topher B. Coleman, director of the Indiana Historical Bureau; Harold F. Brigham, director of the Indiana State Library; Frank White, editor of The Hoosier Legionnaire; Louis Ruthenburg of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce; Carl H. Mullen, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor; Walter Frisbie, secretary of the Indiana State Industrial Union Council; Mrs. Jeannette Covert Nolan of Bloomington; Judge Curtis G. Shake of the Indiana Supreme Court; Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch of Indianapolis; J. Chester Allen, coordinator of Negro activities for the Indiana State Defense Council; Edmund C. Foust, editor of The Hoosier Farmer; H. B. Allman, president of Indiana State Teachers Association; Louis A. Warren of the Lincoln Foundation, Fort Wayne; Col. Robinson Hitchcock, Indiana Selective Service director; Col. Everett L. Gardner, director of the Indiana Employment Security Division; Othniel Hitch of Indianapolis; Don Scism of Evansville; Wray E. Fleming, director of the Hoosier Press Association; Mrs. Frederick Conkle, president of the Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. George W. Jaqua of Winchester; Dr. Franklin L. Burdette of Indianapolis; Dr. John D. Barnhart of Indiana University; Miss Rosalind Wolfe, assistant to Dr. Barnhart; Paul R. Byrne, librarian at the University of Notre Dame, representing the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, president of Notre Dame; Prof. Walter E. Bauer of

Valparaiso University, representing Dr. O. P. Kretzman, president of Valparaiso; Frank T. Millis, assistant director of the Indiana State Defense Council; Newton M. Goudy, information officer; Everett E. Jones, distribution officer; and C. Warren McDermed, assistant information officer, State Defense Council.

The following members of the commission were unable to attend: Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University; Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, president of the Indiana Federation of Clubs; Dr. O. P. Kretzman, president of Valparaiso University; Dr. Clement T. Malan, state superintendent of public instruction; Mary E. Bostwick of Indianapolis; Dr. Ross Lockridge of Bloomington; Dr. M. O. Ross, president of Butler University; Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne of Brookville; the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, president of the University of Notre Dame, and Eli Lilly, president of the Indiana Historical Society.

Governor Schricker appointed Dr. Wells as chairman of the commission and announced that Dr. Wells had offered the facilities of the Indiana University department of history for carrying out the work of compiling, sorting and writing informational material accumulated.

At the suggestion of Dr. Wells, Governor Schricker was named honorary chairman of the commission. Mr. Jackson was named vice-chairman and Dr. Barnhart permanent secretary.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

A GLAD New Year to all! Standing on the threshold of another year, one can't help but speculate on the events, national as well as personal, that it may hold. We who are living in a black-out epoch of history will have our lives profoundly affected by its temporary gloom. Yet the Christmas Season reminds us that out of the midnight blackness of civilization came the Light that was to save the world. Keep your courage high, and enter into the New Year armed with faith and hope.

We are delighted with the increasing number of letters coming in from all sections of the state. Since we are asked not to overload the mails we would like to take this means to say an appreciative "thank you," and ask you to keep them coming.

Miss Betty Mertz, correspondent for Wells County, stands particularly well with our editor. She always is on hand with some interesting item of happening up there. The most recent one concerned the outline of the Block Leader System Personnel for Bluffton.

The completeness of this outline was most impressive, but the thing that received our hearty "Hurrahs" is that the entire personnel is composed of women! The commanding officer is Colonel (Mrs.) E. M. Culver. There are three Lieutenant Colonels, each in charge of a division, and each assisted by two Majors. Twenty-five Captains each have charge of a group of block leaders. And when we reached this stage we had to stop counting for there was such a long list of Block Leaders. These women are showing that they can do the job. Our compliments and congratulations.

There is no doubt but that there are, and will continue to be, many tasks for workers such as these women. Civilian Defense programs include much of civic concern aside from the protection training. The Home Front must remain alert, strong and willing to serve if the war fronts are to be adequately supported. That is our job, so let's not hold the idea that we are not needed. Every woman in Indiana is needed more seriously now than ever before. You have done a grand job this far—let's not let down now.

Some counties will be called on by the local War Finance Committee to assist in the 4th War Loan Drive. We know that you will do, willingly and with energy, all that you are asked, to help in the war effort. Mrs. J. Clyde Crane, the dynamic director for women in Greene County, already has sent letters to her workers concerning the job they are being asked to do to help this drive. If you feel the need of help from this office, do not hesitate to write us.

Mrs. Crane has a closely-knit organization of women in Greene County. Perhaps this is why they have been asked to do so many things for that community. But they have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts are appreciated as well as needed.

We hear from many counties that programs in Salvage, Nutrition, Child Care and others are being carried on successfully. We would like to tell each one in detail, for success always bears repetition. But to avoid omissions, we will just say "thank you" and keep on with the good work.

Starke County has been carrying on a very busy program, despite the serious illness of their women's director, Mrs. Claude Steele. We're glad to report her improvement. Meanwhile the fine organization in that county has done fine work. They have many problems in that area.



Mrs. Steele

We all realize that many things originally undertaken by Civilian Defense Groups later were transferred to other authorized agencies, such as OPA and WPB. But, as in Starke County and others, Civilian Defense personnel has been the strong support of ration boards, manned salvage collection squads, as well as serving in the civil protection program.

Starke County showed its energy and willingness when, despite the fact that they had no hospital located in that county, trained Nurses Aides and otherwise assisted their County Health Nurse. Local clubs have been blended into the general program, surveying for the need for nursery schools in their defense area; salvage of fats, silk hose and other articles.

The State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime recently appointed a sub-committee on juvenile delinquency. This group hopes to coordinate information on programs of other organizations in this field of concern. If you already have started a program in behalf of youth, or if you are faced with a program and need suggestions or help in solving it, we hope that you will not hesitate to write us. This problem is local in its treatment and we hope that you will check actual facts and conditions before instituting an active program.

Because of huge war demands, United States is consuming and exporting to its allies 20 million pounds more glycerine than is being produced. This excess is being taken from our surplus stock pile.

UNITED NATIONS FACTS

UNITED NATIONS HISTORY!
FAMOUS BREM GUN, INVENTED BY A CZECHOSLOVAK,
MADE IN ENGLAND, TRANSPORTED BY NORWEGIAN
SHIPS, USED BY RUSSIANS TO SHOOT DOWN
GERMANS!



CANADA
IS ALSO LEND-LEASING WAR
MATERIALS TO THE UNITED
NATIONS! UNDER HER MUTUAL
AID PROGRAM, SHE SENDS MUNITIONS,
FOOD, WEAPONS TO ANY OF THE UNITED
NATIONS MOST IN NEED OF THEM!



AFTER NEW FISH! MORE THAN 100 BELGIAN
FISHING CRAFT WHICH ESCAPED THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN
CONVERTED INTO MINE SWEEPERS TO HELP THE BRITISH
NAVY KEEP THE LIFE LINES OPEN FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Have You Made Down Payment Yet on Your Share of Victory?

In his salvage bulletin for Dec. 10, 1943, Frank G. Thompson, WPB executive secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, wrote the following message to salvage chairmen, which merits reproduction here:

"He's tough enough to take anything the Axis or the Japs can hand out—bombs, snipers, mines, booby traps and treachery just make him square his jaw and go on—that's your son or neighbor. But at heart he's still the kid who got you out of bed at the crack of dawn Christmas morning, riding that new tricycle around the living room and ringing the bell for the furniture to get out of the way. What if he hadn't found anything under the tree THAT morning? And what about THIS Christmas? Will there be plenty of ammunition for him to "brush off" the enemy and to protect himself? Will we supply plenty of used fats, waste paper and tin to offer him the protection he deserves?"

"The greatest gift you can give is the gift that will bring him back home soon—alive. Herald of home-comings, of that bountiful new world of promise beyond the battlefronts—a ton of scrap metal or a few pounds of used household fats is the 'down payment' on a share of victory. And you'll know that 'Just what I wanted' will come from the depths of his heart. You can make this Christmas happier for HIM and for you if you do your part."

Christmas has passed—but his gift to us continues. He's still out there fighting, sweating—maybe freezing—catching a few winks of sleep when possible in the muck and mire of the battlefield. Can we do less than our part? Our part, which is so easy by comparison? A few seconds to save used kitchen fats; a few minutes to prepare tin cans for salvage, to gather waste paper for collection; a few hours to dig out some old scrap metal—that's all it takes. How about an annuity on our gift to him?

CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Vol. II

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 5, 1944

No. 2

Bury
The Bums
With BondsSacrifice
Serve
Save

YOUTH HAILS JUNIOR PROGRAM

Lukas-Harold Given OCD Award

Boys, Girls
Find Outlet
For AbilitiesFirst Indiana
Plant to Win
Safety Honor

National Security Certificate and Flag Presentation at Dinner for Passive Defense Force in Cafeteria Jan. 19.

More than 800 men and women, members of the Passive Defense force of The Lukas-Harold Corporation, operators of the Naval Ordnance Plant in Indianapolis, were guests of the management at a dinner Jan. 19 in the plant cafeteria, marking presentation of the National Security Award to the corporation. It was the first such award made in Indiana.

A. M. Jones, Director of Industrial Relations and Passive Defense Coordinator for the plant, presided during the ceremonies at which Governor Henry F. Schricker was principal speaker.

Calling attention to the fact that The Lukas-Harold Corporation had received the Army-Navy "E" award just a month before for excellence in production, Governor Schricker stated:

"Tonight we honor a select group of Lukas-Harold employees who have volunteered many hours to protection of that production."

Phase of Civilian Defense

The Governor pointed out that Passive Defense in industrial plants is a phase of Civilian Defense "in which more than 500,000 Indiana citizens are participating."

Civilian Defense, he said, can be described by the one word, "Safety." This, he continued, means safety of life and safety of production. The Governor stated also that he is grateful for the relationship between the Civilian Defense program and the Safety Institute of Purdue University.

Col. Manford G. Henley, Acting Director, Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Columbus, O., presented the award to A. A. Remley, assistant to P. H. Berger, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the corporation, who was unable to attend.

Symbolical of Superiority

"The United States Office of Civilian Defense established the National Security Award in recognition of the excellent job that has been done, is being done—and still needs to be done by Civilian Defense volunteers. (See Page 3.)—That American Legion resolution comes from the men who are living and working in the grass roots of Indiana. Their opinion far outweighs the opinions of those who write or talk on things about which they know too little."



Plant Representatives Paul Campbell (Messenger), Betty O'Connor (Telephone Operator), Leota Acton (First Aider) and Carl Bohn (Auxiliary Guard) proudly hold the flag representative of the National Security Award presented January 19 to Lukas-Harold Corporation, operators of the Naval Ordnance Plant in Indianapolis. The Lukas-Harold plant was the first in Indiana to receive the award.

KISS IN THE DARK

As the all-clear sounded following a recent blackout in Baltimore, two men stood on a corner arguing.

Said one:

"That's right. I want you to get out of my house and stay out."

Said the other:

"But I tell you it was so dark in the apartment house that I entered the wrong apartment by mistake. In a blackout, how was I to know it was your wife I kissed?"

Fort Wayne
Director's Son
Dies in Crash

Ensign John Henry (Jack) Hogan, 21 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Hogan of Fort Wayne, was killed instantly in an airplane crash Jan. 29 near Vero Beach, Fla., where he was stationed as a flying instructor. The father is General Warden of the Fort Wayne Civilian Defense Council.

Ensign Hogan, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, received his commission shortly before last Labor Day. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve in June, 1942, and went to Ball State Teachers College at Muncie, where he received Civil Air Patrol training. He began preflight training at Iowa State University in September, 1942.

On Jan. 15, 1943, he was sent to the Bunker Hill Naval Air Base near Peru, leaving there April 16 for Pensacola, Fla., for further training which culminated in his being commissioned.

After taking ship carrier flight training at the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., Ensign Hogan was sent to Melbourne, Fla., where on Dec. 1, 1943, he was named assistant instructor. He was there one month before being transferred to Vero Beach where he was stationed at the time of the fatal accident.

The sincere sympathies of the Indiana State Defense Council are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Hogan in their bereavement.

LEGION RESOLUTION INDORSES
CD CONTINUANCE

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indiana Department, American Legion, January 29, the following resolution, indorsing the continuance of Civilian Defense activities, was passed:

Whereas, The winning of the war depends upon not only the bravery and self-sacrifice of the armed forces, but also upon the support and backing of the civilian public, and

Whereas, The State Civilian Defense Council and its county and city defense councils were sponsored and organized at the suggestion of The American Legion, and

Whereas, The American Legion is thoroughly conscious of the splendid work done and being done by the patriotic citizens both of the paid staff and the great body of volunteers, and

Whereas, Statements have been made in the public press to the effect that the Civilian Defense activities no longer are needed, while we, to the contrary, know that this war is not yet won and the need for service work to the armed forces—salvage programs, conservation programs, etc.—now are and will be needed, until our armies are completely victorious;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, By the Department Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled at Indianapolis, Indiana, Saturday, January 29, 1944, that we urged all Civilian Defense organizations from town to state level, to ignore this uninformed and ill-advised propaganda and continue to carry on until our boys march into Berlin and Tokio.

And, be it further Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation to the several hundred thousand volunteer Civilian Defense workers, to the State Defense Council and its advisory administration staffs and particularly to Past Commander Clarence A. Jackson, Indiana Defense Director, for the efficient, energetic and cooperative manner in which he has conducted this vital wartime program.

(Signed)

F. Dean Bechtol, Department Commander.

Henry E. Siebenmark, Northern Vice-Commander.

W. I. Brunton, Southern Vice-Commander.

V. M. Armstrong, National Executive Committeeman.

Harry E. Fitch, Alternate National Executive Committeeman.

B. W. Breedlove, Finance Officer.

Judge A. Dale Eby, Judge Advocate.

Ralph E. Klare, Chaplain.

H. Haworth Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Allen County Director
Injured in Auto Crash

James M. Barrett, Jr., Director of the Allen County Civilian Defense Council and prominent Fort Wayne attorney, suffered severe lacerations about the face, a broken nose, several broken ribs and a jaw injury when his automobile collided with another vehicle on

January 3 near Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Barrett was thrown through the windshield of his car. His son, James, who was believed to have been driving the Barrett car when the accident occurred, suffered minor cuts and bruises.

Mr. Barrett was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in Birmingham where his condition was reported as satisfactory.

Indianapolis CD Initiates
Plan in District 46 to
Combat Juvenile Delin-
quency Through Self-
Government Enterprise.

The Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council has initiated a comprehensive program to combat juvenile delinquency. Started early in December, the program is expanding rapidly.

A small "Planning with Youth" Civilian Defense Committee, with five specific qualifications in mind, decided to give the program its start in District No. 46. The five qualifications deemed necessary are as follows:

1. A program that would be attractive to youth.
2. A program that would be accessible to any child, any parent, pastor, teacher or youth leader.
3. A program broad enough to embrace all who cared to participate.
4. A program which would entail no great expenditure on the part of children or parents.
5. A program which would keep children in their own neighborhoods.

Significant of the popularity of the program was the response of the young people themselves. Instead of the 100 or so boys expected to register in District No. 46, more than 500 were signed up. Girl applicants, too, swamped the registration center on the day assigned to them.

True Democratic Plan

The entire junior program is set up on a true democratic plan which follows the State Defense Council's established policy. The neighborhood is autonomous, the plan being carried out only on the invitation of a neighborhood and at the rise of neighborhood interest.

The first step in the organization of the program in any neighborhood is a series of meetings with adults, including representatives of civic groups, agency leaders and Civilian Defense workers in the district.

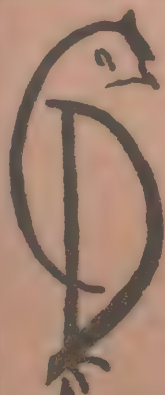
Three boys or girls from each school in the district are selected by the school principal to attend an organization meeting, at which the time and place of registration are established, temporary officers selected and a constitution and by-laws-committee named.

All publicity is directed toward the young people with adults staying in the background and the entire program is based on self-government by the young people. Adult leaders from the district pledge themselves to work with and assist in the program.

Divided Into Five Parts

The junior program is divided into five parts, each under the sponsorship of a group of Civilian Defense volunteers. The program is set up as follows:

1. Junior Police (boys). Sponsored by Auxiliary Police.
 - a. Commandos—boys 6 to 12 years old.
 - b. Rangers—boys 13 to 19 years old.
2. Junior Firemen (boys). Sponsored by Auxiliary Firemen. (See Page 4, Col. 1)



Says:

One thing the Republican and the Democratic party leaders agree on is the excellent job that has been done, is being done—and still needs to be done by Civilian Defense volunteers. (See Page 3.)—That American Legion resolution comes from the men who are living and working in the grass roots of Indiana. Their opinion far outweighs the opinions of those who write or talk on things about which they know too little."

THE HOOSIER
CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Phone, Market 5361.

C. WARREN Mc DERMED, Editor

Vol. II

FEBRUARY 5, 1944

No. 2

GUEST EDITORIAL

OCD CONTINUED

It is gratifying to know that the Madison County Civilian Defense organization is to be continued, at least for the duration of the war in spite of the fact that dangers of a war nature to this part of the country have diminished. It would be next to a catastrophe to erase an organization of 3,800 trained men and women, which has proved itself valuable to the community in any number of ways.

Fortunately for all of us, there has been no war crisis here. There have been no bombing raids, no sabotage, no riots instigated by Fifth Columnists. But did the public ever stop to think that the very presence of this fine organization may have discouraged the enemy in any ideas he may have had along these lines? This probably can never be proved, yet it is unquestionably a fact.

There would have been no disastrous raid on Pearl Harbor had the enemy known that we were prepared for it. Its success was entirely due to our lack of preparedness. The nation learned a lesson at Pearl Harbor, a lesson which was put in practice by the OCD all over the United States. The mere presence of law brings order. The mere presence of the OCD discourages overt acts by the enemy.

While this organization has not been called to serve in any war crisis, every department of it has done work which has saved the community many thousands of dollars, many inconveniences and has certainly helped in the welfare of this community. To detail the number of fine things they have done would be an endless task.

Most spectacular were the activities of all the OCD groups in the 1943 spring floods and in the Decker building fire. The months of training in their various duties, their ability to meet any emergency, were certainly demonstrated there. To know that we have such an organization on call in any type of a catastrophe, is very reassuring.

These men and women enlisted in the OCD for patriotic reasons. They felt they should do something extra to help their country in time of war. They gave up hours each week in the training classes. They attended meetings regularly. They studied at home. They went out on numerous practice calls. They did all this because they thought it was their job. Not too much praise can be given them for their splendid work.

On the other hand, they have received some compensation. They have learned well the lessons which will aid them for all time to come. But probably the most important result was the new associations and friendships made in the OCD. Men and women from one part of the city, from one group in society, came to know so many others. They began to appreciate the problems in which they were not personally involved, but which concern the city as a whole. This all makes for a better understanding and a more worthwhile life. All Anderson should be glad to know that OCD will be continued, if only on a modified schedule.

(The Anderson Herald.)

Guest Editorial

CIVILIAN DEFENSE AID

As the danger of an enemy attack on Indianapolis approaches the vanishing point, the need for maintaining all branches of the Civilian Defense establishment likewise wanes.

Virtually 20,000 residents of Marion county volunteered for some type of home defense activity and took the required training. Thus, auxiliary firemen and policemen, air raid wardens, first aid assistants and others are ready to respond, but face the prospect of having nothing to do.

Four Indianapolis air raid wardens decided to volunteer for school traffic duty in an effort to put their training to some practical use. Placing them on duty will help relieve the manpower shortage in the police department. If others who belong to the various auxiliaries and who are not regularly employed care to follow the example of these wardens, doubtless the police and fire departments can find places to assign them.

The time seems to have come to scale down the Civilian Defense force to a skeleton staff. The trainees will have less and less to do, but there is some comfort in the realization that they are available if needed and still under orders to respond when called.

Mobilizing 20,000 men and women who were willing to devote their time to the war effort was a notable achievement. And if there is no urgent demand that they help extinguish incendiary bombs, then aiding the home front with duties that have to be performed will tend to keep them fit and give them the feeling that the time they devoted to preparation was not wholly lost.

(Indianapolis News.)

Official SDC Releases January 3 to 29

BULLETINS

Jan. 5—No. 180—Establishment of a Reserve Corps and Re-alignment of Civilian Defense Activities.

Jan. 13—No. 181—Development of Home Nursing Training Classes.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
Jan. 14—No. 33—Emergency Medical Service in Railroad Disasters; Amended Agreement Regarding Payments to Hospitals, Payments for Nurses at Base Hospitals, and Payment for Transportation of Patients to Base Hospitals.

Jan. 17—No. 34—Re-alignment of Emergency Medical Service and Associated Activities.

MEMORANDA

Jan. 3—(Supplement No. 1 to Bulletin No. 179)—Utility Plants Eligible to Receive National Security Award.

Jan. 6—(Supplement No. 1 to Bulletin No. 178)—Victory Garden Campaign Publications.

Jan. 7—Civilian Protection Digest, issued by Federal OCD, to be Sent Direct to County Directors and Defense Corps Officers.

Jan. 7—Citizens Service Corps (cVd) Insignia—Lapel Pins.

Jan. 12—Accident Prevention.

Jan. 22—Reservists' Eligibility for Civilian War Benefits.

Jan. 24—(Supplement No. 2 to Bulletin No. 180)—Permission to Change Name of Air Raid Warden Corps.

Jan. 25—(Supplement to Bulletin No. 153)—New Films Added to Four State Civilian Defense, War Films Council, Film Libraries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Jan. 5—Monthly Report by County Divisions.

Report Asked On EMS Supplies

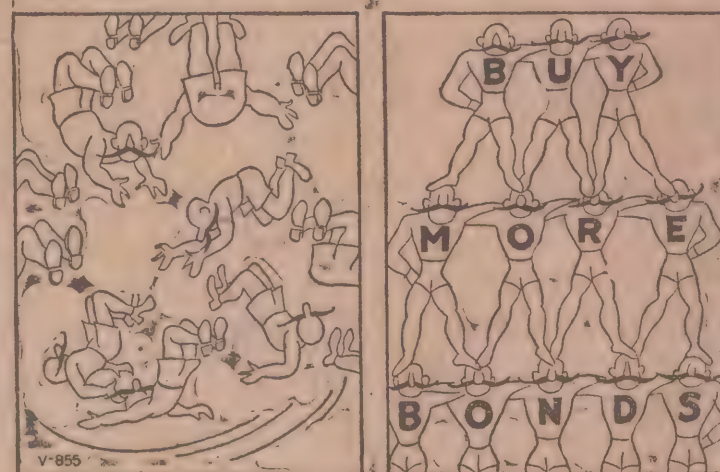
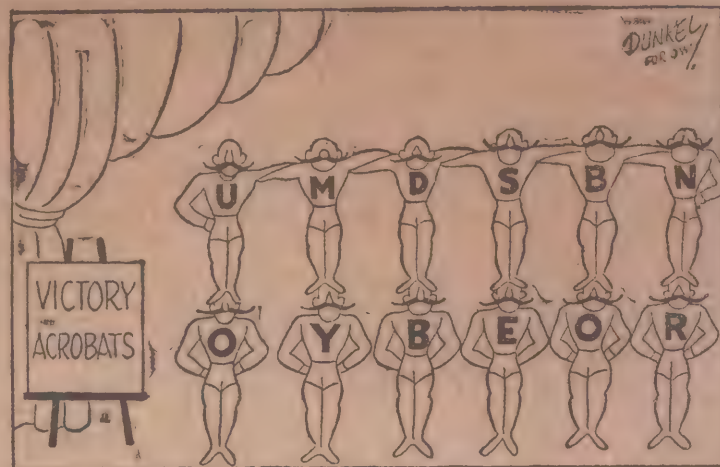
The Indiana State Defense Council has received the following directive from the Federal Office of Civilian Defense, which is called to the attention of all county, city and local Civilian Defense directors and officers of the Emergency Medical Services in communities to which medical supplies have been or may be allocated by the Federal Government:

"In the event that medical supplies allocated to a community by the Office of Civilian Defense are used for the emergency care of casualties or for other proper purposes, the local Chief of Emergency Medical Service must render to the local Property Officer an itemized list of the supplies thus expended. He should include in his report a brief general statement as to the circumstances under which the supplies were used. It is necessary that such reports be made in order that steps may be instituted to relieve the local Property Officer of financial responsibility for supplies expended in use.

"Local chiefs also should report promptly to the local Property Officer any loss or damage to Office of Civilian Defense medical supplies or equipment."

It is pointed out that the above information should be made a part of the permanent files of the officers concerned for reference purposes. Cooperation of the Civilian Defense officials responsible in this matter is urged.

KID SALVAGE



Here and There in Indiana CD

Through efforts of the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council, a former WPB commodity warehouse in Evansville is being remodeled into a youth center.

The Evansville Committee for the Security of War Information is employing pamphlets, a radio program, its speakers bureau and is working through plant, labor, high school and college papers to combat unthinking war talk.

The Frankfort Morning Times on Jan. 6 ran a lengthy article on the second anniversary of the Office of Price Administration, pointing out how the Federal office originally was established by Civilian Defense councils.

The Wells County Civilian Defense Council again participated in the Fourth War Loan drive, with members of the Citizens Service Corps canvassing the residential districts for subscriptions.

The trend toward establishing recreation centers for teen-age youth rapidly is gathering momentum in Indiana. Among cities which recently have opened such centers are Michigan City—which also has a recreation center for negro youth; Anderson and Indianapolis.

Michigan City also has been commended for its excellent efforts in the salvage program during 1943. During the year, 8,587,845 pounds of scrap metal; 887,513 pounds of waste paper and 100,728 pounds of waste cooking fats were collected, according to Paul DeGaramo, city salvage chairman.

The Boone County Red Cross Sewing Committee recently shipped 288 Navy Kit Bags to Newport News, Va. A quota of 550 hospital garments also was shipped.

A recent article in the Frankfort Morning Times bears repetition.

"As this country enters the third year of World War II, Civilian Defense checks up to see how it can continue to help protect the home front and bring the war to a quicker victory for the United Nations.

"This third year of the war must be faced with greater courage, greater determination and an even stronger will to win.

"Eighty-five per cent of the workers in our Clinton County Civilian Defense organization never did believe that our county would be bombed. They didn't enlist in Civilian Defense because they were afraid of being bombed. They enlisted for other reasons—chiefly because they wanted to do whatever they could to help fight this war here on the home front—many of them because they had sons, brothers or husbands in the armed services. Bombs or no bombs, these people are going to keep on doing

whatever they can as long as this war lasts."

The Drivers Corps of the Marion County Civilian Defense Council, headed by Mrs. Richard Wall, recently was chosen to test synthetic tires for the American Automobile Association on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. According to T. E. (Pop) Myers, general manager of the Speedway, they were the first women ever to drive officially on that famous oval.

The women drove in shifts from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m., maintaining an average speed of 38 miles an hour, with tires tested every 312 miles, at which time cars were about-faced and driven in the opposite direction during the next period.

Indianapolis women found the role of Speedway driver a fitting reward after serving as fans on the Memorial days of yore. Lap after lap, the women fought off the urge to "step on it" and send their sedans roaring around the curves.

"We counted birds and stray dogs on the track to relieve the monotony," one of the women drivers said, "and we took in all the soap operas on the radio."

Women who took part in the test included the Mesdames Robert Allen, Fred Shumaker, S. M. Smith, H. W. Stewart, Ernest Grand, Ralph Knodel, Ralph Morrow, Louis Trinz, Richard Wall, Richard Swallow, Russell Stevens, George J. Oakley, Ralph Wurzel, Charles Apostol, M. K. Pruyn, Howard Muller, P. A. Moynahan, William Chambers and Robert Fesler and the Misses Pam Apostol, Harriett Garvin and Beulah Thompson.

Mrs. Clarence Wefel of Fort Wayne has done 500 hours of volunteer work as a Red Cross Nurses' Aide, according to Mrs. Walter B. Jones, chairman of the Red Cross Nurses' Aide committee. Mrs. Wefel began her training in the class of March 2, 1942. She is the tenth Fort Wayne woman to put in more than 500 hours as a Nurses' Aide.

A Howard county report states: "We will ship by Feb. 10 around 2,000 pounds of clean clothing that was donated, through the different churches of the county, for shipment to the subjugated countries of Europe. It has been quite a task to get these garments cleaned because of the lack of help among the dif-

(See Page 3, Col. 1)

CIVILIAN DEFENSE BENEFITS TO LIVE FOR YEARS

By FRED F. BAYS

Chairman

Indiana Democratic State Committee

As the danger of enemy bombs falling upon our cities lessens with each bitter day's activity by our heroic men on the fighting fronts, the real and lasting benefits of our Civilian Defense program become more apparent. How happy all of us are that our Air Raid Wardens, our Auxiliary Police and Firemen and the many other well-trained units have not been called upon to fulfill the duties for which they originally were organized. We have escaped the destruction of an enemy attack on our homeland—and we are thankful. But the noble efforts, the long hours of study and training, the work of the volunteer leaders and those in the ranks have not been in vain—have not been wasted.

Our "defense" program long since has turned to an "offense" program. The tons and tons of vital war materials that have been salvaged—paper, tin, steel, iron—all have been a great contribution to the war effort. The grease collections are playing an important part as are the many other activities. Civilian Defense has been made Civilian Offense; it has a big share in helping win the war. And, there must be no let-up until the war actually is won.

But there have been many more benefits accruing from Civilian Defense. It has taught us to work together; it has taught us the lesson of unity; for many unable to be in actual combat, it provides an outlet for their sincere and patriotic wish to be of service to their country. It is a home front morale builder unsurpassed.

And there are more tangible benefits—benefits which we will appreciate for many years to come. Countless persons, for example, have been made conscious of what constitutes fire hazards in their homes—our fire losses are certain to be reduced. Thousands upon thousands have learned first aid—and that training will save many lives—a broken leg suffered in an auto crash is treated the same way a broken leg is treated in a war incident. How many lives have been lost in peacetime because of a lack of knowledge of first aid—of artificial respiration, for instance?

Many more examples might be mentioned.

The value of the Auxiliary Police and Auxiliary Firemen already has been proved many times. They have assisted on many occasions in policing traffic and their work in such emergencies as the Kokomo tornado and floods in many parts of the state will be a lasting tribute to the Civilian Defense organization.

When peace comes, most of our Civilian Defense units will be abandoned; most of the activities will be stopped. But the training will not be forgotten—the benefits will remain and continue to come to light—a monument to the valiant men and women of our nation who realized that they, too, had a job to do—and did it.

HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 2)

ferent cleaning establishments in Kokomo. Most of this work has been done on the Sabbath and we expect we really need some evangelism to correct this.

"We are pleased to report that the Boy Scouts, through a system set up by our county Civilian Defense director, gathered 110,000 pounds of waste paper in our last drive."

Figures compiled following a recent drive showed that 83,965 pounds, or approximately 42 tons of waste paper was gathered by 8,000 students in 13 public and parochial schools of Anderson, exclusive of paper collected in Anderson township schools.

Five hundred and eighty-two articles for Army and Navy hospitals, made since last September by volunteer county workers, have been shipped to the eastern seaboard by the Kosciusko County Red Cross chapter. The articles were made by women of Winona Lake, Etna Green, Milford, Leesburg, Syracuse, North Webster, Barbee Lakes, Claypool, Silver Lake and Warsaw, with costs of materials and shipping being assumed by the Warsaw Red Cross chapter.

Block leaders of the Lebanon Citizens Service Corps, who sold more than \$30,000 worth of war bonds in the Third War Loan drive, again are cooperating by making a house-to-house, canvass for the Fourth War Loan.

Seventy pounds of waste-fats will produce the glycerine to service the recoil mechanism of a five-inch anti-aircraft gun.

Three hundred and fifty pounds of waste fat will fire one 12-inch naval gun.

Marion County Maps Program For Fire Units

First steps in a county-wide plan to coordinate activities of fire protection units were made Jan. 20 in Indianapolis fire department headquarters with representatives of townships present.

Frank Craig, chief of the city fire department's drill school, was elected permanent chairman of the organization. Discussion included activities of volunteer units organized under the Office of Civilian Defense.

Fire Chief Harry H. Fulmer, Frank Brown, chief mechanic of the Indianapolis fire department, and Sheriff Otto W. Petit spoke on the necessity for a control center.

Russell Hirschman, representing the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, was named chairman of a committee to consider the communication system needed for a control center.

Other committee members include Chief Craig, Sheriff Petit, C. R. Benjamin of the Marion County Farm Bureau; William Griffiths, superintendent of the city Gamewell division, and Victor McDaniels of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Township representatives include: Washington, Ross Smith and Allen Johnson; Lawrence, Mrs. Goldie M. Wheeler, Ben Herr and Lester Brogdon; Wayne, Samuel Johnson, Jr., Charles Hughes and Paul Gauss; Decatur, Herbert Edwards, Dr. Claude Wilder and Olin Amos; Perry, John W. George and Jack Williams; Franklin, John Maze and Walter Olsen; Warren, Bernard L. Curry and S. L. Montgomery; Center, Henry Mueller and Charles D. Mosier, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce safety director.

Jones Is Named Boone Director



HARRY V. JONES

The appointment of Harry V. Jones, prominent Lebanon business and professional man, as Boone County Civilian Defense Director, was announced Jan. 10, by Governor Henry F. Schricker. Mr. Jones succeeds J. E. Flanagan, who resigned to accept a new position with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company at Mishawaka.

Under Mr. Flanagan, an excellent Civilian Defense organization has been built up and maintained in Boone County to cope with any wartime emergency and to develop and carry on the numerous wartime service programs. Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, stated in commenting on the necessary change in directorship.

Prominent in CD Programs

Mr. Jones has been identified prominently with Boone County Civilian Defense programs and activities for some time and is well qualified for the important post he is accepting. In view of his exceptional qualifications and the interest he has shown in Civilian Defense activities, it is expected that the work of the organization will be carried on in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Jackson urged that Boone County Civilian Defense volunteers and the public give Mr. Jones the same fine cooperation that has been given his predecessors.

"The war has not yet been won," Mr. Jackson said. "There is and will continue to be much important civilian work to be done in Boone county until the final shot is fired—and there must be no let-down in interest and activities."

Mr. Jones is a graduate of the Lebanon schools. He attended Bradley Tech at Peoria, Ill., and Indiana University. He is a veteran of World War I and served a year in France with the Motor Transport Corps and the Air Corps. He has been active in Boy Scout work, the Masonic Lodge and the Rotary Club.

Speakers Bureau Gives 642 Addresses in 1943

During 1943, the Speakers Bureau of the Indianapolis and Marion County Civilian Defense Councils used 110 speakers—60 women and 50 men—in giving 642 addresses on 40 different subjects. Included were special campaigns on tin can salvage, Red Cross, Goodwill Industries, Easter seals, Victory Gardening and canning, child aides, Auxiliary Police and Auxiliary Firemen recruitment, Security of Military Information, the Third War Loan, Clean Plate Clubs and the WAC All-States Recruiting drive.

Eighty-three talks were given during the Red Cross drive and, during the WAC campaign, the telephone committee of the Speakers Bureau secured 27 speaking engagements for the recruiting team from the San Marcos Army Air Base.

Mrs. William V. Kingdon and Mrs. Ralph W. Showalter are co-chairmen of the Speakers Bureau and Mrs. Harley W. Rhodehamel is secretary.

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR CIVILIAN SOLDIERS

By RALPH F. GATES

Chairman

Indiana Republican State Committee
Formerly Whitley County Civilian Defense Director

Civilian Defense in Indiana came into existence almost nine months before the dastardly attack of the Japs on Pearl Harbor. Created by an act of the 1941 session of the Indiana General Assembly, our home defense already was set up when the blow came.

All over the state, in every city, town and village, Hoosiers have volunteered to carry on the work and training of this splendid wartime organization. Men, women and children have taken long hours of their free time to attend meetings and to carry out the duties assigned to them. Often, no doubt, many of these "Civilian Soldiers" have thought their jobs were unimportant. There certainly was nothing heroic or very dramatic about many of the things they were called upon to do. Yet, these "soldiers" have set the morale for the home front and have, thereby, been an important factor in the winning of the war.

The fighting front depends on the home front. The "Civilian Soldier," performing his duties, carrying out his little job, unimportant though it may seem, has played an important part in the whole war effort. He has helped to create and sustain the home morale which reflects to our fighting men at sea, in the skies, in the foxholes of distant battlefields and in the prison camps. As this "soldier" at home has gone about his duties in a steady, sure manner, he has created that calm which comes with the confidence of certain victory. His efforts have not been trivial. His efforts have not been in vain.

As victory appears more certain every day, the duties of this vast throng of patriotic Hoosiers are to be shifted and adjusted to accord with realities and reasonable probabilities. As the momentum of the all-out offensive gains force, the emphasis must be shifted from defense to offense in this work on the home front. As the tempo of the various programs is stepped up, everyone must be keyed to the job of winning the war in the shortest possible time and with the least number of casualties.

Yes, we are proud of our Civilian Defense soldiers. Their important work on the home front has been done well. They still have a big job ahead of them. And what a blessed relief it is to know that this army ever is ready to perform the duties necessary to carry on at home in the same fine manner that our soldiers are performing their duties on the fighting front.

Grant County's Rural Leaders Participate in Many Programs

Centralizing their efforts upon the Fourth War Loan drive, Grant county's neighborhood leader men and women will aid in putting over the campaign as they have many others, officials of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council have announced.

The group, including 228 men and 228 women, has participated in more activities than any one group in the county, it was believed.

Among the numerous drives the county group has helped to make successful are salvage drives, the Red Cross drive, Second War Loan, Third War Loan, War Chest and a drive for labor for canning factories.

During the Red Cross drive the group conducted a house to house canvass as they did in the Third War Loan and in securing labor for canning factories.

Outstanding among their activities was the heavy metals campaign. Neighborhood chairmen send monthly reports to the Civilian Defense Council on the amounts of salvaged materials collected in each township. Included in each report were waste fats, tin cans, heavy metals, copper, zinc, aluminum, rubber, waste paper, furs, brass, license plates, and silk and nylon hose until the campaign was closed.

Participate in Blackout

The neighborhood leaders also participated in the county-wide blackout and the regional blackout. During the blackouts the group had a plan by which each farm house would be notified of the alert.

Council officials said thousands of bulletins were sent to neighborhood leaders concerning meat rationing, drives which were to be conducted and instructions on projects of the group.

Heading the War Loan drives for the county are township neighborhood leader chairmen and township bond chairmen. They work together and canvass farms in each township and turn in reports to the county headquarters.

State council officials who have learned of the county organization have said the efficient workings of the neighborhood leaders was magnificent and that they also were well organized in the small towns.

Mrs. Nelle Hines, secretary of

the county council, said they depended entirely upon the neighborhood leaders for activities in the county.

Helped Plan Schools

Mrs. Hines said in addition to the numerous programs of the group they helped plan extension schools on dairy, hog and farm meetings in Van Buren, Upland, Fairmount, Pt. Isabel, Sweetser and Marion. They also helped in planning the crop and garden schools in Van Buren, Marion, Upland, Sweetser, Swayzee and Fairmount.

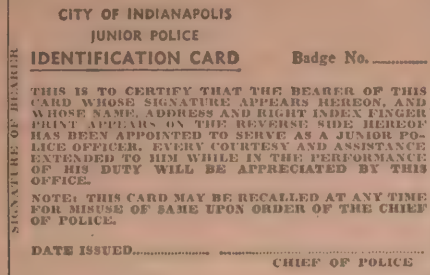
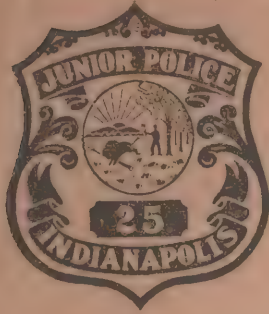
Included in the outside activities of the leaders were the poultry school of the air held in February and October and schools on swine, dairy and poultry held on the farms of John Johnson, William M. Jones, Pearl Hodson and Clarence Wine.

Women leaders helped in planning and preparing canning demonstrations in Van Buren, Upland, Matthews, Fairmount, Swayzee and Sweetser. Miss Grace Kelley, county home demonstration agent, conducted the schools and gave the women many pointers on food rationing.

Having been organized for almost two years the township neighborhood leaders hold monthly meetings and, if necessary, meet more than once a month. Their activities partially are directed through the county agent's office here and the Purdue extension service.

Commercial uses of glycerine include 81 commercial and industrial products from chocolate to motion picture film, from toilet creams to mustard, plastics and perfumes; sweetening agent in curing tobacco; antifreeze agent for motor radiators; "tough" paints for ships, factories, outpost installations, hospitals and other structures; in synthetic resins for camouflage; in making paper, textiles and adhesives; in manufacture of woolen and worsted yarns and fabrics and for treatment of shoe leather.

Indianapolis Junior Program Welcomed by Boys and Girls



The badge (left) worn by Junior Police and the identification card (right) signed by Clifford Beeker, Chief of Police, are the "glamorous" part of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council's "Planning with Youth" program. Junior Police, however, must earn the right to continue wearing the badge or carrying the identification card, once they are presented.

(Continued from Page 1)

The fire department does not wish at this time to set up a separate organization, but will include fire prevention training and fire fighting awards in the training of all Junior Police. It is hoped to make an actively functioning organization of the Junior Firemen at a later date.

3. Teen-canteen (boys and girls). Sponsored by Air Raid Wardens.

This is a self-governing recreation center for youth between the ages of 13 and 19 years.

4. Junior Service Cadettes (girls). Sponsored by the Emergency Medical Service.

a. Group I—girls 9 to 11 years old.

b. Group II—girls 12 to 17 years old.

5. Adult Youth Sponsors. Sponsored by the Women's Division.

Men and women of the district who pledge their assistance.

Junior Police

The Junior Police, sponsored jointly by the Civilian Defense Auxiliary Police and the Indianapolis Police Department, is a reporting agency, not corrective. Members are required to take the following training:

Twelve hours of police training, including police technique, police courtesy, handling of crowds and traffic safety.

Ten hours of first aid training under Red Cross instructors. This is the regulation junior Red Cross course of training.

Three hours of fire prevention training.

The program also includes military close order drill under the Indiana State Guard; woodworking, through cooperation of the Home Workshop Club; aeronautics, with preflight training and group school training through cooperation of the Civil Air Patrol, and athletics, including basketball, baseball and track meets, through cooperation of the Indianapolis Police Department's PAL Clubs and the recreation division of the Indianapolis Park Department.

Each Junior Police district has its own board of safety. Each district is broken down into sub-stations where a boy must report to his captain every week day. (This takes only a few minutes after which he can go about his regular duties).

Each Junior Policeman takes the following pledge upon entering service:

"I pledge my allegiance to my flag and my country, the United States of America! I promise to uphold the laws of my city and state and to do all in my power to help maintain law and order in my neighborhood. I promise to make God's Golden Rule the rule of my life and will help make my city the finest in this country."

Indianapolis has been exceptionally fortunate in the backing received from the city administration. Mayor Robert H. Tyndall, Chief of Police Clifford Beeker, Fire Chief Harry Fulmer and heads of the school and park boards are giving "all-out" cooperation.

In return, there are being developed young citizens who, through proper training, are loyal, law-upholding, vigorous infraction-reporting and ardent pro-enforcement workers.

By the ceremony of having the mayor and chief of police "swear in" these Junior Police, they be-

come an alert reporting agency, taking pride in keeping the block of their neighborhood assigned to them free from vandalism, misconduct and law-breaking.

The only cost connected with membership in the Junior Police is the cost of the badge—40 cents. Junior Service Cadettes make their own service ribbons—similar to those worn by service men—the colors signifying red for health, white for service and blue for recreation. Members of the Teen-Canteens pay either 50 cents or \$1 a year, according to their own vote.

Any child who cannot pay even these small amounts may be assisted by sponsors who help them meet these nominal expenses.

Teen-Canteens

The Teen-Canteens are organized on the principle of self-government, each having its own constitution. Members select their own officers and board of directors.

A suitable club-site is selected (in the case of District No. 46, a building was donated by the park board for the purpose), a clean-up committee is chosen, as well as a decorations and furnishings committee. A juke-box, which pays back 50 per cent of its income into the club treasury, is placed in the club, as well as soft drink dispensing machines.

Adult sponsors from the Air Raid Warden group and other local interested persons are added to the board of directors and check on all money expended or taken in. They stand back of all contracts, such as rentals (if any), juke-box and soft drink dispenser arrangements, etc.

The entire plan is a neighborhood matter, with the Civilian Defense Council acting as a coordinating agency only, giving advice and help but at no time imposing ideas of management.

Junior Service Cadettes

The Junior Service Cadettes are being organized with the purpose of keeping girls in their own neighborhoods and interested in clean recreation with boys of their own age.

Sponsored by the Emergency Medical division, the training includes military drill (by request of the girls) in cooperation with the Indiana State Guard; social hygiene, frank medical talks by Mrs. Roberta Nicholson of the Isolation Hospital; a charm clinic, conducted by Mrs. Margaret R. Bond, sub-director of a large Indianapolis department store; a junior Red Cross home nursing course; a junior Red Cross first aid course, including safety, gases and fire prevention; nutrition, in cooperation with the nutrition committee, and hostess training for home, church, school or social functions, conducted by leaders from the Indianapolis Service Men's Centers.

Leaders are adults from the district, both those who already are trained in youth leadership and others who are willing to learn.

Members sign a pledge adapted from that used by the Junior Police. The Cadettes also have their own constitution based on self-government, health, service and recreation.

A community planning program now has been set up through an Inter-Neighborhood Council with the purpose of laying the groundwork for the entire city-wide program so that adult youth sponsors may be trained not only to work with the Junior program but also

Anderson Industry Nets 125,000,000 Lbs. Scrap

Anderson has made an excellent record in salvage campaigns conducted during 1943. A report compiled by Elmo A. Funk, Madison county salvage chairman, shows that Anderson industries have provided approximately 125,000,000 pounds of scrap metal during the year. More than 8,000,000 pounds were turned in by the plants in November. The figures indicate that Anderson factories are co-operating to the utmost in a continuing drive to obtain old iron for the nation's vast steel mills.

Another report discloses that nearly 15,000 articles of clothing were collected through Anderson churches for persons in liberated countries and needy persons in the local community.

to assist in the work of the regular youth agencies.

Other activities included in the over-all youth program are the formation of a Junior Speakers Bureau which is being organized in cooperation with the speech teachers of the Indianapolis high schools and members of which will assist in all war activities in the city, including conservation, war bond drives, salvage drives, etc.; a Teen-Age Ideas Contest on the subject, "A War Bond Is a Weapon," for which three war bonds are being contributed by an Indianapolis business man; a radio program which is broadcast at 9 o'clock each Saturday morning over Radio Station WISH.

The radio broadcast was initiated Jan. 15. A war hero or well-known personage is presented to the boys on each program. Boys from all parts of the city attend and speak over the microphone. A junior reporter gives a newscast and the program closes with all repeating the Junior Police pledge. This program gives information concerning the purpose and organization of the entire Planning With Youth program.

A hand-book and manual now is being prepared covering all phases of the organization and soon will be available at headquarters of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council, Indiana World War Memorial Building, Indianapolis.

Corp. Golden Reynolds of the Indianapolis Police Department has charge of the Junior Police program; Patrolman Paul Whiteside has charge of the Teen-Canteens and Mrs. Carl F. Hamar has charge of the Junior Service Cadettes.

The organization works closely with the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies toward the formation of a permanent program for the young people of Indianapolis. It is hoped eventually to have the program taken over by the Indianapolis Police Department and the recreation division of the city Park Department.

Wells County Opens Young People's Center

By MISS BETTY MERTZ
Wells County Correspondent

In keeping with the trend of the times and in order to give the young people of Wells county a place to spend their leisure time, a youth center, called the El Canteeno, was opened Thursday, Jan. 6, in the basement of the Elks Home in Bluffton.

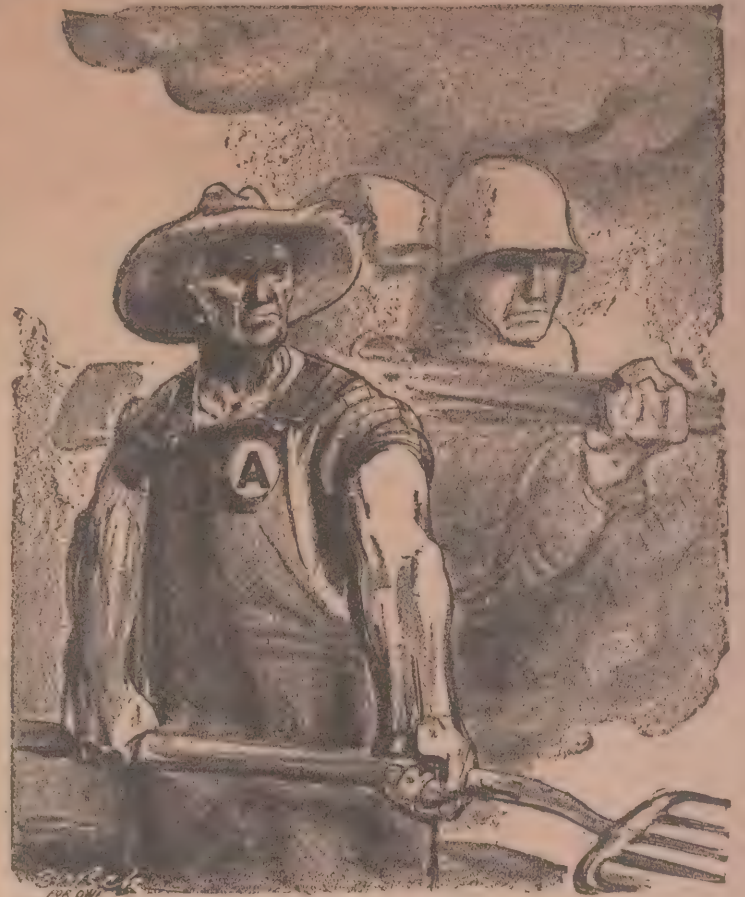
The canteen is sponsored by sororities, service clubs, the ministerial association and the high schools of Wells county and is under the management of a student board of directors, aided and advised by a senior council.

The room contains a dance floor, with music provided by a juke box; a small lounge, a table-tennis table, a refreshment counter and brightly-colored tables and chairs. The decorations carry a South American accent.

All high school students of Wells county are eligible for membership, which will expire at the end of each school year. The fee for membership is 50 cents. Membership cards have been issued to Bluffton High School students and application blanks soon will be distributed among the county schools.

The canteen is open from 7 to 9:45 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday nights and from 8 to 11:30 on Saturday nights.

Three Counties Win 'A' Awards



IN THERE PITCHIN'

Three Indiana counties have received the "A" award for outstanding crop and live stock production in 1943. This highest government award, given in recognition of the excellent job done by farmers in their respective communities, was presented to Vigo county at Terre Haute, December 14; to Harrison county at Corydon, December 16, and to Grant county at Marion, December 18.

Winners of the award were selected by the Indiana Agricultural War Board after examination of many county records of achievement. The award has been presented to 37 counties in the United States.

Rationing Clerk Has Headaches, But Job Has Bright Side, Too

The following review of the first two years of rationing, written by a clerk in one of the Louisville (Ky.) local boards, brings to the attention of those who have been bemoaning the exigencies of war the fact that there has been some sweet along with the bitter. The silver lining now is beginning to shine through the dark clouds that have bothered so many of us.

"What a two years it was! Do you remember when you used to stand in line 'way back in the beginning of rationing—and you didn't understand it and didn't think anyone else did either? The clerks in the board were just about as jittery and nervous as you were.

Got to Know Each Other

"Then we got to know each other. You found out, and we did, too, that people in Washington and in the district offices in all the vast, creaking OPA programs were working, too—trying, changing, stumbling a little—but always determined that some way, in spite of everything, every one of you was going to have his fair share of those things that war had made scarce. You learned that the clerks in the boards would try to help you and the clerks learned that this great, frightening, complaining public could be friendly and patient and amazingly kind. We began to like each other, didn't we?

"It was about then that you saw with a little secret surprise that it was your gasoline that sent the big bombers across Europe, over Tokyo, above the hot sands of Africa. It seemed strange to think that the fuel oil, once burning so domestically in your home, has carried ships over the seven seas, and under them, too.

Dinner Table Pretty Big

"The shoes you might have bought are on weary marching feet in Italy, buried in mud in foxholes, awash in beach landings on strange South Sea islands. The nice, thick beefsteak and the good, rich cream aren't in your kitchen any more; a Russian soldier had that slice of cheese you used to like with your pie; a boy in the frozen Aleutians had some, too. For your dinner table is pretty big now—and half the nations of the world dined with you last night.

"The clerks of your ration board are proud of your share in fighting

the biggest war. We appreciate your keeping prices down for us, for your money that went into war bonds and not into the black market. We think you've done a lot. We are glad you live in our district. We know that when it is all over, when the OPA has served its turn and we all can learn again the ways of peace, we are going to remember you all our lives. We've seen you make history—and that is a very fine thing."

Lebanon H. S. Youth Honored

Lebanon and Lebanon High School were honored Jan. 2 when the name of Charles Edwin Slaughter, Lebanon High School senior, was added to the "Citizens of Tomorrow" honor roll in a broadcast over radio station WGN in Chicago.

This was one of a series of programs in which two outstanding high school seniors of the Chicago area are honored and their names added to the honor roll.

Charles, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Slaughter, received the American Legion good citizenship award while in junior high school. Elected president of the sophomore class, Charles was active in school affairs from the start, having been a member of the Student Social Committee and after the school term closed he was sent to the Hoosier Boys' State, the citizenship-building program sponsored by the Indiana Department of the American Legion.

As a junior, Charles was chosen as junior athletic manager, became a member of the Boosters Club, was active in Hi-Y, was on the Athletic Board of Control, was sports editor of the Pennant and was named vice-president of Scroll and Quill.

Because of his all-around school activities Charles was elected president of the senior class and president of the Boosters Club which sponsored the War Bond sales campaign at the school this year.

Charles also has been chosen to fight for his country, having been placed in Class 1-A, subject to deferment pending completion of his high school work.

New Members Added to Child Care Committee

By MISS BERNICE ORCHARD
Executive Secretary
Committee on the Care of Children
in Wartime

A number of new members have been added to the State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime since its appointment by Governor Henry F. Schricker in October, 1942. In June, 1943, Mrs. J. Ewing Bond, Coordinator of the Alien County Civilian Defense Council in Fort Wayne; Miss Hortense Hurst, Supervisor of Home Economics Education, State Department of Education, and Dr. Ruth Strickland, Associate Professor of Education, Indiana University, were added to the committee.

In August, Sister Clare, Superintendent of St. Vincent's Day Nursery in Evansville, took the place of Sister Mary Ellen, former superintendent, who was transferred to St. Louis, Mo. Miss Bernadine Malinka became a member when she was appointed Director of the Division of Women and Children of the State Division of Labor and later Mrs. Rose Schaffner was added to the committee when she took over that position.

Jennings Replaces Haight

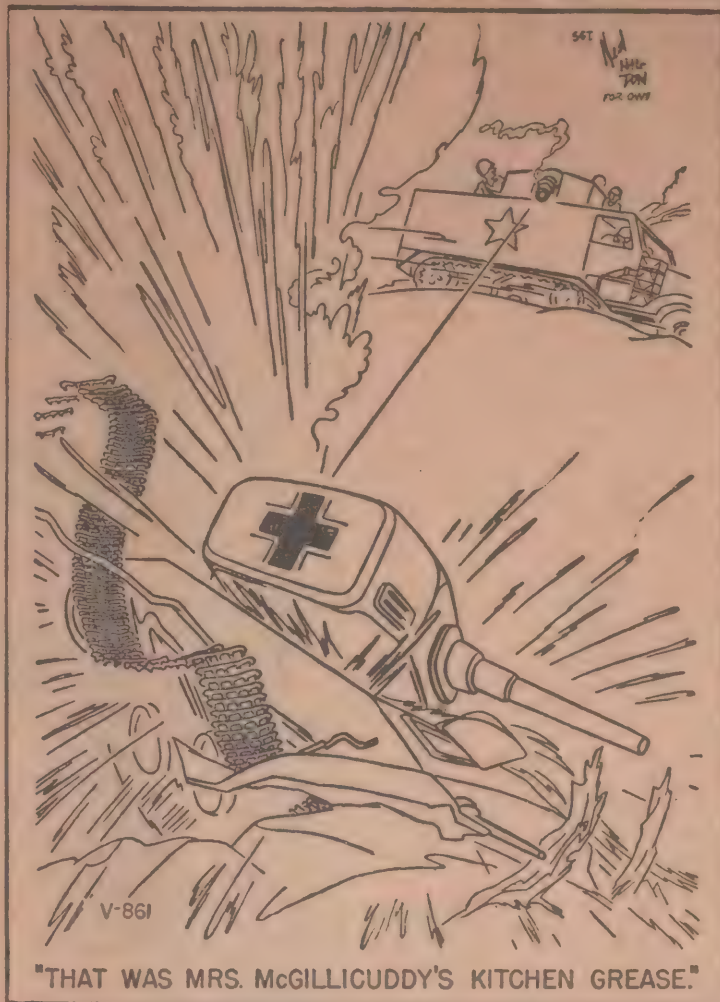
John K. Jennings, Indiana Director of the War Manpower Commission, replaced Bradley Haight, who resigned when he left the state. Judge Donald Rogers of Bloomington resigned when he was commissioned in the American Military Government Service. Judge Marshall Abrams of the Putnam County Circuit Court was appointed to take his place but later resigned to go into military service. Judge George W. Long of the Bartholomew County Circuit Court at Columbus recently was asked to become a member.

When a sub-committee on Juvenile Delinquency was appointed by Mr. Gottschalk, chairman, in November, 1943, it was decided that additional representation was needed on the committee. Dr. E. Millard Dill, Superintendent of the Indiana Boys' School; Powers Hapgood, Regional Director, C. I. O.; Sidney Markey, Director, Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies; W. F. Loper, Superintendent of the Shelbyville schools, and Chairman of the Juvenile Protection Committee of the Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers; Don Stiver, Director of the Indiana State Police; The Rev. Henry A. Meyer, Fletcher Avenue Methodist Church, Indianapolis, and Mrs. James L. Murray, Indianapolis, were added. Mrs. Murray, who has been active in the League of Women Voters and is a former president of the Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers, has accepted the chairmanship of the sub-committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

Service Award Ribbons Given 2,937 Volunteers

Two thousand, nine hundred and thirty-seven service award ribbons have been awarded to Civilian Defense volunteers in 18 Indiana counties up to January 24 of this year. The number includes 1,809 awards for 500 hours' service; 1,014 for 1,000 hours; 54 for 2,000 hours; 25 for 3,000 hours; 30 for 4,000 hours, and five for 5,000 hours. The complete tabulation is as follows:

County	500 hr.	1,000 hr.	2,000 hr.	3,000 hr.	4,000 hr.	5,000 hr.	Total
Bartholomew	48						48
Boone	16	4	1	3	2		26
Delaware	57	19	5	1			82
Elkhart	890	35					925
Fountain	2	2					4
Gibson	7	5	1	1			14
Grant	1						1
Henry	5						5
Howard		1					1
Lake	25	6	2	14			47
Madison	9	3					12
Marion	14	4	1	11	8	3	41
Monroe	89	15	14	3			121
Putnam	61	4					65
St. Joseph	2						2
Vigo	165	9	1	3	1	2	181
Warren	4						4
Wayne	414	908	30	1	5		1,358
Total	1,809	1,014	54	25	30	5	2,937



Father's CD Training In First Aid Credited With Saving Baby's Life

Training in artificial respiration received by John Leonard Clipp in the first aid course for Elkhart Auxiliary Firemen was credited with having been responsible for saving the life of his two-and-a-half year old son.

The baby, who had appeared to be developing the flu, was seized by convulsions and apparently stopped breathing while the family was at the dinner table.

Apply Respiration

While Mrs. Clipp telephoned for the fire department ambulance and a doctor, the father placed the stricken child on the table and applied the hand method of respiration in which he had been drilled many times in Civilian Defense classes.

Because of the efficient administration of the treatment, the boy was breathing normally when the ambulance arrived. The family doctor, who arrived a few minutes later, pronounced the patient out of immediate danger. The physician said that application of artificial respiration undoubtedly saved the child's life.

The father expressed his thanks to the ambulance attendant and former first aid instructor, Jack Landon, for his careful and thorough teaching in the art of first aid.

Accident Toll On Home Front Tops War Losses

According to a survey by the National Safety Council, casualties on the American home front exceed American losses in the war zones to a great extent.

Members of the armed forces killed, wounded, missing and captured between Pearl Harbor and Jan. 1, 1944, totalled 139,858.

Civilians killed or injured in accidents in the United States during the same period totalled 18,690,000.

Statistics on the war toll included 32,078 killed; 45,595 wounded; 32,478 missing and 29,707 captured.

Figures on the civilian toll included 190,000 killed and 18,500,000 injured.

The National Safety Council figured that time lost to war production because of accidents involving workers on and off their jobs totalled 800,000,000 man-days—enough to build 38,000 heavy bombers.

Eighty pounds of waste fats will produce the glycerine required for one depth charge release mechanism.

WPB Urges Increase In Tin Can Collection

Don't waste tin cans!

Frank G. Thompson, executive secretary of the Indiana General Salvage Committee has received an urgent request from the War Production Board for "as great an increase as possible," in collection of tin cans in Indiana. A similar appeal has gone to all other state committees.

"There is not a chance that the nation's stock-pile of tin ever being increased as long as the Japs are in the Dutch East Indies, and efforts of householders in saving tin cans are as necessary now as they were last year," the communication emphasizes.

Local Civilian Defense salvage committees are urged to make every possible effort to increase collection of tin cans. No one knows what vital supplies the coming invasion of Europe will require. The State Salvage Committee is anxious that Indiana hit a "new high" in tin can collections during the month of February.

Tin cans, as well as War Bonds and Stamps, are needed to back the attack.

JOINS GALLON CLUB

John A. Friend of the Greencastle Fire Department, who, on December 9, 1918, was released from a German prison camp at Rastatt Baden, celebrated the 25th anniversary of that occasion by donating blood to the blood bank of the Indianapolis chapter, American Red Cross, for the eighth time, qualifying himself for membership in the American Red Cross Gallon Club.

Mr. Friend is the first Putnam county resident to attain membership in the club. He also holds the 1,000-hour Service Ribbon, awarded him in October by the Putnam County Civilian Defense Council.



THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

WE are having more counties sending in requests for the ribbon awards which are given in recognition of hours of volunteer service. That naturally pleases us, for we know from reports made to our office that many persons have contributed much to the Civilian Defense program throughout the state. County Directors no doubt have been occupied so thoroughly that they have had little time to complete the list of the volunteers entitled to these ribbons. While some counties have done this, many more should do it.

Wayne county tops the list, to date, in number of individual awards for women, while Marion county has an imposing list of 17 who have served long and faithfully for more than 2,000 hours. Vigo, Boone, Wayne and Delaware have recognized the service of their county directors of women's division with ribbons signifying more than 2,000 hours, and Lake county presented a similar award to the former women's chairman, Mrs. A. L. Spohn.

The women's division has been concerned continuously with various community war services. These award ribbons are the only tangible evidence which civilian workers may receive in appreciation of the value of their volunteer service. We know that most counties in Indiana have many women, as well as men, on their records who have served long and faithfully and should be given recognition through such awards. We urge that more of you check through your records and secure for these volunteers the ribbons to which they are entitled. It would be a nice idea to have a meeting sometime where these awards might be made publicly.

Jay county, has sent us a fine report of programs being carried on over there. Portland has a well organized Block System, chiefly occupied with salvage programs. They have been cooperating closely with the local Red Cross Chapter, as well as contributing a large number of volunteers on the ration boards.



Mrs. Hoppes

Mrs. A. C. Hoppes, county director of women's activities, also is Assistant Defense Director for Jay county. While Mr. Jaqua, the director, is absent, she has been carrying on with the work.

Mrs. Hoppes tells of their Drivers Corps, all of whom have completed their training passed the driver's test given by the State Police. Since Jay county has no army camps near, nor large war industries, their activities are concerned largely with community projects. They did a fine job during the Third War Bond Drive and are assisting in the Fourth War Loan Drive where needed. Their Victory Garden drive last year resulted in more "city gardens" than they had dared hope for, so they now are looking toward even greater interest this year.

It is not too early to begin making plans for Victory gardens. After anyone has had the experience of making a garden, seed catalogues become more than just a series of pretty pictures. This year most of us will know the real meaning of garden terms, but the spirit of adventure still will prevail.

Hasn't it been fine, really, to cook and enjoy fresh fruits and vegetables we have grown ourselves? I have had enjoyment this winter—and a little glow of pride, too—from the cans of processed garden produce. Let us not think that because of relaxed rationing of processed foods that there is no need for Victory gardens again this year. It is only because the Victory gardens of 1943 were a success that the stock of commercially processed foods has been adequate for consumption need.

So, go ahead, get out the seed catalogues, the pencils and paper, and go to work. And let us know

if we here at the Defense Council office can be of any assistance.

Last fall the Committee on Care of Children in Wartime of the State Defense Council set up a sub-committee to consider problems in Juvenile Delinquency. This sub-committee already has had several meetings and its members feel that it is making progress.

It was felt by this committee that no complete program now could be constructed which would cover all of the problems involved. They feel that information should be gathered on the local level and local committees, established to care for problems specific to that area.

This committee feels that its most important function is to correlate current programs developed by other organizations, to avoid, if possible, duplication of effort and too great overlapping, and to provide leadership and guidance toward coordination of effort. The members believe that local committees can and should develop their own remedies for conditions which exist. This committee, because of the broad coverage of organizations within its membership, offers competent source of counsel—considers itself strictly an advisory agency.

More reports

keep coming in from Greene county. Thank you very much, Mrs. Crane. You certainly have your fingers right on the pulse of activities there and it seems to be quite strong and regular. Congratulations on a fine record of accomplished tasks. Your women have generously supported all worthwhile projects, all of which strengthen and coordinate your "home front."



Mrs. Crane

That, after all, is the chief reason for Civilian Defense. We may no longer fear actual attack and bombardment by military units, but as long as war continues we know that we will be subject to attacks in wide variety by interests within our borders. It is our task to remain constantly alert to such threats, to maintain continued support of authorized war programs. The home front and its security is our responsibility. Let no one ever be allowed to say that we did not meet that responsibility to the fullest. Civilian Defense has a big task as the war drags on. Perhaps the biggest is to maintain strong morale. This is no time to let down for an instant, and we know that no one will do so intentionally. Check the present state of things in your county, in your community. See what is needed, where there is duplication of effort or overlapping and then set your plans for the future so that everything will function with the greatest efficiency, thereby adding strength and acceleration to our nation's war program.

This is a new year, a crucial year. Get behind the push and give it all you have.

Sixty per cent of our imports of fats, oils, and oil seeds—over one billion pounds each year—came from Pacific areas now closed to us. Coconut oil and copra from the Philippines; palm and palm kernel from Netherlands East Indies and Malaya; tung oil from China; perilla oil from Japan and Manchuria.

More than one billion pounds of fats and greases go down the drains or into the garbage pails in the United States. Fats are ten per cent glycerine; therefore, we throw away 100 million pounds of glycerine each year. Three hundred million pounds of grease (out of the one billion pounds wasted annually) could be saved.



Harold E. Lowe (left), Assistant Fire Chief and instructor for the Passive Defense group at The Lukas-Harold Corporation, and Fire Chief Thomas W. McQuinn, a member of the Passive Defense Board of Directors, display the National Security Award certificate presented to the plant January 19 by Col. Manfred G. Henley, Acting Director of the Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

OCD Pumps Used At Trailer City

Steps to avert a sequel to the Christmas Eve tragedy that claimed the lives of two small children have been taken at Trailer City in Evansville.

John Koch, in charge of housing at the Evansville Shipyard, suggested to the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council that pumps acquired for use by air raid wardens be put to use at the trailer camp.

Charles Atkins, executive secretary of the defense council, and Capt. William Reisinger, director of defense training, within an hour responded to the appeal and made eight of the four-gallon pumps available for use.

More than 400 men, women and children live in trailers scattered over the 19-acre site.

Ralph Timmons and Herbert Robertson, two of the residents, are organizing the men and women into three fire brigade shifts. These recruits will be taught use of the pumps supplied by the defense council by Fire Chief Charles Sensmeier and his staff.

Additional pumps will be made available to defense housing areas where emergency fire-fighting equipment is needed, Mr. Atkins said.

South Bend's Tin Can Salvage Nets Enough Steel for 5,200 Bombs

Prime scrap metal recovered from tin cans salvaged in South Bend during 1943 was sufficient to manufacture 5,200 500-pound aerial bombs, according to John S. Buczkowski, salvage director of the South Bend Civilian Defense Council.

The latest shipment of tin cans weighed 33,100 pounds and raised to 656,020 pounds the total weight of tin cans gathered in South Bend and forwarded to the detinning plant in East Chicago during 1943, Mr. Buczkowski said.

It was estimated that the more than 328 tons yielded three tons of tin and left approximately 650,000 pounds of prime scrap steel. Since it takes 125 pounds of scrap steel to make one 500-pound aerial bomb, the 650,000 pounds would be enough to manufacture 5,200 of the devastating missiles.

The tin cans are collected through food stores in South Bend, taken to a central depot and shipped as frequently as carload lots are accumulated. Housewives have done the job of getting them ready for salvage by preparing them according to specifications and delivering them to neighborhood stores.

Lukas-Harold First in State To Win N. S. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of outstanding achievements of certain essential industries in protecting the safety of their employees, plants and production facilities from fire, sabotage, air raids and accidents," Col. Henley said.

"This award is symbolical of superior plant protection and requires the establishment and maintenance of the five essential protection services—fire forces, wardens, first aid, operation and maintenance crews."

A National Security Award flag was presented to the employees by Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council.

"The National Security Award is symbolical of superior plant protection," Mr. Jackson said. "But it is symbolical of more than that. It is symbolical of superior teamwork and cooperation on the part of superior individuals—the component parts of a whole—working as a single unit to achieve a final objective."

The flag was accepted for the employees by Leota Acton, Carl Bohn, Paul Campbell, John Cavoisie, Betty O'Connor, Melvin Wimberly, H. G. Tobin and C. F. Marlin.

Safety Record Cited

Mr. Jones revealed that The Lukas-Harold plant recently operated for more than 1,100,000 working hours without suffering an accident that caused loss of time. "In fact," he said, "your entire safety record has been exceptionally good."

"For the three months ending December 31, four of the Norden plants, including Lukas-Harold, kept careful plant safety records and final figures showed that at the end of that time your plant ranked second in standing, losing first place only to the Barden Company in Danbury, Conn."

"One reason we are especially pleased with this showing is the fact that this was your every-day average. It was not necessary to give you a series of lectures or a poster campaign to remind you of the necessity for avoiding accidents and keeping on the job. In other words, you have become safety-minded and it is my opinion that your work in Passive Defense has benefited you in making this safety record."



Clarence A. Jackson, Director of the Indiana State Defense Council, who presented the National Security Award flag to plant representatives of The Lukas-Harold Corporation, told the Passive Defense force of the plant that the award is "Symbolical of superior teamwork on the part of superior individuals."

people garden together. And in countless backyards and community gardens people also found space and time for flowers. This is as it should be. Ours is a roomy country. We have ample space most everywhere, except in the crowded city areas, to grow the vegetables we need. While we have gone far in beautifying our homes and communities by planting lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees, we still can do so much more. We owe it to Johnny and Joan as they come marching home that the old home town welcome them with more flowers and greenery.

Must Safeguard Health

"In war time, above all times, our health must be safeguarded. This challenge to the Victory gardener is more than that of producing food, as such. As a nation, we need to have more of the protective vegetables and fruits in our daily diet. A recent study of the workers in a huge airplane manufacturing plant brought out that nearly one-third of the workers had less than a safe amount of Vitamin C in their blood. And yet, the home garden, judiciously planted, can produce much of the daily supply of this vitamin, as well as supplies of Vitamin A and the minerals, lime and iron. Perhaps many of our industrial workers may not be able to have a Victory garden. But then a lack of appreciation of the need for vegetables, particularly the green and leafy kinds, tomatoes and yellow vegetables also seems common, on the part, not only of our war workers, but of our population generally. Our food habits are not up to standard and many people still frankly don't care for vegetables. But our gardeners are learning."

"The Department of Agriculture says that everyone should eat from four to seven servings of vegetables and fruits every day, in addition, of course, to other health protecting foods, as milk, butter, eggs, meat, fish and enriched bread. This looks like a big order. But it can be done if people will have a real Victory garden and if, in addition to daily servings of fresh vegetables from the garden, they will preserve from 100 to 125 quarts of vegetables and fruits for every person in the family."

Challenges Are Great

"The challenges to everyone who can get hold of a suitable piece of ground this year are great. We as a nation need all the food that we can produce on our farms and in our Victory gardens. Patriotism, prudence, thrift, health and spirit-

Surplus Army Trucks Soon Will Be Available For OCD Fire Equipment

Gen. U. S. Grant III, chief of the protection branch, Office of Civilian Defense, has announced that from 5,000 to 10,000 surplus Army trucks of 1939 models and older will be made available by purchase through the Treasury Procurement offices in the near future.

Pointing out that these vehicles have been classified by the Army as "uneconomical for repair," Gen. Grant stated that they would be satisfactory for mobilizing OCD auxiliary fire equipment.

The War Department has been requested to notify regional OCD offices through the Army service commands as to when these trucks will be sold. As soon as this information is available, regional directors will notify the states and municipalities that have equipment for which they have been unable to obtain trucks, in order that they may contact their nearest Office of Defense Transportation district office, where a Certificate of War Necessity will be obtained along with procedure for bidding and ceiling price. It is understood, Gen. Grant said, that ODT policy regards the mounting of OCD fire equipment as a war necessity.

ual well-being dictate that we must earnestly garden as never before; produce and preserve as much as possible of the family's food supply. Then we all shall live better in these strenuous times. Then we shall know that our army and navy forces will get the kinds and quantities of food they must have. Then we shall know that we are helping our allies and also that we are aiding in restoring some of the ravaged and starved nations to health and happier living."

PROGRAM OUTLINED

Huntington County Agent Walter U. Rusk has outlined a program to the Huntington County Civilian Defense Council for more extensive operation of Victory gardens this year.

Allocation of lots to gardeners will be conducted through the office of Mayor Roy Howell of Huntington and by town officials and local Civilian Defense directors at Warren, Andrews and Roanoke. Registration of lots already has begun and assignment will be made as early as possible. Mr. Rusk said division of large lots among gardeners resulted satisfactorily last year.

"Keep 'Em Growing," Victory Gardeners Urged; 22,000,000 Established as Goal for This Year

"Official to Victory gardeners—Keep 'em growing," says H. W. Hochbaum, chairman of the Victory Garden Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the January number of *House & Garden* magazine.

"Even if peace should be declared tomorrow—still keep 'em growing," Mr. Hochbaum urges. "Don't let up even for a moment. As long as the war lasts and for years after, we're going to need all the home-grown and home-preserved food we possibly can raise. Without it, we'll be sunk. With it we can meet the ever-growing demands with which we are and shall be faced. The increasing number of our armed forces all over the world, as well as the food required by our allies and by the people released from the clutches of the Axis, call for the utmost in production here. In 1943 we sent six per cent of our total food supply abroad under Lend Lease. In 1944 we may be asked to send 12 per cent."

"All this is recognized in the goals set by the War Food Administration for 1944, goals which include the amazing record total of 380,000,000 acres to be planted this year. As their share, Victory gardeners are asked to plant 22,000,000 gardens—4,000,000 over the 1943 goal."

Need 25 Per Cent More

"This means that every farmer, every Victory gardener in town, suburb and city will want to enlist in our garden army and that

25 per cent more Victory gardeners must enroll this year. It means that many new community gardens must be developed for and by urban people. It means we must work to obtain the greatest possible amount of vegetables from every garden for home consumption. The 7,808,500 tons of vegetables for the fresh market and the 6,868,000 tons for processing, which commercial gardeners will raise, must be supplemented by the 10,000,000 tons or more which our home gardens can produce.

So, you Victory gardeners, let's go! You did well last year—superlatively well. Green as you were (many of you), often forced to work with soil so raw and poor that it looked hopeless to experienced gardeners, despite cold Spring weather, floods, droughts, bugs and disease, you produced nearly 8,000,000 tons of vegetables. That was more than the total commercial production for fresh sale for civilian and non-civilian use. Moreover, some four or five billion jars and cans of home-produced and purchased vegetables and fruit were put up by our homemakers. In tribute, the Secretary of Agriculture said last fall:

"The 1943 Victory garden program has been an outstanding success. I am happy to pay my respects to the nation's Victory gardeners and to commend them, one and all, for the fine record they have made. In achieving that record, they have served their country well. Victory gardeners not only are helping themselves but

also are giving greater fighting power to this country and to our allies by releasing more food for direct war work. All those who have raised a garden this year deserve our gratitude and thanks."

Do Better this Year

"So much for last year. This year we're going to do even better. We learned much from last year's experiences and can tackle the job with confidence. There will be an ample supply of seeds and also of fertilizers, and the latter are higher in plant food value than last year's supplies. We are learning, however, that fertilizer won't make up for poorly prepared ground and this year we are going to put more time and labor in getting the ground in shape so that it can produce well. Moreover, we are learning also that seeds must not be sown too thickly and that we must thin the seedlings if we want good vegetables. More and more, our Victory gardeners appreciate that the garden can produce far more if it is kept working all Summer; if it is kept full of Summer and Fall crops of greens and carrots, salsify, turnips and other root crops sown in Summer. Likewise, they are questioning whether it pays to try to grow corn, potatoes, cucumbers, squash and other space-taking crops in the smaller gardens—gardens, say of less than 1,500 square feet."

"One of the finest things that has come out of the Victory garden program is the neighborliness and community spirit evident wherever

KID SALVAGE



Equipment Loaned To Fire Department

A new 500-gallon pumper trailer, property of the Office of Civilian Defense, has been loaned to the Auburn fire department for use in fighting large blazes when additional water is needed and in the training of members of the auxiliary firemen unit of the Council of Civilian Defense.

Old Collapsible Tubes Wanted; WPB Lifts Rule

Don't throw away those old tooth paste, shaving cream and other collapsible tubes you have been saving for a trade-in.

Recent announcements in the newspapers have indicated that the tubes no longer are wanted. However, tubes which you have had on hand for some time probably contain a large percentage of tin. It is the new tubes, containing little tin, which no longer are desired.

In order that all these old tubes may be salvaged, the General Salvage Committee in Indiana will sponsor a state-wide clean-up collection, when all persons will be requested to turn in all the old tubes they have accumulated. Civilian Defense salvage committees will be given complete details of the campaign in the usual directives from the executive secretary.

The War Production Board has announced that the tube-for-tube exchange requirement will be discontinued March 1.

Auxiliary Firemen Put Training to Good Use

Auxiliary firemen of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council put their training to good use recently when two stubborn fires broke out simultaneously at Lebanon.

While city equipment and additional fire apparatus called from Frankfort were fighting a roaring blaze at the No. 2 plant of the Hicks Body Company, a second fire at the home of a Lebanon resident resisted efforts of firemen to place it under control.

Auxiliary firemen took over the task of fighting the blaze at the residence and, using OCD auxiliary pumper, extinguished the conflagration. Regular firemen who had been on the job then were rushed to the scene of the Hicks Company fire, said to be one of the worst in Lebanon's history.

The Tin Can Has Become a Soldier

This is the strangest war that ever has come to America; but it has produced nothing stranger than the paradox which has overtaken the humble tin can. For many years we Americans have been accustomed to thinking of the tin can as the epitome of cheapness. The reason for this has been visible on the outskirts of every city in the land from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf. We have used, thrown away, and wasted 17,000,000,000 tin cans every year. These have littered our dump heaps in all stages of dilapidation and decay. It was natural that we should think of nothing of less consequence than the humble tin can.

Now, through a series of circumstances 10,000 miles away, something has happened which has changed the tin can from a disreputable tramp into a hero of the war. This is partly because of the tin coat which it wears. Actually, the tin can is not tin nearly so much as it is steel. By weight, only 1.25 per cent of the average tin can now-a-days is tin. The rest is pure steel plate.

Napoleon Started It

About 130 years ago, Napoleon Bonaparte was planning the invasion of Russia. He realized that his army would not be able to forage off the land successfully as they had before; therefore, he called his engineers and asked them to solve the problem of transporting concentrated foods as far as possible into the field. The engineers, in solving the problem, developed the tin can. Tin has the peculiar quality of not being much affected by ordinary acids. This makes it an ideal container for foods. Since then, the tin can gradually has become an intrinsic part of our American standard of living, until we have been using 17,000,000,000 of them a year. The United States has been the world's largest consumer of tin—100,000 tons a year in normal times. Most of this has gone into tin cans, and in turn, has been destroyed and wasted on our dump heaps through oxidation. One hundred thousand tons is not a great amount of metal in terms of copper or steel. But tin is a peculiar metal in more ways than one. There is no substitute. There is no synthetic tin. No other metal can do its job as well. Tin is indispensable to our war production effort.

Here are the reasons that we

now face a tin shortage problem. For many years our War Colleges at West Point and Washington have studied every conceivable type of war that might involve the United States. Among these, of course, was a great Pacific War, in which we would face a naval adversary so strong that we would be blockaded from our usual access to the Orient. When the experts came to this point, among the critical war materials, they found tin to be one of the foremost; and right there, they had a bad case of the jitters because they never were able to solve the problem of a tin shortage.

The reason for this is that no tin is mined within the continental United States. A small dribble—about 44 tons only—has been mined in Alaska. There is a limited quantity of poor grade ore in Bolivia, South America. This requires a long and dangerous sea voyage, plus special smelting, to make it available. We now have a tin smelter to take care of Bolivian ore at Texas City, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Prior to December, 1941, our War Department had accumulated approximately 100,000 tons of tin as a stockpile against future emergencies—the same quantity that we normally consumed in one year. Other sources of tin in the world, such as Africa and Wales, are being used by our Allies and are inaccessible to us. For many years nearly nine-tenths of all United States tin came from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and the Dutch East Indies. For many years Singapore has been known among metallurgists as the greatest tin city and shipping port in the world. That tells us the story.

Japs Took Over

After Pearl Harbor, Japanese troops poured into all of the areas from which we have derived nine-tenths of our tin supply. These areas now are fortified heavily, and probably will be inaccessible to us for years to come. We are compelled, therefore, to turn to another source of tin in order to supplement our supplies and keep our war production machinery operating—a source of tin which never before has been successfully salvaged—namely, the humble tin can.

Tin absolutely is essential in the bearings and bushings for cannon mounts and for airplane motors,

for canisters of gas masks, for electrical machinery, for communication equipment, and, most of all, containers transporting concentrated food to our troops in all parts of the world. We civilians soon will find ourselves buying food in glass and plastic containers, but these cannot withstand the shock of military use. It is imperative that we have tin in order that our armies and navies can continue to fight. Our vast war program is more desperately in need of tin today than any other metal. Tin is number one on the critical list. The old tin can, formerly a hobo, now is a soldier fighting in the very front line.

Another Salvage Reason

There is still another important reason for salvaging tin cans, namely, steel production. As you have heard often of late, steel scrap is an essential part of the smelting of new steel. Our steel mills confront a critical and dangerous shortage of steel scrap; indeed, some furnaces have shut down for lack of scrap. Therefore, in order to help keep our blast furnaces roaring, which are turning out a constant stream of cannons, shells, tanks and ships, it is tremendously important that you salvage as many as possible of the 17 billion tin cans which we have been throwing away every year. These cans, once the tin from them is scientifically removed, emerge as thousands of tons of high grade steel scrap ready for the furnaces.

The tin salvage program comprises two parts: one, city participation; two, public participation.

The first, city participation, means that we must depend on each municipality to cooperate with us to the extent of setting up an efficient collection system, reaching every home, apartment, hotel and institution with adequate trucking facilities to pick up from those places the prepared tin cans. In addition, the city assumes the responsibility for shipping to the nearest detinning plant, which, in turn, compensates the city for the prepared tin cans at a rate which covers the cost of collection and freight, and sometimes, if handled efficiently, allows a small margin of profit to the city.

Public Participation

The second part, public participation, involves the cooperation of people everywhere—especially

Mailing Address of EMS State Chief Is Changed

All county, city and local Civilian Defense Directors and officers of the Emergency Medical Services are asked to change their records, effective immediately, of the office address of the Chief of Emergency Medical Services, Citizens Defense Corps, State Defense Council, to:

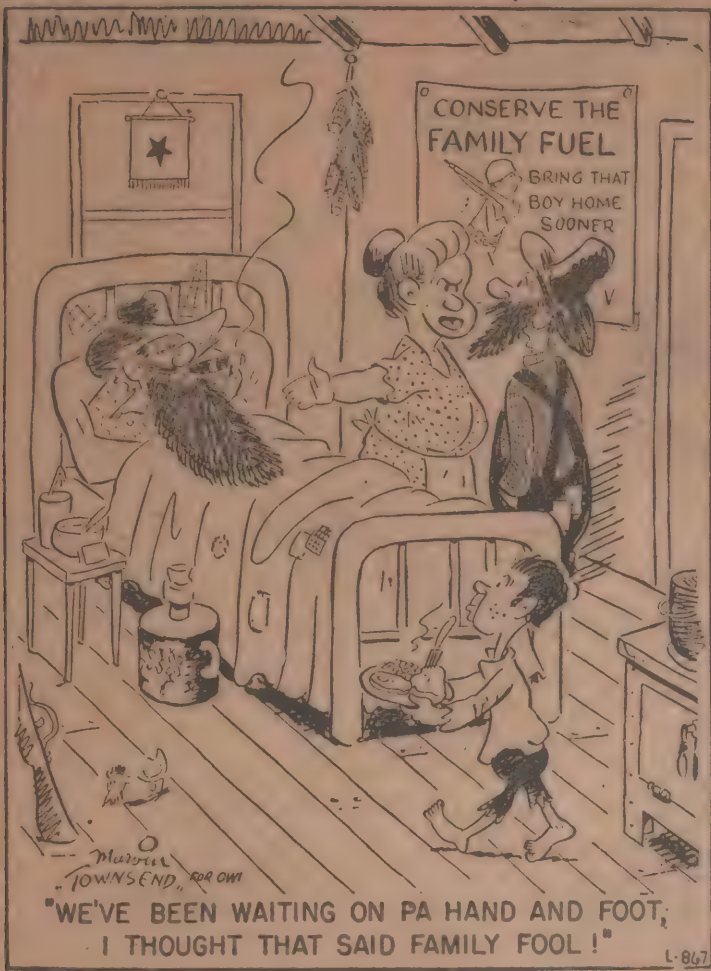
Dr. H. S. Leonard,
Chief of Emergency Medical
Service,
State Defense Council,
300 Board of Trade Building,
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

It is believed that the certification of EMS personnel, orders for armbands, identification cards, certificates, etc., for this group and the transmittal of correspondence will be expedited by directing same to the administrative offices of the State Defense Council hereafter.

housewives—in preparing and saving their tin cans and making them available for collection on the proper dates. In order to salvage the cans, the detinning plants insist that they must be cleaned carefully, opened on both ends and the labels removed. In order to economize on shipping space, it also is asked that the cans be compressed or flattened by being stepped on firmly before being stored.

The average family of four, it is estimated, will use between 35 and 40 tin cans a month. This varies by seasons and by the standard of living. These cans at the end of the month will weigh only about ten pounds and will occupy about one cubic foot of space. Even if stored for an entire year, they will not fill a barrel. No tin must be destroyed any more. Every one is needed. We ask that the cans, day by day, be prepared carefully and stored in a dry place. On the day of collection, we ask that the housewife move out her basket of cans where it easily can be picked up by the city collection truck. Her basket will be emptied and returned to her so that she can use it again.

Cans which have contained paint, varnish, or oil cannot be cleaned easily in the ordinary kitchen and since they must be well cleaned, these cans are eliminated. The conical-topped beer can—which already is on its way out anyway—is almost impossible to open on both ends. Therefore, it also is eliminated.



Fire Guards Prove Value In Great Britain

Britain's fire guards, many of whom are women, proved the value of their constant vigilance and continued training during recent hit-and-run raids. When, one night, direct hits destroyed a crowded dance hall and turned a nearby furniture warehouse into a white-hot inferno, local fire guards were in action before the debris stopped falling.

Two women were among those who helped keep the fire under

control until members of the national fire service arrived to take over, and others helped extricate survivors and administer first aid.

Fire Guard service is compulsory for all civilians within certain age limits. Organized by the government in 1941, it has developed into a highly specialized system of defense against fire.

The hundreds of thousands of Fire Guards cover every building in every street of every town in the country. Men between the ages of 18 and 63 must be on duty for 48 hours a month—which can, but need not, be taken in four 12-hour shifts. Women between 20 and 45 have to serve the same hours unless they have children under 14 or other special responsibilities.

Training is tough. In addition to reporting fires, the guards must know whether the blaze is caused by oil, electricity, gasoline or coal gas, and how to fight each type; how to extinguish incendiary bombs; how to reduce fire risks in all types of buildings, and where hydrants are located.

Whether or not the raiders come, the ubiquitous "stirrup pump"—chief weapon of the Fire Guard—comes in handy; for women Fire Guards use it to clean their windows, or to sprinkle their children in hot weather. This helps keep the pump nozzle from getting choked up.

Fire Guard Unit Is Organized

An organization meeting for Fire Guards of Civilian Defense was held Jan. 13 in Lebanon.

War makes even ordinary fire fighting hard, the prospective Fire Guards were told. The armed forces and other necessary war work drain away manpower from the regular fire-fighting forces. To aid these regular forces, the Office of Civilian Defense, through 13,000 co-operating local defense councils, has recruited and trained more than 450,000 auxiliary firemen.

Even with this wartime aid, the regular fire departments are hard pressed to fight day-by-day fires. Even fires in dwellings, one by one count up to a crucial loss. With severe housing shortages the loss even of a few dwellings is felt acutely.

The following functions of the Fire Guard organization were outlined at the meeting:

1. To aid official and auxiliary fire fighting forces in the event of more serious fires.
2. To understand and evaluate hazardous conditions in local areas with respect to fire defense.
3. To use recommended hand fire defense equipment against all fires of any cause.
4. To serve as well-informed national service group for the prevention of fires of all types through public instruction in the local community.

Tribute Paid Boone County CD Volunteers

Governor Henry F. Schricker paid his respects to the home front workers of Boone County Jan. 11 in a spirited address in the Lebanon High School gymnasium as recognition was given almost 1,000 volunteers in Civilian Defense activities.

The Governor, aroused by the discord throughout the nation and angered at the grumbling of citizens, used blunt language in suggesting that there should be no more discord in the nation during the period of the world struggle for our survival as a free people.

"I hope that before this war is over," he declared, "something will shake the very soul of America and make it realize what this war really means."

The Governor reviewed the accomplishments of the state's industrial plants, the successful attainments of the farmers in realizing crop goals, the physicians and nurses and all other types of workers who have performed so splendidly in this great national emergency.

Organized in 1940

He then told of the preparations made prior to Pearl Harbor in the organization of the defense council in 1940. He told of the work of the 1941 assembly in the enactment of a law and the appropriation of some funds with which to set up the defense council and how an organization was set up in every county in the state by December, 1941.

Governor Schricker declared that because of the value of the organization it should be retained after the war is over to aid in the difficult period of readjustment. He added that the strength of the state and nation lies in our spirit of co-operation which is embodied in the service and defense corps.

At the conclusion of his address, the Governor read the names of a few of Boone county's outstanding service and defense corpsmen who have given 500 or more hours of their time to the service of the nation on the home front.

New Director Speaks

The new Civilian Defense director, Harry V. Jones, outlined the work of the council and traced its development since December 20, 1941.

Frank T. Millis, assistant director of the Indiana State Defense Council, spoke briefly of the work of the state organization and paid tribute to the extensive activities of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council.

After reading the names of Boone county's outstanding workers in the service and defense corps, Governor Schricker presented service ribbons to the following persons, at the conclusion of the meeting: Earle F. Gillette and Floyd G. Perkins for 4,000 hours in defense and service corps; Horace A. Jones and John A. Baumeister for 3,000 hours in defense and service corps work; Mrs. Dorothea Potts for 2,000 hours in service corps activities; Charles F. Frank, Harry McCray, Frank Rader and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur for 1,000 hours of work; and to the following persons for 500 hours of activities, J. E. Flanagan, Harry V. Jones, Maurice M. Barr, Thomas D. Sheridan, Glenn Shanks, Lester F. Jones, Fred C. Siess, J. Fred Duff, Will C. Davis, Mrs. Eva Holloman, Mrs. Verla D. Hollensbe, Mrs. Jane Fuller, Mrs. Lillian Davis, Mrs. Olive Woodard, Mrs. Alvin D. Schaaf and Mrs. Russell I. Richardson.

Anderson Auxiliary Police Unit Elects New Officers

Members of the Anderson unit of Civilian Defense Auxiliary Police elected officers recently. New officers are:

John Tway, secretary; Tudor Jones, treasurer; Henry Blackburn, trustee, one year; A. B. Dayton, trustee, two years; Paul Gibbons, trustee, three years. Retiring officers are Clyde Coble, secretary; Herman Levi, treasurer; G. M. Rozelle, J. Bronnenberg, J. Childers, Paul Gibbons and R. F. Wells, trustees.

CAP Planning New Fire Patrol

Plans now are being made for the Spring fire patrol of the Civil Air Patrol over wooded areas of Indiana, continuing the program carried out the last two years. A similar patrol was made over the wooded areas from Nov. 10 to Dec. 1, 1943.



On days of poor visibility and when danger of fire is high, Civil Air Patrol planes cover areas outside the towermen's range of vision. On many days, ground haze makes it impossible for towermen to see fires more than four miles distant. Visibility from planes flying just above this haze is not obstructed because it lies close to the ground and the observer in the plane is looking only through the 200 or 300-foot depth of it.

Fires spotted by CAP planes are reported to the nearest fire tower by a message dropped from the plane. The towerman then dispatches a crew to control the fire. This service has proved valuable to the state's fire protection program by making it possible to confine fires to a small acreage when otherwise the flames might have covered extensive areas before being reported or detected by the widely scattered fire towers.

CAP Courier Saves Time For New Castle Factory

The Civil Air Patrol recently received credit for saving a New Castle war plant eight to 10 hours of production time.

When a trolley, used to load truck bodies into railroad cars, broke at the H. and A. Selmer plant in New Castle, Lieut. Harry McCord of the CAP made a trip by plane to Springfield, Ohio, for a new part. The same trip, it was estimated would have taken eight to 10 hours by automobile.

FFFS Trainees Fight 104 Fires

Outstanding work of the Volunteer Forest Fire Fighter Service during 1943 is reported in the January news-letter of the Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry.

"The progress made," the report states, "was due entirely to the fine cooperation given by local high school officials, civic organizations and other public-minded citizens in each community where the Forest Fire Fighter Service, Office of Civilian Defense training has been given."

Fight 104 Fires

During the last year, 90 trained groups of Forest Fire Fighters, organized under the Civilian Defense program, fought 104 outdoor fires in Indiana and brought them under control. But for the prompt action of these volunteer groups, damage would have been much greater than actually was suffered.

Outdoor fires fought by the trained crews covered 4,481 acres before they were brought under control. "This," the report declares, "shows the need for more effort in the field of fire prevention."

Sixty-five groups of high school boys were the mainstay of the Forest Fire Fighter Service organization. They were aided by a few adult groups in Brown, Putnam, Clark and Jefferson counties.

Nearly 4,600 persons in 31 counties were trained for forest fire fighting last year by the training officers of the State Forestry Division.

Indiana Exceeds Scrap Collection Quota by 21 Pct.

Incomplete returns from salvage directors of Indiana's 92 counties reveal a total of 181,303 tons of scrap metal collected in the Hoosier Victory Scrap Bank Campaign during the last six months of 1943.

The total, 31,303 tons in excess of the 150,000-ton quota, gave Indiana the record of having collected 121 per cent of its quota, according to Frank G. Thompson, executive secretary of the Indiana General Salvage Committee, who made the announcement.

In all, 22 counties exceeded the quota set for them last July, one county collecting almost 10 times the amount set as its goal. However, Mr. Thompson pointed out that several of these counties with large excesses have centers where scrap collected from smaller counties is brought in to be baled and processed, with the larger county getting credit for the collection.

This was the second consecutive six-months period in which Indiana has exceeded its quota by a large margin.

R. F. Logan Appointed Sullivan Salvage Head

Sullivan county's war salvage efforts have taken on new impetus recently following the appointment of R. F. Logan of Sullivan as county salvage chairman. Mr. Logan succeeds James N. Walters of Carlisle, who resigned. Announcement also has been made of the appointment of Cort Nichols of Sullivan as county tin salvage chairman.

Mr. Logan has announced plans for inauguration of a new waste paper collection campaign.

Schools in Sullivan county again have agreed to supervise collection of processed tin cans through the students, and Vern E. Bickley of the Sullivan Commission Company will assist in the program by donating one of his company's trucks for use in picking up the salvaged tin cans.

Local salvage committees in the county are active and achieving worthwhile results. In Turman township, the Future Farmers organization of the Graysville School recently conducted a township-wide collection of all kinds of salvage materials needed for the war effort, securing iron, tin, waste paper and other materials. Similar drives are planned for the future.

South Bend Justly Proud Of 1943 Salvage Record

Salvage collected in 1943 under the direction of the South Bend Civilian Defense salvage committee, of which John S. Buczkowski is chairman, with Mrs. J. W. Peterson chairman of the women's division, was such as to be a strong indication of intense interest taken by the people in helping to win the war. According to a report made by Mr. Buczkowski the committee shipped in 1943, 656,020 pounds of tin cans; collected 1,127,260 pounds of scrap iron; 1,118,555 pounds of waste paper and 363,480 pounds of kitchen fats and greases.

In his report Mr. Buczkowski compares this with what was done in the same time in Chicago, a city 35 times larger in population than South Bend, Chicago's collection being 862,400 pounds of tin cans and 1,112,630 pounds of waste paper. The nation's fat collection amounted to 120,000,000 pounds. South Bend's quota was 16,400 pounds. Its monthly average collected was 22,735 pounds. In a statement just issued, Mr. Buczkowski says:

"Whatever success we have had in our salvage effort was in no small part due to the magnificent aid given us by The Tribune and WSBT, its radio station. We received over 1,000 column inches of news articles, 96 column inches of art and a good number of hours of spot announcements and news reports on the air."

Glycerine is used in the manufacture of 91 commercial and industrial products.

Ten pounds of waste fats will fire 25 anti-tank shells.

Salvage
More
in '44

THE HOOSIER

INDIANA

CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Sacrifice
Serve
Save

Vol. II

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 4, 1944

No. 3

New Salvage Set-up Given By Thompson

Representatives Working Out of Five WPB District Offices Now Will Handle Entire Program Throughout State.

Reorganization of the salvage set-up in Indiana has been announced by Frank G. Thompson, WPB, executive secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee.

The salvage division of WPB in Washington recognizes the importance of general salvage and feels that more manpower should be given to it. There will be no new men added to the force. Men already working in other branches will take on general salvage duties.

Mr. Thompson will serve in the capacity of coordinator between the regional office in Chicago, each War Production Office and the county salvage chairmen. WPB branch managers will make monthly reports to the Executive Secretary who, in turn, will make reports to the regional office. All county salvage chairmen will continue to make their monthly reports direct to Mr. Thompson's office.

Under the new arrangement, the 92 Indiana counties are assigned to salvage representatives working out of War Production Board offices in five districts. These salvage representatives will handle all salvage activities in their assigned territories.

Representatives Listed

Salvage representatives, all of whom will report directly to Mr. Thompson, their district WPB office and the counties assigned to them, are as follows:

Fort Wayne — 204 Utility Building; Walter C. Vetter, salvage rep. (See Page 2, Col. 2)

Fort Wayne's "Soldier Service" Program Draws Wide Acclaim

"Are you familiar with—

"Civilian Defense 'Soldier Service' to 'Soldiers and Their Families'?"

"Your District Warden, Chief Service Officer, each Section, Zone and Block Service Officer, are eager to have you familiar with the 'Soldier Service' plan."

This is the saluation of the "Family Letter" delivered to Fort Wayne homes to introduce that city's Civilian Defense "Soldier Service" program. The letter continues:

"1. Through the Salute Committee it bids a fitting farewell to all inducted men leaving for the camps.

"2. Civilian Defense Headquarters maintains, with your help, a current soldier 'Data Record.'"

"3. Through the Wardens, it offers our soldiers help to the families of our soldiers on the details incident to Allowances, Allotments, Hospitalization and other similar matters.

"4. Through the Board of Chaplains and the Wardens, it offers spiritual counsel and neighborly help to the next of kin when the latter is informed of war casualties.

"5. It helps find employment for discharged or demobilized soldiers and to assist them with disability claims and related matters.

"So bearing in mind that your Chief Block Warden is your Block Service Officer, consult him and present your problems or your needs, or those of your neighbors, to him. He will be glad to help you or see that your matter receives considered attention from the proper Staff Service Officers."

LEBANON YOUNGSTERS BUY ANOTHER JEEP



These Lebanon grade school children smile happily in the knowledge that their pennies, nickels and dimes bought more than enough war stamps and bonds to purchase a jeep for the Army.

Jeep-minded youngsters of Lebanon have done it again!

Determined that their older brothers and sisters in the Junior-Senior High School should not get ahead of them, the 180 pupils of the Central School in Lebanon set themselves a goal of \$1,165 in War Bond sales with which to purchase a jeep for the Army.

A large poster on which a skeleton jeep was depicted was set up in the school hall. Whenever bond

sales reached the amount needed to purchase a certain part of the jeep, that part was added to the skeleton jeep on the poster. In that manner the youngsters could watch the progress on their own assembly line. Their desire to complete the job was so great that today Uncle Sam is richer by one fully-equipped jeep—plus \$18.90, the excess in War Bonds and Stamps sold during the Fourth War Loan drive.

Mrs. Walter Tyre and Mrs. Robert Nelson of the Parent-Teacher

Association have had charge of the War Stamp sale. Total sales to date for the school amount to \$2,419.50.

In addition to their purchases of War Bonds and Stamps, the boys and girls have canvassed the city for waste paper, collecting eight tons, for which they realized \$80.

The teaching staff at Central School is made up of Mrs. Fred Smith, principal; Miss Naomi Smiley, Mrs. Bernard Honan, Mrs. Chester Darnall, Mrs. Ben Combs and Mrs. Leo Richman.

BOONE COUNTY CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

Lebanon, Indiana

February 29, 1944

Mr. C. Warren McDermid, Editor
Hoosier Civilian Soldier,
300 Board of Trade Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mac:

Lebanon Civilian Defense has made headline news again. This time it was the Auxiliary Firemen and their units or pumpers.

Fire broke out in the business district shortly after noon, in what used to be a two-story garage building, in which the Honan-Crane Corp. had a lot of material stored. This building was completely destroyed as well as the adjoining one which housed a cleaning establishment, on the ground floor and a residence apartment on the second.

I arrived on the scene about 12:30 p. m. and the regular Auxiliary unit and squad had been called as well as the Auxiliary unit and force from the U. S. Machine Corp. These were immediately put in use, and had it not been for the well-trained men the whole north side of the public square would have been burned. Also in the meantime a call had been made for assistance from Frankfort, which sent a truck and firemen.

The Lebanon firemen and the citizens think a lot of our Auxiliary Firemen and the Auxiliary O. C. D. pumping units. They are slowly realizing that Civilian Defense is doing a wonderful job for our Nation.

It seems to me that our volunteers do not get enough credit for the valuable work that they do for their community, let alone the amount of their valuable time they give for this training.

This is the second time that our Auxiliary firemen have been called out for service. They turned in a very commendable record during the Hicks fire which occurred about two months ago.

The Boone County Defense Council is very proud of these volunteers and the equipment that the O. C. D. has issued us. Their actions will long be remembered by the citizens of Lebanon and Boone County. I have happened to hear many comments on their efficient work from bystanders, and they marveled at the way they handled the equipment. We really believe that Civilian Defense is here to stay.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) HORACE A. JONES,
Commander Boone County C. D.

per cent of the 1,651 blocks in the city.

A typical week of service by this outstanding organization was that of Feb. 6 when Civilian Defense Service Units handled 33 cases of Service to Soldiers and their families. There were 19 Class A and B allowance cases; three certificates of priority for rationed goods; one emergency Naval relief; one application for burial expense; seven mustering out pay cases and two hospital and home service cases.

Due to limited space, the complete story of this program can not be printed in this edition of The Civilian Soldier. Additional information can be secured from Mr. Hogan.

Allen County Dog Dies In Service of Country

After his dog had served three months in the Army, Donald Montooth of near Fort Wayne, received notice from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, that Collie "died in the line of duty as a soldier."

Collie, a collie dog, was about a year and a half old. He was identified in the Army as Collie, Ind. 955, Brand-H228. The Army wrote Mr. Montooth: "We share with you the grief pursuant to the loss of your pet. All dogs become of very personal interest to us and when, on rare occasions, we lose one, it is a matter of real concern to all of the staff."

State Loaned \$1,500,000 in CD Property

Fire-Fighting Equipment Tops List — Much Already Has Proved Its Value in Holding Down Damage.

More than \$1,500,000 worth of fire fighting equipment and other property has been allocated to Indiana cities and towns by the United States War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense since Pearl Harbor, according to a report made by Joseph E. Rudd of the State Fire Marshal's Department, State Property Officer.

Seventy-eight cities and towns have received and are receiving equipment to date and 22 other cities and towns have been recommended to receive it. These latter are awaiting approval of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense. The report sets out that although allocations are made direct to cities and towns, the equipment is used in many places to service entire townships.

Representatives of 21 cities and towns, selected by the War Department, were called to a meeting with officials of the State Defense Council Feb. 19, 1942, to discuss allocation of the equipment. These 21 cities were designated as the No. 1 target area. Each municipality receiving equipment was required to appoint a responsible bonded property officer.

Target Area No. 2 Set Up

On June 25, 1942, Mr. Rudd was appointed State Property Officer by Governor Henry F. Schricker. His duties were to supervise receipt of the Federal property by the cities, including the bonding of local property officers upon their appointment by the mayors, and supervising the housing, care, use and maintenance of the property.

Soon after the cities of Target Area No. 1 began to receive equipment, the War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense named 20 additional cities and towns to be designated as Target Area No. 2. Later, 37 more cities and towns were designated as Mutual Aid Communities. These last are so located that they could supply equipment to neighboring communities in time of distress and must have a population of at least 500 persons.

Certain communities of Target Areas Nos. 1 and 2, the report sets out, have offered to release some equipment previously allocated to them and which now is believed to be in excess of their needs. Mr. Rudd has recommended to the Federal property officer that this equipment be reallocated to 22 other cities and towns. More cities and towns will be added to this list, he said, when additional excess equipment is reported for reallocation.

The Office of Civilian Defense requires that cities or towns which (See Page 7, Col. 1)

Says:

Get the kids out in the garden. The Victory Garden program can be tied in very nicely with the juvenile delinquency problem, as it gives the youngsters something constructive to do. Most youngsters will be ready for bed after a day spent wielding a hoe and rake.



THE HOOSIER

CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Phone Market 5361.

C. WARREN McDERMED, Editor

Vol. II

March 4, 1944

No. 8

SALVAGE MORE IN '44

By FRANK G. THOMPSON
WPB Executive Secretary
Indiana Salvage Committee

IT'S A BIG WAR

Yes, it is a BIG war—another WORLD WAR, if you please! Already some 10,000,000 men and women of the United States are in uniform. This is more than double the number of men from this country who participated in World War I—and thousands more are being inducted each day.

Our American troops—your sons and daughters, brothers and sisters and other relatives—are fighting on many fronts. They are scattered all over the map. Day after day, our Red, White and Blue—and the flags of our brave Allies—will be planted in new soil, to wave triumphantly in the dust of departing, treacherous dictators. It's our job to back these men and women who are bearing these banners so heroically. It's our job to save every pound of waste paper, every drop of used household fats, every empty tin can and every piece of scrap metal—all of which are needed so badly in this crucial year of 1944.

Yes, it's a big war—and big wars demand big efforts not only by our troops, but by you—and you—and you on the fighting front here at home. If you haven't been doing your part, right now is a good time to begin.

Because the need is greater and because there are fewer of us at home these days—if we are to meet the goals set for us by the Army and Navy and do all the tasks that rightfully will be our duty in 1944—each individually must contribute a little more than he or she did last year. We are expecting just that of our boys and girls on the fighting fronts abroad. They will expect the same of us on the fighting front here at home. It's just a matter of simple mathematics. You can work it out in your own head—and in your own heart.

And who among us shouldn't be glad of the opportunity—proud to have the privilege of having and playing a part—proud to be able to face our boys and girls when they return home victoriously? Yes, it's a BIG war—and we'll make the BIG effort.

Indiana has made an excellent record in salvage ever since the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor—in fact, we have been consistently among the leaders in all branches of salvage. All the credit for this fine showing rightfully goes to our many fine, patriotic citizens in every county of the state.

Our slogan for this year is "SALVAGE MORE IN '44"—and if we do the job we shall need the continued help—and more of it—of every man, woman and child on the "Home Front." Let's "SALVAGE MORE IN '44."



This skid-mount pump, mounted on a truck body, is typical of the 115 such pumps allotted to Civilian Defense groups in Indiana by the Federal Office of Civilian Defense. Note that space on the truck also has been given for tank pumps, ladders, hose and other fire-fighting equipment.

New Salvage Set-Up Given By Thompson

(Continued from Page 1)

representative: Steuben, Noble, DeKalb, Whitley, Allen, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Wells and Adams Counties.

South Bend—808 Sherland Building; Wesley Wiseman, salvage representative; LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, LaGrange, Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Fulton, White, Cass and Carroll Counties.

Chicago—226 West Jackson Boulevard; Dwight Bales, salvage representative; Lake, Porter, Newton, Jasper and Benton Counties.

Evansville—7 Koenig Building; Edward W. Meier, salvage representative; Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Orange, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Crawford, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties.

Indianapolis—10th floor Circle Tower; Stephen Ross, Spafford Orwig, Noble Crane, Andrew Hutchison, H. W. Anderson and E. W. Lindley, salvage representatives; Warren, Fountain, Vermillion, Parke, Vigo, Clay, Tippecanoe, Montgomery, Putnam, Owen, Clinton, Boone, Hendricks, Morgan, Monroe, Lawrence, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton, Marion, Johnson, Brown, Jackson, Washington, Harrison, Floyd, Grant, Madison, Hancock, Shelby, Bartholomew, Scott, Clark, Blackford, Delaware, Henry, Rush, Decatur, Jennings, Jefferson, Ripley, Jay, Randolph, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin, Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties.

Of these latter, industrial salvage in Harrison, Floyd, Clark and Scott Counties is handled through the Louisville (Ky.) office, while industrial salvage in Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio and Dearborn Counties is handled through the Cincinnati (O.) office.



used food cans to help win the war. Remove labels, wash, flatten. Put in separate container next to your trash can. Save for local pickup.

Official SDC Releases

Jan. 31 to Feb. 29

BULLETINS

Feb. 21—No. 182—Cooperation With the Indiana War History Commission.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
Feb. 2—No. 35—Reporting Use of Emergency Medical Supplies.

MEMORANDA

Jan. 31—(Supplement No. 3 to Bulletin No. 180)—Appointment of Air Raid Wardens in Civilian War Services Activities in Certain Localities.

Feb. 2—Mailing Address of Chief of Emergency Medical Services.

Feb. 10—1944 Victory Garden Campaign Materials to County Agents.

Feb. 14—Publication, "War Films," Issued by War Films Council Division of the State Defense Council.

Feb. 18—Eligibility Under War Civilian Security Program.

Feb. 21—Availability of Automotive Trucks as Mounts for Pumps and Conveyance of Other Fire Equipment.

Feb. 28—Reports on Participation of Citizens, Defense Corps Units in Local Disaster Activities.

SALVAGE

Jan. 31—Waste Paper Agreement.

Feb. 15—Tin is a Vital War Metal—We Must Salvage Every Once.

MISCELLANEOUS

January, 1944—Bulletin No. 4, Training Section, Protection Branch, 5th, 6th and 7th Civilian Defense Regions.

February, 1944—Bulletin No. 5—Suggestions for a Fire Prevention Competition.

Power Firm Will Receive N. S. A. March 22

(Continued from Page 1)

tation and Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, Chief of the Protection Branch, OCD, will present the award. H. T. Pritchard, president of the company, will accept the certificate. Others on the program will include Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, who will present National Security Award flags to employee representatives; Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, mayor of Indianapolis, and Wallace O. Lee, vice-president in charge of personnel and public relations, Indianapolis Power & Light Company, who will be master of ceremonies.

In announcing the award, John B. Martin, acting director, OCD, said:

"A number of plants have received awards and citations for speed and excellence in producing the munitions of war. The National Security Award honors plants for providing the safeguards for production without which the steady stream of material to our fighting forces and the necessary civilian supplies almost certainly could not be maintained.

"The National Security Award, however, is not limited to plants eligible for the Army-Navy 'E' and other similar citations. It is being awarded also to plants engaged in the production of essential civilian goods; electricity, water and other utilities; transportation and communications facilities, and any other type of plant or establishment included by the President among the 'essential facilities' when he directed the OCD to establish a National Facility Security program."



"HAVE YOU GOT EVERYTHING OF VALUE NOW? EMPTY TOOTH PASTE TUBES, WASTE PAPER, OLD TIN CANS, AND WASTE FAT?"

Here and There in Indiana CD

It took 25 years, but Earl C. Bregg of Lebanon, a member of the Boone County Civilian Defense Auxiliary Fireman group, finally has received the order of the Purple Heart for a wound suffered in action Aug. 10, 1918, during World War I.

The Boone County Civilian Defense office was closed for a week during February for early "spring housecleaning." Horace A. Jones, deputy director, says the office "sure looks swell with a new coat of paint and varnish."

The Protection Division of the State Defense Council now has moved from Room 310 into Room 300 in the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis. Posey B. Denning, former field representative, has resigned to accept appointment as War Manpower director for Marion County.

Thirty members of the Fort Wayne Civilian Defense governing board were guests of that city's Service Men's Club Feb. 17 at a supper in the club. The men discussed with service men the soldiers' individual post-war plans, how they liked Fort Wayne and its proffered hospitality and each soldier's goals upon being returned to civilian life.

Mrs. Clarence E. Kreischer of Fort Wayne has passed her 1,000th hour as a Red Cross Nurses' Aide. She is the first Fort Wayne woman to spend that many hours of volunteer work as a Nurses' Aide.

In the Evansville Press, a special series entitled "Adventures in Rationing" has featured the civilian contributions to the administrative panels, book registration, clerical work and clearance of all applications. A South Bend editorial entitled "Deserved Praise" commends these men and women who have "neglected their own affairs to serve the community and the nation in a particularly unglamorous way."

In Gary, the Civilian Defense Council's "Clean Plate" campaign seeks to enlist every citizen in a concerted effort to stop the wastage of food. All students are enrolled in the drive. In the lower grades, pupils in child development classes are called upon to assist younger students in forming proper food habits and learning to like a variety of foods. Posters, auditorium programs and related talks are planned in the schools to support this phase of the war effort.

The Hartford City News-Times on Feb. 11 carried a list of more than 1,200 names of men and women in the services of the United

list was compiled by the Blackford States from Blackford County. The County Civilian Defense Council. The names are to appear on a Memorial Plaque to be erected in Hartford City.

Recent visitors to offices of the State Defense Council include Webb Hunt, Delaware County Civilian Defense director; Byron Hoover, director of the Sullivan County Civilian Defense Council; J. W. Barber, Madison County director; Col. Manford G. Henley, acting director of the Fifth Regional Office; Jack Erwin, also of the regional office, and Cecil Meador, of the Sixth Regional Office in Chicago.

The Lafayette American Legion post has turned over to Fire Chief Wm. F. Koerner a 1941 Chevrolet 1½-ton airfield crash truck on which will be mounted an OCD 500-gallon skid mount pump to be used by auxiliary firemen of the Lafayette Civilian Defense Council.

Steel salvaged from the long-abandoned railroad between South Bend and St. Joseph, Mich., has been shipped to the mills. Millions of tons of steel in rails, bridges and other installations were salvaged.

The Grant County Civilian Defense is accepting applications of discharged servicemen for mustering out pay.

Certificates recently were presented to 25 new graduates of the Civilian Defense Auxiliary Police training course in Anderson.

Officials of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council have reported a more than 50 per cent increase in the collection of waste fats in Marion during January. A total of 7,754 pounds of fats was saved by Marion and Grant County residents in January, compared with 3,718 pounds in December.

Long Beach (LaPorte County) has adopted as its slogan in a permanent salvage campaign, "Long Beach Sends Its Scrap to War." The first pickup of waste paper was made Feb. 12.

Three hundred and thirty members of the Michigan City Women's Volunteer Service Corps were honored recently at a special meeting at which awards and identification ribbons were presented.

Two Teen-Age Youth Centers Are Organized

At least two new recreation centers for teen-age youth were planned in Indiana during February, one of which, the "Jive Jar" at Michigan City, now is in active operation.

The Michigan City center was named following a city-wide contest. The winning title was contributed by Casimir Strelinski and was selected by a jury of 21 students from a list of 73 titles submitted. As a prize, Strelinski will receive a three-months' membership in the center.

At Lebanon, a mass meeting of high school students and their parents was held Feb. 16 at which a junior council was organized as a preliminary to establishing a recreation center in the city.

John Donaldson was elected president of the council; Phyllis Wade, vice-president; Mary Beth Simmons, secretary; Ben Cragun, treasurer, and Mary Catherine McClain, Bob Smiley, Betty Jean Parr, Bob Adam, Imogene Gipson, Dick Rich-ey, Mary Kay Stahl and Joe Morrow, directors.

Michigan CD Head Cites Group's Peace-Time Value

"It is folly to disband any of the Office of Civilian Defense auxiliary services, because of their potential value in controlling local disasters during peacetime," Capt. Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State Police told the regional meeting of the state and provincial section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Indianapolis February 5.

The Michigan law enforcement officer, who also is director of the Michigan State Defense Council, advised state police organizations to take the initiative in retaining Civilian Defense organizations in the event OCD is disbanded.

INDIANA'S CHILD CARE PROGRAM LAUDED



Left to right: Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief, United States Children's Bureau; Governor Henry F. Schricker; Miss Bernice Orchard, executive secretary, State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime, Indiana State Defense Council; Miss Louise Griffin, director, Children's Division, State Department of Public Welfare, and Dr. Robert E. Jewett, State Board of Health, vice-chairman, State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime.

The Indiana program for the care of children in wartime, sponsored by the Indiana State Defense Council, was praised by Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Division, United States Department of Labor, as one of the outstanding state programs in this field, Feb. 23 at a luncheon meeting of the State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime in Indianapolis.

Appearing as guest speaker at the meeting, Miss Lenroot pointed out that Indiana long has been in

the forefront of states leading in children's activities.

She cited Indiana's leadership in child labor legislation, child health and in maternal care as examples of the State's interest in the welfare of its children and declared that Indiana well could be proud of the fine record it has achieved.

Governor Henry F. Schricker, appearing on the same program, declared that greater cooperative interest among parents, school officials, school teachers and child guidance workers is necessary to insure the success of Indiana's pro-

gram to cope with juvenile delinquency. He urged that the words "juvenile delinquency" be used as little as possible in the public handling of the child guidance program.

Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council, presided in the absence of Thurman A. Gottschalk, director of the State Department of Public Welfare. The luncheon, attended by more than 200 persons, was planned and sponsored by the Children's Division of the State Welfare Department, under the direction of Mr. Gottschalk.

Muncie Mass Meeting Discusses Remedy for Juvenile Problem

THE PROBLEM

(The following story, carried Feb. 7 in the Muncie Press, outlines the conditions in the Delaware County seat which brought about the demand for immediate action to remedy the situation.)

By PAT SHAFFER

When city lights are dimmed and a single footfall sounds as loud as those of a company of soldiers, there are some tired, hungry Muncie children waiting for delinquent parents. They wait, and wait, and wait, and the night gets colder and more lonely. The only thing they want is to go home.

It's Saturday night; in fact, it is early Sunday morning, and the crowded owl show at the Rivoli is about out. There is not a vacant seat left in the balcony, it is packed to the roof, and the theater's staff is worn out from its usual problem of playing nursemaid, truant officer and policeman along with its ordinary job of keeping the routine business of the place in order.

The maid in the rest room has had to take care of five teen-aged intoxicated girls, an usher has broken up a race that was being held up and down the aisles; the manager, Leonard Sowar, has been stern with parents who wanted to leave their children, and has forbidden entrance after 8 o'clock to young patrons unless accompanied by the parents.

"This trouble all started about a year or a year and a half ago. The shows were originally started for the benefit of folks who have missed the leading attractions, but the younger group has turned it into a regular sports spot," Sowar said.

He is determined to clear it up and has asked not only for parental cooperation but has appealed to church groups and civic authorities to help with the problem that he believes of interest to the entire community.

Down in the entrance, sleepy, tired youngsters are awaiting their

THE REMEDY

More than 200 residents of Delaware County met Feb. 21 under sponsorship of the county Civilian Defense Council to appoint a committee to perfect an organization designed to combat delinquency among the children of the community. Dr. Harry N. Fitch of Ball State Teachers College and chairman of the Civilian Defense Council's child care committee, presided.

Mayor John C. Hampton, in his keynote address, emphasized the need for preventive measures being taken by the community. He reviewed the cases of children brought to his attention by the juvenile aid division of the police department and said that the source of trouble has been found in the home. Few delinquents attended Sunday School, he said, "and that obligation rests upon the parents."

Members of a temporary committee to plan a program for the community are Webb Hunt, county Civilian Defense director; H. B. Allman, superintendent of Muncie

parents. One little boy, whose small pinched face already shows signs of age, whose too large coat hangs loosely and whose torn buttonholes won't hold the varied assortment of buttons, waits. He has picked up a cigarette and has a few puffs while he waits.

A little girl, dressed snugly in a warm winter outfit, reads a funny book, her eyes too heavy to see many of the characters blurring before them. It's 12:30, and she wants to go home and go to bed.

The telephone is getting a play by two small boys crowded into the booth and trying to find their mother and father. They have passed hours changing seats in the theater, moving up and down the aisles in an excuse to exercise cramped legs, and satisfying their hunger with popcorn and candy.

"It's much better tonight," Mr. Sowar says. "I have had as many as 50 to 60 children left here and

schools; Merritt Reed, superintendent of Delaware County schools; Miss Stella Orr, director of the YWCA; Mrs. Charles Blease, director of the women's division of the Civilian Defense Council; Ted Whitaker, a student at Central High School; Mrs. Marjorie Bayless, secretary of the Civilian Defense Council, and a representative of the Negro race, not yet named.

More than 25 persons, including high school students, did not hesitate to voice their opinions in the forum session. Suggestions ranged from parental and home control to the much-discussed teen-canteen, with local nurseries and group organizations offering their facilities.

Officers of the YMCA and YWCA stated that they already have formed a joint committee for establishing a teen-canteen. They have offered use of the YWCA dining room and community room for a youth canteen, suitable for dining, dancing, and table games. Two juke boxes would be furnished and the youngsters would be free to decorate the rooms in any manner they see fit.

Additional plans will be worked out at a meeting of the committee in the near future.

sometimes when I leave the closed theater they are still waiting out on the streets for their family."

It isn't only the small, unaccompanied children that cause Mr. Sowar grief. The teen-age group who bring liquor into the show is as bad a problem. They use the seats in front of them as elevated footstools and talk louder than the characters in the movie.

"They come to the show for every purpose but seeing the picture," the manager said.

Smoking, in spite of the rules and regulations, is another thing that keeps the entire staff busy. Some offenders immediately put out their cigarettes when caught, and others resort to loud arguments that disturb everyone, and finally have to be forcefully put out of the show.

"What these kids need is a teen-age club," Mr. Sowar believes. "They get tired of going to shows; they need something else."

Schools Serve 116,875 Lunches During January

Daily lunches were served to 116,875 school children attending 676 schools in Indiana in January, according to Perry Richey, state supervisor of the office of distribution, War Food Administration. He pointed out that the school lunch program in Indiana has been growing steadily since the beginning of the school year despite acute food and labor problems, and stated that new programs are being instituted every day.

Under the community school lunch program, eligible schools and child care centers are reimbursed for part of their food costs by the Federal government on the basis of the type and number of lunches served. The school lunch programs are subject to audit at regular intervals by War Food Administration representatives to make certain that Federal funds are utilized in strict accordance with regulations established for the operation of the lunch programs. Audits are being conducted throughout the region at the present time.

A school may serve any of three types of lunch. Sponsors of the "Type A" lunch, which is a complete lunch providing one-third to one-half of the child's daily nutritive requirements, will be reimbursed by the Federal government up to a maximum of nine cents per meal served, Mr. Richey explained. The "Type B" lunch is less adequate nutritionally, requires less facilities for preparation, and has a maximum reimbursement rate of six cents. The "Type C" lunch—a serving of one-half pint of milk—has a maximum reimbursement of two cents per meal.

Approximately 50 per cent of the children in the community school lunch program in Indiana receive a "Type A" meal daily, Mr. Richey reported.

"It is particularly gratifying that so many school lunch sponsors in Indiana recognize the importance of a complete noon meal at school," he said. "Most of the sponsors of

Purdue, I. U. Offer Courses In Child Care

Purdue and Indiana Universities soon will offer short training courses for persons interested in teaching in nursery schools, day nurseries and child care centers, according to Thurman A. Gottschalk, chairman, State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime, a division of the State Defense Council.

The suggestion that the two state schools organize and teach this course of instruction came from the State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime after the child care planning group found that an acute shortage existed in the reservoir of trained personnel to staff facilities operating or planned to provide care for children of employed mothers.

Purdue will start its course March 10 and continue to June 24. Indiana University will begin its training with the opening of the regular summer term, May 1, and ending July 27. Courses will consist of classes in psychology and mental hygiene, general curriculum of the nursery school, nursery routines, the physical welfare of the child, administrative responsibilities and the relationship between the nursery and the home. In addition to classroom instruction there will be opportunity for practical experience under expert supervision in the Purdue and Indiana Universities' nursery schools and the emergency nursery schools in Lafayette and Bloomington.

Credit to Be Given

Graduate or undergraduate credit will be given students who meet the university requirements and wish to obtain credit toward a degree. The fee for the course will be nominal.

Prerequisites adopted by the two schools for people taking the course are a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree with a major in home economics, sociology, education, psychology, nursing education or social work; or, a teacher's certificate received from a two-year course of training plus two years successful teaching experience; or, status as a registered nurse with experience in a child guidance clinic, day nursery, nursery school, or pediatric nursing; or, selected undergraduate students now in school upon the recommendation of their college or university.

The demand for teachers in nursery schools, day nurseries and child care centers is increasing rapidly as more facilities are established to care for the children of working mothers, Mr. Gottschalk pointed out.

"Many nurseries already in operation need additional staff while Indiana cities are trying desperately to find teachers who have had some training in child development and nursery education. The number of nursery school teachers in Indiana by no means meets the demand. Qualified persons who can spare the time will find in this work a valuable means of aiding in the war effort," Mr. Gottschalk added.

Persons interested in these courses should write Miss Bernice Orchard, Executive Secretary, State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime, State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

the 'B' and 'C' type meals are doing everything they can to bring their program up to an 'A' type meal."

Mr. Richey pointed out that a good noon-day lunch at school "is even more important in wartime than at any other period because many mothers are away from home to work in war industries." More than 4,500,000 children throughout the nation are now participating in the community school lunch program. Federal officials believe that by March the program will help 7,000,000 children to a better noon lunch.

Applications still can be made by school authorities or organizations who wish to conduct a school lunch program. Approved applications will continue to be accepted as long as funds are available. Any sponsoring group interested may receive information by writing to Mr. Richey, 421 Security Trust Building, Indianapolis.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

WITH Victory garden plans now claiming our attention, we have some ideas which might be worth considering, to develop public interest. It is going to be more necessary than ever to have as many Victory gardens as possible and to plan to store or can as much as possible for the winter to come.

Recent information issued by the War Food Administration shows that there is to be a 40 per cent cut in canned fruits available for civilian use. Increasingly large quotas, in many instances double that for 1943, in processed vegetables have been set. This alone should impress every citizen that a Victory Garden well planned and cultivated is a vital necessity to the health and nutriment of himself and his family in the coming year.

The Nutrition Council has stressed the idea of the "basic seven" in diet so we think it would be very wise to use that yardstick in planning our gardens. Why not follow the example of St. Joseph County when they held a Nutrition Exhibit last fall and built it around the basic seven? Their program was county-wide. Special programs were arranged with instructive speakers. Utility offices in South Bend and the various towns in the county held exhibits, using posters prepared locally with help of the schools, and pamphlets of constructive interest in planning and wise use of foods.

For Victory Garden Festivals, or Victory Garden Week, if you want to call them that, you still can use pamphlets stressing Nutrition suggestions. We do not know but we think that seed companies might be helpful to you, too. Have a booth, and secure the aid of your Home Demonstration Agent in this, with an exhibit of canned garden produce with the equipment needed for home canning. You will have many more ideas along this line. Local business houses could set up window displays during the campaign. Many seed companies have stressed the Basic Seven in their catalogues. There are several sources from which you can secure helpful pamphlets, and don't forget that Purdue offers valuable material with information for Victory Gardens. Charts for planting as well as planning booklets are available from a number of sources. Some are on sale at news counters. Let's get busy and make Indiana one great big Victory Garden. This is a big contribution to our efforts to win this war.

Has your county done anything about securing vacant space for community use for gardens? This was a big part of the Civilian Defense program in many counties last year. The success reported was general. Kokomo had 6,000 such garden units last year and plan for more in 1944. Vanderburgh County has set a quota of 15,000 for this year. Allen County already has begun its program with a series of instructive meetings. Delaware and Grant Counties also have had outstanding community garden programs. If you have not yet set up your county program, we urge you to start now.

The Youth Training Program suggested for Civilian Defense Councils can be tied into a constructive garden project very nicely. We have had park and playground programs, quite successfully, and these can be continued for smaller children. However, the older boy and girl should have a part in this food production program. Every mother certainly knows how much of it they can consume.

But seriously, garden plots for school girls and boys can be as helpful a recreation program as any. Of course, there should be adequate supervision and this can be developed easily in cooperation with your schools. These garden plots have proved very successful in a number of Indiana communities and in other states. We recommend it as a most constructive project for our young people.

During recent weeks some of our Defense Councils have been shifting the emphasis of their activities

from civil protection training to war service programs. The Women's Division has been concerned continuously with this part of Civilian Defense. However, in this rearrangement and shifting of emphasis may also come shifting of personnel. When you have important changes, such as a new chairman, we would be glad to hear about it, to give deserved credit for work carried on and to acquaint Civilian Defense workers with new personalities.

In relation to this thought, we have received word that Marion County has a new director of the Women's Division. Mrs. Sheldon Sayles resigned this office because of ill health and Mrs. Chauncey H. Eno was appointed by William E. Munk, Marion county director of Civilian Defense. Mrs. Eno has been identified with Marion County Civilian



MRS. ENO

Defense since it was organized and wears the four-thousand-hour service bar given her by the Council. Since July, 1943, she has served as Assistant Director of Women's Activities. Mrs. Eno has assumed her new duties with the same serious interest she has devoted to the many other tasks in the Civilian Defense program, which she has handled so well in the past. She sincerely believes that Civilian Defense offers the most important work a civilian can do during wartime.

Mrs. Eno served first as chairman of the Fire Defense Unit and refers to it fondly as "my pet program." Under this program 65,000 Marion County women were given Civilian Defense training in fire prevention and fire fighting. Mrs. Eno has interest and enthusiasm for the things she does. She has a deep concern for programs relating to Safety in the Home and Accident Prevention. Last spring, as chairman for Safety in Marion County Civilian Defense, she organized many classes in Home Safety Training in response to the program for Accident Prevention and Home Safety, directed by the State Defense Council. We hope that many other counties will take this problem to heart as earnestly as did Mrs. Eno, and that, if they already haven't, they will get busy and do an educating and training job. Congratulations to Mrs. Eno and to Marion County.

We want to call to your special attention a recent bulletin, No. 181, sent out in January. It has to do with the development of Home Nursing Training classes. Early in the war there was a heavy demand for these classes but of late it has tapered off. Perhaps this results from a false sense of security which has been in evidence recently in the public mind.

The Defense Council calls attention to this program because it believes that such training has a definite dollars and cents value to Hoosier homes. The recent epidemic of typhoid fever in parts of our state proved conclusively the benefits of such training. We urge you to get busy in your community, contact the chairman of your local Red Cross Chapter and do all that you can personally to interest others in taking the course offered by the American Red Cross.

Kosciusko County writes in about the wide interest there in the salvage of waste fats. Mrs. Millie C. Bowen, the director of Women's Division there, made the suggestion that each woman's club in Kosciusko County appoint a salvage chairman. Out of the 23 clubs contacted, 22 have made such ap-

Why Save Tin Cans?

TIN FIGHTS

Torpedoes wear a coat of TIN to prevent corrosion. Every battleship contains 76 tons of TIN. Every submarine in its intricate machinery contains more than 3 tons of TIN. Every destroyer, for its electrical system alone, must have 490 pounds of TIN. Every medium tank must have 35 pounds of TIN; every 1½-ton Army truck, 5 pounds; every Diesel engine, 13 pounds; every heavy bomber, 48 pounds. Every airplane motor contains TIN. The new Radar "Magic Eye" detector for enemy airplanes and submarines must have TIN. Part of every cannon and every machine gun is TIN. Every field radio, telephone, telegraph instrument, every bomb sight, every hand grenade, must have TIN. No other metal or substitute will serve as well. Every American soldier, sailor, marine, and coast guardsman fights with TIN as well as with STEEL.

TIN PROTECTS . . .

United States military regulations authorize approximately 6 pounds of food every day for every soldier, sailor, marine, and coast guardsman. Soon we will have an Army of more than eight million men; a Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of two million more. They will eat 30,000 tons of food every day. Nothing is so important as the health of our men. Their food must be kept pure. TIN is the best protective covering for food. TIN-coated steel containers for food withstand shock, heat, cold, contamination, climatic changes, storage hazards. Most food for our armed forces, therefore, must be packed and shipped in TIN-coated steel containers. Abroad almost all food for the Army arrives in TIN and steel. At sea, every sailor, marine, and coast guardsman eats food protected by TIN. Our Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard are the best fed in the world. TIN makes that possible.

pointments to date. Stephen Ross, of the State Salvage Committee, spoke to these chairmen (about 50 were present) at a recent conference. Their program is receiving strong emphasis now which should result in increased collections.

We hear from several counties that there is increased concern over the problem of Juvenile Delinquency. A number of counties already have established community committees to look carefully into local conditions and appraise them for future action. Some have programs now in effect. Shelbyville, Rushville, Gary and some others have started programs of action to interest youth, boys and girls. Delaware County had a community meeting this last week to consider the subject, as did Winchester.

Of course, we all know that this problem is not a new thing in our midst. However, war conditions have placed new emphasis upon it and upon home and community responsibility. The Committee for Care of Children in Wartime, of the Defense Council, has established a sub-committee to study and advise on Juvenile problems. It is glad to offer advisory service, but if your community has a committee already working in this field, we suggest that you give it your cooperative support. This problem should receive a realistic approach, not just an emotional one, by all citizens.

A fine bulletin from White County has just reached us. Mrs. George Spencer, County Women's Director, has had her division actively at work to secure enlistments for the Waves. White County now has five Waves in active service but many more are needed. So she has enlisted the help of neighborhood and block leaders to secure prospects. Other counties might do a good job at this, too.



4 WEEKS from your kitchen to anti-aircraft guns—that's the story of the tablespoon-a-day of fats and greases you save. Strain into CLEAN CAN. Keep in refrigerator. SELL at meat counters when you have a pound.



GARDENING FOR VICTORY

With the advent of Spring less than two weeks away (officially), Victory Gardeners all over Indiana rapidly are making preparations for a bigger and better battle to win the food front war this year. Several counties already have made plans for carrying on with their programs where they left off last year.

The following letter from Marvin Jones, administrator of the War Food Administration in Washington, to John B. Martin, acting director of the Office of Civilian Defense, emphasizes the increased need for a Victory Garden program this year:

"Dear Mr. Martin:

"The accomplishments of last year's Victory Garden Program constitute one of the important civilian contributions in this war. The widespread participation of families over the Nation has been most gratifying. Vegetables and fruits that were produced contributed materially to the Nation's food supply and made possible the ample provisioning of our armed forces with canned fruits and vegetables without undue hardship on the part of civilians.

"The fine manner in which all agencies, both public and private, cooperated in making the Victory Garden Program so successful stands as a landmark of unity in a vitally important wartime activity on the home front. As important cooperating agencies, the Office of Civilian Defense and the State and local defense councils are to be commended for the splendid service rendered in the Victory Garden Program. May I take this occasion to express to you my great appreciation?"

"The Victory Garden Program for 1944, with its goal of 22,000,000 gardens, occupies an important place in our War Food Program. We are informed that, this year, all agencies are working together in the same spirit of close teamwork as in 1943. The program for the current year is now being planned and organized in the States, the counties, and the local communities. Obtaining the desired increase in the 1944 Victory Garden output will depend in large measure on the activities of town and city groups. Most of the increase in garden production will have to take place in the more urban areas and environments where suitable garden space and people to work gardens in spare hours are available. Stimulation of local leadership, volunteer workers, and intelligently planned group action on the State and local level will, therefore, be of great importance.

"We, here in the War Food Administration, hope that we may again count on the Office of Civilian Defense, and on the State and local defense councils, to cooperate with the Federal and State agencies and with local agencies and groups in stimulating and encouraging Victory gardening as a vital home-front job in 1944."

Howard County, which last year had more than 6,000 Victory Gardens and allotted 3,077 garden plots in Kokomo, already has allotted several plots for this year's gardens.

Elkhart County has planned to enlarge its Victory Garden program this year, while Allen County already has started a series of Victory Garden lectures under sponsorship of C. V. Kimmell, county agricultural agent. The series, which started Feb. 14, will continue each week through March 27 and carries through the entire program, from planning the garden to canning the harvested produce.

In Columbia City, the former F. L. Meyers Ice Cream factory building has been leased for the purpose of canning produce from 1944 Victory Gardens and for training in repair of farm machinery.

The program is being sponsored by the Columbia City school under direction of Mrs. Lois Murphy, home economics instructor, and Leon Alter, instructor in vocational agriculture.

In the section of the building used for canning, the school authorities have installed steam pressure cookers for use in processing vege-

tables from Victory Gardens. Tin cans will be supplied for the growers of the food and a small charge will be made for each can of food processed.

In the other half of the building a supply of tools is on hand for use in teaching repair of farm machinery. Mr. Alter will conduct a class for high school students during the daytime. Another class for adults will be taught by Gerald Jagger, Thorncreek township farmer.

A minimum of 15,000 "good" Victory Gardens in Vanderburgh County is the goal of the county agent, fixed with the help of Purdue University, USDA and the county Civilian Defense Council.

At a meeting Feb. 1, the Boone County Garden committee set as its goal a Victory Garden for every home in the county. Plans were made for a Victory Garden and poultry school which was held Feb. 25 in Lebanon. W. B. Ward, Purdue garden specialist, was on hand to discuss Victory Garden plans, varieties of vegetables to plant, methods of fertilization and other cultural methods.

Grant County launched its Victory Garden program with a Victory Garden and poultry school Feb. 22 in Marion and Swayzee. Victory Gardens in Grant County again will be directed by Otis Crane, who has been hired by the city council. Mr. Crane had the same position last year. He will maintain his headquarters at the Grant County Civilian Defense Council office, where prospective gardeners may obtain information concerning available garden plots.

"Plans already are being advanced for gardens for factory employes," Mr. Crane said. "Peerless of America has acquired a plot of ground to be used by its employees in the raising of gardens. Farnsworth Television and Radio Company officials have reported they are planning a continuance of their garden program, while officials at the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company say they are planning to double their garden space."

One of the most popular features of Mr. Crane's Victory Garden program last year was the small window garden he grew in the window of the Civilian Defense Council office. Besides that garden he kept the window filled with garden products grown by county residents. Mr. Crane conducted several contests, including the auction of the first ripe tomato grown in the county. This year, he promises, "The Victory Garden program in Marion and Grant Counties will be twice as good as last year."

Grant County Provides

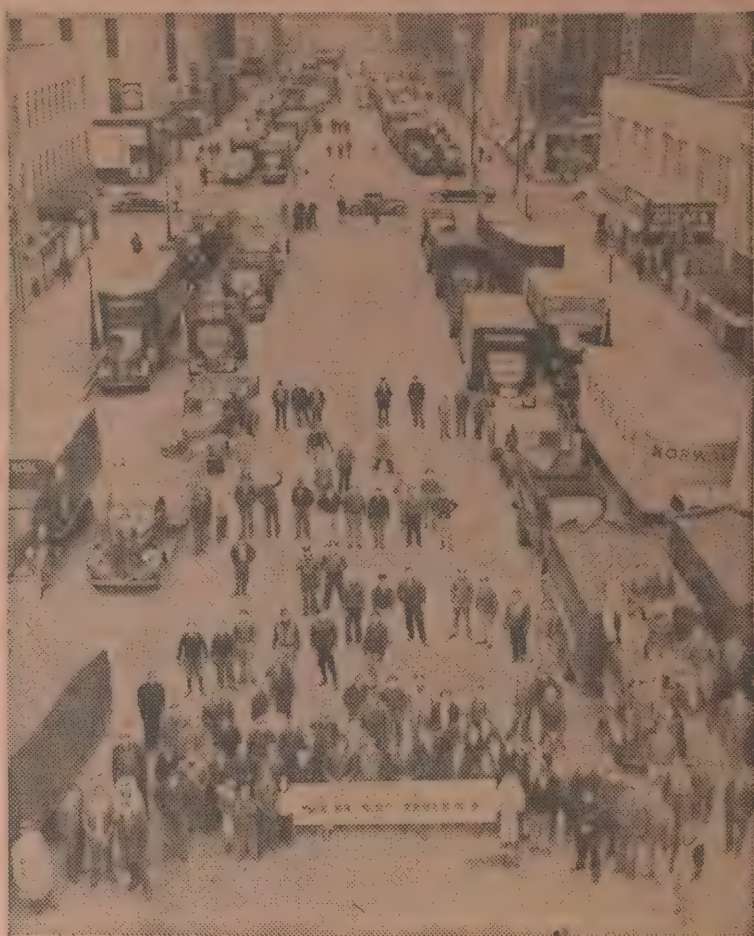
Entertainment for Vets

Officials of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council have mapped a program through which they can provide numerous forms of entertainment for veterans of World War I and World War II at the United States Veterans' Facility in Marion.

The program includes the salvage of rayon and cotton stockings from which the veterans make rugs and other articles. Officials explained the materials are needed to provide something constructive for the veterans to do.

William Moore, recreation supervisor at the Facility, who conferred with Mrs. Nelle Hines, secretary of the Civilian Defense Council, also explained that there is a need for indoor games such as jig saw puzzles and other games of quiet nature for rehabilitation purposes. He pointed out that there are more than 1,600 veterans at the Facility who are in need of something for entertainment. Most of them, he said, are able to work with their hands.

SOUTH BEND'S SALVAGE SUCCESS RESULT OF PLANNING, COOPERATION



Allen County Salvage Set-Up Uses Boy Scouts in Paper Drive

Allen County has done an outstanding job on salvage of all types. With waste paper now the nation's No. 1 critical material, a continuous program for its collection has been set up.

Allen County's Salvage Committee has established the policy of directing the campaign only, securing a group or unit with sufficient manpower to carry out the project, including the actual canvassing or soliciting.

According to Ralph Johnson, salvage chairman, and Byron Novit-

sky, vice-chairman, "our reason for this is that we have learned from experience that the most successful method of getting out any type of salvage, either from the home or farm, is to reach, by personal contact, the individual who is expected to contribute to the program. Therefore, the need of a house-to-house or farm-to-farm canvass is evident. To do this, it is necessary to have a large and efficient organization with capable leadership as sponsor.

"The organizations we consider

as being the most capable of handling salvage campaigns," Mr. Johnson continued, "are organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, school system—both city and county, public and parochial—farm implement dealers, city and county Civilian Defense volunteers, the petroleum industry, American Legion, Junior Chamber of Commerce and similar groups, each of which is capable of carrying any specific program to a successful conclusion."

The Boy Scout organization has been chosen to carry out the waste paper collection program, because of its closeness to the home and neighborhood. The assignment is a year-round project, with the pro-

Much of the success of the salvage effort in South Bend has been due to the excellent cooperation received from many business firms who have loaned trucks for collection purposes and members of the teamsters' union, who have offered their services to operate the trucks.

On collection days, drivers are registered (top, left) and served hot coffee and doughnuts before starting out. Drivers and trucks (top, right) are shown just before the drive gets under way.

The results of two drives, one for scrap metal (middle, left) and the other for waste paper (bottom, left) bear evidence of the efficiency with which the campaigns, under the supervision of John Buczkowski (bottom, right), St. Joseph County Salvage chairman, are carried out.



LaPorte County Collects 8,629,946 Pounds of Scrap

LaPorte County contributed 8,629,946 pounds of scrap metal to the United States war effort from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1943, a report by Herman Shields, LaPorte County Civilian Defense director, reveals.

The report also showed 173,570 pounds of tin cans collected; 249,557 pounds of waste paper; 59,574 pounds of waste fats and 8,325 pounds of used clothing.

"I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all persons who contributed so loyally in making our scrap drives so successful during the past year," Mr. Shields said. "We must plan to do as well this year for the nation's scrap piles must be kept up if we are to win an early victory."

gram being stepped up during the present emergency to include a county-wide collection the second Tuesday of each month, through April.

A directional and promotional organization is in active operation, assisting the Boy Scouts with the campaign. Other groups lend their assistance in getting the task completed. The collection organization is set up as follows:

1. Boy Scouts—360 boys (pick up paper from porches and curbs, load into trucks and unload from trucks into railroad car).
2. Chamber of Commerce—(Transportation and publicity).
3. Paper Industry—(Both manufacturing and sales). Promotional material.
4. Waste Material Dealers Association—(Purchasing of paper and supervising loading of railroad cars for shipment).
5. City scales—(Weighing trucks beforehand for tare and weighing each load of paper as it is brought in). Weighing supervised by city weights and measures inspector.
6. Organizations supplying trucks

(Commerce, utilities, Industrial, U.S. Army, etc.). Approximately 50 in number, each of which is manned by a soldier from Camp Scott and five Scouts.

7. Girl Scouts—(Operate kitchen at State Armory to provide hot lunches for Boy Scouts participating).

On collection day, a large, city-owned parking lot is supervised by city police to eliminate public parking and is used as an assembly center for trucks and Scouts. All are assembled by 8:30 a.m. and trucks are on their way by 9 o'clock.

Citizens are requested to have their papers tied in bundles and placed either on the porch or at the curb to facilitate collection. After the paper is collected it is weighed and taken directly to a railroad siding, where it is loaded into box cars for shipment to the paper mills.

Proceeds Go to Scouts

Proceeds of the collection go to the Boy Scouts. As sorting would take additional time, the material is sold at a straight paper rate. In January, the city drive netted 350 tons of paper and magazines, an average of 23 pounds for each home in the city. The total collections during the present emergency comprise more than 600 tons.

In the business section, the collection is handled separately. Each building manager is contacted by letter, urging him to solicit all tenants in his building to participate in the program. A day is set for picking up all the material in this area.

In the suburban towns and farm areas, paper and magazines are taken to the nearest township school and on collection day it is picked up by Allen County highway trucks and hauled to Fort Wayne, where it follows the same procedure as that collected in the city. All proceeds go to the schools, each sharing in proportion to its contribution. The first drive, in February, netted 27 tons of material.

A sepia-toned photograph showing a man in a light-colored suit standing next to a horse-drawn carriage. The carriage is dark-colored with large wheels. In the background, there is a building with a tiled roof and several other people standing around. The scene appears to be outdoors, possibly in a courtyard or street.

State Loaned \$1,500,000 in CD Property

(Continued from Page 1)

receive this equipment are required to train 15 Auxiliary Firemen for each pumping unit allocated to them.

Fire equipment distributed to Indiana cities and towns falls into three categories, as follows:

1. Water pumping units—complete with fire hose, ladders, firemen's clothing, fire axes, pikepoles, claw tools, hydrant wrenches, nozzles and other accessories. These are capable of pumping from 500 to 750 gallons of water a minute.

Three types of pumps have been distributed—namely, trailer pumps, skid pumps and front mount pumps. The trailer type is mounted on two-wheel trailer. The skid is attached to two angle-iron skids ready for mounting on a truck bed. The front mount pump is distributed ready for mounting on the front end of certain makes of 1½-ton trucks. The value of these pumping units range from \$2,000 to \$3,000, with the complete equipment. Many communities have purchased or borrowed trucks on which to mount the skid or front mount types.

Helmets and Masks Distributed

2. Steel helmets and gas masks—were allocated to cities and towns of Target Areas Nos. 1 and 2 on the basis of the number of trained volunteer personnel in the Defense Corps. Helmets and masks were issued to each Air Raid Warden, Auxiliary Fireman, Auxiliary Policeman and other Defense Corps members in these cities. The Mutual Aid cities and towns received five helmets and five masks for each pumping unit loaned to them.

3. Pump tank extinguishers—were allocated to each of the cities and towns in the three classifications. These pumps are of four-gallon capacity and have the appearance of a garden spray. They may be used effectively in extinguishing small fires. Four tank pumps were issued for each pumping unit allocated to Mutual Aid communities. Cities and towns in Target Areas No. 1 and 2 received them on the basis of the fire hazard existing and the personnel enrolled in the Defense Corps. The City of Indianapolis received 14,164 of these pumps, many of which have been redistributed to rural areas.

Value Already Proved

Many Indiana communities already have had the opportunity of testing the value of this fire fighting equipment, among them Anderson, Franklin, Seymour, Lebanon, Hammond, Kokomo, Lafayette, and others. Perhaps the most notable of these instances was in Anderson where, on Oct. 5, 1943, Civilian Defense Auxiliary Firemen and Civilian Defense fire fighting equipment were used extensively in battling the \$300,000 blaze in the Decker Block.

In a letter to Robert A. O'Neal, co-ordinator of the Civilian Protection Division of the Indiana State Defense Council, Bradley Stinson, Anderson Fire Chief, stated:

"The value of Civilian Defense fire fighting equipment to our community has been great indeed. We have experienced fires in which this equipment proved itself to be of great value to the reserve strength of our department. In some instances, if we had not had the Civilian Defense equipment, along with the well-trained Auxiliary Fire Force, we would have been compelled to call upon a neighboring city for aid.

"I deeply appreciate the value of this equipment to Anderson and the rural districts adjoining us."

For a complete list of Civilian Defense equipment allocated to Indiana cities and towns, see Page 6.



by saving your used food cans. Remove labels, wash, flatten. Put in separate container next to your trash can. Save for local pickup.



Mrs. Henry F. Schricker, wife of Governor Schricker, turns in used fat saved in her kitchen. "We are being asked to salvage fat," said Mrs. Schricker, "because Japan stole our source of supply in the Philippines. The nature of that theft is all the incentive a woman needs to scrape every last bit of grease from a pan or plate."

OWI Report Discusses Nature, Extent of Delinquency Problem

(In this report the Office of War Information discusses the nature and extent of the juvenile delinquency problem, summarizes the findings of experts on the causes of juvenile delinquency, and reviews the ways in which authorities are combating it both nationally and locally.)

Juvenile delinquency is increasing in many communities in wartime United States. This increase is serious and substantial; but it is not universal. Many of the authorities who furnish authentic data about the rise of juvenile delinquency in certain areas likewise furnish equally reliable data to indicate that the great majority of American children are measuring up well to the demands of the war emergency.

The Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, has the most comprehensive data on the problem of juvenile delinquency. These data are based on statistics gathered from those juvenile courts throughout the country which voluntarily agree to submit their records. Today, those reporting courts number a few more than 500 and have jurisdiction over only approximately one-third of the total population.

In an effort to determine the effect of the war on juvenile delinquency, the Children's Bureau recently made a study of the 1940 to 1942 reports from 83 courts each serving an area of 100,000 or more population. This study revealed that the number of delinquency cases coming before the courts rose from about 65,000 in 1940 to about 75,500 in 1942; an increase of about 16 per cent. In spite of this overall increase, the number of cases in 19 of the areas included in the survey dropped during the same period.

The survey further showed that the increase in girls' cases was proportionately greater than the increases in boys' cases. The increase in girls' cases in 1942 over 1940 was 38 per cent, while the increase in boys' cases for the same time was 11.3 per cent.

Basing its conclusion on detailed analyses of 26 courts, the Children's Bureau makes the following generalizations on developments in juvenile delinquency problems since 1940:

1. The number of juvenile delinquents brought before the court has increased in all age groups since 1940. The most important increase is in the group 14 years of age and over.
2. Negro children appear more frequently in relation to their number in the population than do white children. However, the percentage increase among white children from 1940 to 1942 was more than two and one-half times greater than that among Negro children. Among white boys it was three times that among Negro boys and among white girls twice that among Negro girls.
3. In past years about six times as many boys as girls appeared in the courts. Because of the more rapid increase in girls' cases since

1940, the ratio is now closer to five to one.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, reporting February 18, 1943, on the number of arrests for 1942, announced that the arrests for girls under 21 had increased 55.7 per cent over 1941.

The FBI report further revealed that the percentage of girls under 21 arrested for certain specific offenses showed the following increases in 1942 compared with 1941: Prostitution and commercialized vice—64.8%; Other sex offenses—104.7%; Drunkenness—39.9%; Disorderly conduct—69.6%; Vagrancy—124.3%.

The over-all number of arrests of boys under 21 decreased 3.6 per cent from 1941 to 1942. But certain specific offenses showed the following increases: Assault—17.1%; Rape—10.6%; Drunkenness—30.3%; and Disorderly Conduct—26.2%.

The National Probation Association reports a 16.6 per cent rise in juvenile delinquency throughout the country in 1942 over 1940. In some communities it went as high as 40 per cent, and in one it reached 77 per cent.

The rise in juvenile delinquency is not merely a matter of arithmetic. The statistics are important, but not infallible. They may err in favor of apparent conclusions that are better, or worse, than the actual facts.

Juvenile court statistics are based on court appearances. A juvenile delinquent is a child who is caught violating the law and is brought into the juvenile court.

Whether or not a child appears before the court does not depend entirely on the offense he has committed. A child may violate the law and never be apprehended. Still another child may violate the law and may be apprehended, but he may be dealt with only by the police or a social agency. He is not brought before the juvenile court and he is not included in that court's statistics.

Expert analysts therefore caution the layman against relying altogether on statistics. But policemen on the beat and judges on the bench also warn the layman against dismissing statistics as of no importance.

The FBI points out that, while FBI statistics may be influenced in a given community by one or more factors, "undoubtedly these statistics are a reliable index of the over-all picture for the country as a whole. An increase in crime in a war center to which young workers have migrated will almost certainly be offset by a decrease in the communities which they have left. But the over-all statistics leave no room to doubt that juvenile delinquency has increased substantially throughout the country as a whole.

The term "juvenile delinquency" is a variable. But trends of today's offenses form nationwide patterns of behavior.

The enforcement of wartime measures against organized vice has

Child Guidance Is Discussed At Purdue Clinic

Approximately 90 men and women, representing more than 60 organizations and agencies, public and private, interested in the subject, met at Purdue University last week to consider the problems presented by juvenile delinquency. The conference was sponsored by Purdue University, under direction of Dr. George E. Davis of the Division of Education and Applied Psychology.

To emphasize the assumption that juvenile delinquency is not a new problem, but is attracting fresh interest due to the impact of war, the opening session dealt with the subject in general. Special speakers were Dr. John Dorsey, Director of the Child Guidance Clinic of Detroit, Mich., and Maynard Cassady, Chief, Junior Citizens Service Section, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C. Out of this session was gained a general background of thinking to prepare the members of the conference for the committee work to follow.

Dr. Thurman Rice, director, State Board of Health, said that his committee was of the belief that the basic general causes of delinquency stem from our prevailing cultural attitudes of selfishness and lack of guiding spiritual values in our homes and in our institutions. Without a rebirth of these qualities,

closed many segregated areas and houses of prostitution, but the problem of the "pick-up" girl still exists. The "pick-up" girl is the young amateur, in her teens, who is frequently crowding out her stepsister, the professional prostitute, as a public menace, particularly in communities near military camps or war plants. She is young. The American Social Hygiene Association, surveying 878 cities, finds her increasing in numbers, but decreasing in average age. A U. S. Public Health Service consultant on venereal disease visited 162 areas and reported that the average age of the girls being picked up by the vice squads today has dropped from yesterday's average of 18 to 20 years to 16 and lower.

The "pick-up girl" is frequently of good family. Policemen the country over agree that while many of them might get into trouble "anyway, anywhere," many others represent a new type of girl in an old type of delinquency. This new type is less interested in money than in excitement. She frequently has "uniform hysteria." The lure of the uniform impels her to go where soldiers and sailors congregate. She meets them; talks to them. Presently she begins to pick them up. After a while the police pick her up, and she is listed as a sex delinquent.

She is frequently infected with venereal disease. The Public Health Service consultant who investigated 162 areas reported that in many of them girls as young as 12 and 13 were infected. In some areas in New York State promiscuous teenage girls outnumber the older women four to one as sources of venereal infections contracted by members of the armed forces, according to reports made at a recent conference on wartime control of social disease.

While the statistics on "gang-crimes" are in no way sufficiently comprehensive to be conclusive, it is the opinion of many of the authorities interviewed that today gangs are getting into court more frequently than formerly and for more serious offenses. These offenses break down into several distinct categories, but the majority are "acts of aggression."

Since "acts of aggression" frequently involve property rights, more adults are directly affected by this form of juvenile delinquency than by almost any other variety. The adults affected are likely to be loud in their denunciation, and as a result the entire community is made sharply aware of the problem.

Many of the authorities consulted believe that today's "gang-crimes" differ chiefly from those of yesterday in these two ways:

- (1) They involve more boys per offense. Where an "act of aggression" used to be performed by two

with emphasis on respect for human personality and spiritual values centering around a genuine faith in God, we can hope for little or no great improvement from conditions as they are now, he said.

From the very evident concern of those attending the conference, with the various aspects of the subject and the sense that all of the organizations and agencies represented in this conference would benefit a great deal by the perpetuation of such a "clearing house" for plans and programs, the conference accepted one of the suggestions made by the committee headed by J. E. Baldwin, President of the State Conference on Social Work. This committee, concerned with Implementation of State-Wide Action, made several recommendations. The conference voted to establish a council composed of representatives of agencies and organizations concerned with Health, Welfare and Education. Purdue University, Indiana University, Ball State Teachers College and Indiana State Teachers College were requested to establish and guide such a coordinating council. It was felt that such a group would be of service in that it would offer the opportunity for discussion and exchange of ideas on programs as well as for member groups to become better acquainted with the purposes of other groups and to strengthen their work through co-operation and coordination on a broad scale.

or three boys, now it is frequently participated in by 15 or 20 boys.

- (2) They involve more boys from the so-called "privileged" classes.

Although the category of juvenile delinquency labeled "theft" does not show any marked statistical increase, many cases repeat a factor that finally makes this pattern: more boys and girls from "this" side of the tracks are stealing than ever before.

Girls are reported stealing trinkets and cheap jewelry from ten-cent stores in greater numbers than formerly. When interviewed, the girls usually claim they didn't steal for the value of the trinkets—often they gave them away or even threw them away—but for excitement. Many department stores have been obliged to discontinue the display of small articles on open counters.

Many states report that boys from prosperous families are being apprehended not only for petty thievery but for downright burglary. Some culprits are as young as 11; the majority never has been delinquent before. Most of those who are arrested say they wanted to use the money to get away from home in order to be "on their own."

The FBI repeatedly has pointed out:

"The basic causes of juvenile delinquency can be found in unsatisfactory home conditions where divorce, poverty, ignorant parents and similar factors militate against the children getting a firm start in life.

"They can be found in the failure of parents to exact self-discipline in their children and to imbue them with a sense of moral values.

"They can be found in the lack of proper supervision of young people who, seeking excitement, turn to places and persons morally degrading for lack of better alternatives."

Among the conditions today aggravating these basic causes are: war, reduction in funds and personnel for children's preventive and protective services, and lack of community organization and cooperation.

Ten Auxiliary Firemen Aid in Manchester Fire

Ten auxiliary firemen of the North Manchester Civilian Defense Council did an excellent job of assisting regular firemen in battling a \$100,000 blaze in that Wabash County community Feb. 20, according to Arden Strauss, North Manchester Civilian Defense director.

Origin of the blaze, which swept through three buildings in the business district, was not determined. Fire departments from Wabash and Warsaw also assisted in fighting the flames.

“White Test”
Discontinued

Effective Feb. 9, the regular “white test” in the operation of the air raid warning system in the Fifth Service Command was discontinued, by authorization of the United States Army, Lieut. Walter V. Mentzer, state coordinator of communications, has announced. In a letter to county officers, Lieut. Mentzer said:

“This action by the Army follows recent consolidation of the Central Defense Command with the Eastern Defense Command and will release badly needed telephone equipment and service as well as manpower required to operate the system.

“It is generally accepted that the action is being taken upon conclusions of military authorities that possibilities of air raids in this section are lessened, but it is not deemed advisable to destroy or otherwise dispose of instructions or records for operation of the system. The telephone call lists and other data incident to the operation should be kept intact and placed in safe keeping. Should the need arise, the system can then be put in operation upon short notice.

State Police Radio Used

“Development in recent weeks of the use of State Police radio in disseminating the air raid warnings has proved very successful and the procedure will be available for emergency operation. Municipal police radio stations operating as district warning centers will stand by ready to spread the alarm at all times.

“The Indiana Air Raid Warning System during its activation was given the top ranking in each of the Army efficiency ratings for the Fifth Service Command. We can be justly proud of this standing and I wish to sincerely express my appreciation of your cooperation in making the system function so effectively.

“We stand ready to renew our job if it becomes necessary, but with the hope that such precautions can be dissolved forever.”

New Castle's First Fire Guard Unit Ready for Emergencies



A meeting of the New Castle Fire Guards was held Feb. 28 with Civilian Defense members and persons interested in securing Fire Guard training invited to attend. Brief talks on the need for Fire Guard units throughout the city's residential section were given by Mayor Sidney E. Baker and Fire Chief George VanZant.

New Castle's Fire Guards are pictured above. In the picture, which was taken at a regular drill meeting, are, front row, left to right: C. Ray Keller, Emery Scheffeld, Bill McCormack and Dale Spangler. Back row, left to right: Paul E. Silberman, Alva Sweigart, Martha Meeks, Howard Smith and Glenn Fogle. Three guards (Bill Groves, Walter C. Allen and Lowell Hooker) were not present when the picture was taken.

The organization is divided into two units with Mr. Silberman as chief Fire Guard officer and Martha Meeks in charge of office work. Unit 1 is headed by Mr. Groves as brigade leader. In his unit are Mr. Allen, Mr. Sweigart, Mr. Keller and Mr. Hooker. The unit headed by Mr. Spangler, brigade leader, is composed of Mr. Smith, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Fogle and Mr. Scheffeld. This is Henry County's first group. It is equipped with helmets, uniform coveralls, water tank pump,

first-aid kits, flashlights, rope, axes, etc.

The purpose of the Fire Guards is to be of service to the community by providing additional fire protection during war. Fire problems are more serious in wartime, when it is more necessary than ever that loss of human life and property be kept to a minimum.

Even though the possibility of air raids in this community is remote, nevertheless it is well to be prepared for such a situation in which fire would be on a wholesale scale. The public fire department would need added help and equipment for such an emergency, and a large number of trained men and women are needed for protection against fires.

Fire Guards, as a civilian organization, are trained to understand and evaluate fire hazardous conditions in local areas in respect to fire defense; to use recommended fire defense equipment against fire and fire bombs; to serve as a well-informed national service group for prevention of fires of all types; to aid official and auxiliary fire fighting forces in the event of large fires or air attacks.

Father Flanagan Urges Care of Discharged Vets

Some of the men being discharged from the armed forces need more than jobs. Some of them are suffering from physical and nervous wounds and need special help in becoming oriented to civilian life in accord with their needs.

These facts were pointed out recently by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys Town, in an address before the Fort Wayne Civilian Defense Board of Governing Wardens.

A goodly number of the soldiers returning today have medical discharges, Father Flanagan stated. Some of them, anxious to get out of hospitals, institutions and military life to be reunited with their families, through their own impertuning in some instances have been discharged from the service while not yet fit for work. Some of them are suffering from severe shock and others have not recovered sufficiently from wounds to hold jobs. They need the especial help of someone particularly interested in their welfare. The speaker cited specific instances of many such cases he personally knew. He stated that Fort Wayne with its far-reaching Civilian Defense program of service was exactly on the right track.

Boone County First to Top War Bond Goal

Another “first” for Boone County! On Feb. 2, Lester F. Jones, chairman of the Boone County War Finance Committee, reported to Eugene C. Pulliam, chairman of the Indiana War Finance Committee, that his county had reached its quota of \$999,200 in the Fourth War Bond drive. Mr. Pulliam, in congratulating Mr. Jones and his fine organization on the success of the canvass, said that Boone County was the first county in the state to reach its goal.

WHAT DID YOU DO TODAY, MY FRIEND?

By LIEUT. DEAN SHATLAIN

What did you do today, my friend,
From morn until dark?
How many times did you complain
The rationing is too tight?
When are you going to start to do
All of the things you say?
A soldier would like to know, my friend,
WHAT DID YOU DO TODAY?

We met the enemy today
And took the town by storm,
Happy reading it will make
For you tomorrow morn.
You'll read with satisfaction
The brief communique.
We fought, but are you fighting?
WHAT DID YOU DO TODAY?

My gunner died in my arms today,
I feel his warm blood yet;
Your neighbor's dying boy gave out
A scream I can't forget.
On my right a tank was hit,
A flash and then a fire;
The stench of burning flesh
Still rises from the pyre.

WHAT DID YOU DO TODAY, MY FRIEND,
To help us with the task?
Did you work harder and longer
for less,
Or is that too much to ask?
What right have I to ask you this,
You probably will say;
Maybe now you'll understand—
YOU SEE, I DIED TODAY.

(Lieut. Dean Shatlain, tank commander, wrote this poem on the battlefield of Africa. He amputated his own foot with a jackknife and thought he was dying when he wrote this poem. He was rescued by Americans after about two hours of hiding and was taken to a hospital in England.)

Stimson, Grant Cite Necessity Of Continuing CD

The necessity of keeping Civilian Defense a going enterprise in the home-front war effort was emphasized during the last month by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, Chief of the Protection Branch, OCD.

In a letter to John B. Martin, acting director of the Office of Civilian Defense, Mr. Stimson stated: “It seems appropriate for me to indicate the attitude of the War Department on the continuing need for State Defense Council activity as a matter of national safety.

Aware of Importance

“The War Department has a primary concern in maintaining the maximum productive activity and emphasizing offensive operations in the assignment and utilization of its personnel. We are, however, thoroughly aware of the importance of maintaining a well-trained force of civilians in our communities to the scope of its primary mission. This requires the continued maintenance and training of the civilian protective forces along our Atlantic and Pacific coasts for protection against all such war hazards, including air raids. In inland areas, the continuance of Civilian Defense training to protect against disasters of all kinds likewise is of major importance.

“The War Department believes that it is highly desirable that State Defense Councils maintain leadership in continuing their programs of volunteer Civilian Defense work.”

Heard Nation-wide

General Grant, in an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System's coast-to-coast network, stated:

“To every American, both in and out of Civilian Defense, I should like to say this as emphatically as I know how:

“First, the relaxation of air raid drills merely marks the end of the period of our intensive preparation to meet enemy attack from the air—not the end of the threat of enemy attack.

“And, second, the war on the home front is not won—and we are relaxing air raid drills for that very reason. We know that if it is to be won as soon as possible, we must

Hoyt Stresses Need to Carry On in Salvage

In a statement to all regional and state salvage officials, W. Thomas Hoyt, deputy director of the Salvage Division of the War Production Board, has pointed out the necessity of continuing intensive salvage operations for those materials deemed necessary by the War Production Board. The statement is as follows:

“There seems to be a great deal of thinking among Salvage Division field people that every time a statement is made by a newspaper writer or a magazine article, contradicting the need for any particular scrap material, it is the obligation of the War Production Board to refute that statement. In most quarters the feeling is that some high official should again come out describing the urgent need for tin, iron and steel, or whatever the material may be.

More Statements to Deny

“As the war progresses, and as we meet our requirements, there will be more and more of such statements to deny. It is obviously unreasonable to expect the War Production Board or any of its segments to deny these statements individually. It is also impractical for us to attempt to obtain a denial from people in high offices, such as the President, Donald Nelson, Charles Wilson, or others, because obviously those people have unusual demands upon their time and words continually. Obviously, too, if statements by these people are to carry emphasis and command attention, their words must be withheld for extreme emphasis on rare occasions. Gossip, rumors, and attempts to create a controversy must be ignored by those of us in the Salvage Division. Just as a soldier does not question the necessity for a campaign dictated by the General Staff, we are going to have to operate on the basis of not questioning the instructions of War Production Board industry divisions. The only authority upon the need for salvage of materials is the War Production Board, and you may rest assured that as soon as the day comes that a program can be discontinued in the field, this office will be the first to urge discontinuance of that program.

“You will remember that we discontinued the salvage of rubber when it was no longer necessary. We discontinued the collection of silk and nylon hosiery and collapsible tubes when their collection was no longer needed. But—the materials we are now collecting are for a specific purpose, and it is not up to any one of us to question the advisability of these campaigns.

Some Needs Met

“In some instances we apparently have sufficient amounts of material on hand. We can thank our past salvage operations that we have those sufficient quantities on hand, and unless we keep our efforts alive and active we may find ourselves short of those materials and facing a crisis.

“The job of the Salvage Division must always be to see that there is plenty on hand. We cannot always operate from a crisis standpoint. We can ill afford to permit an emergency to occur again in any scrap or waste material. The greatest handicap the war effort will ever encounter is over-confidence. The minute we let down, that minute do we leave ourselves open to trouble. Because a man earns enough money to afford a comfortable standard of living is no reason for him to relax and stop earning that amount of money; nor because we are at present obtaining enough material to meet essential war demands is it our job to relax and thus fail to provide the quantity of materials expected of us.”

apply every ounce of effort and every available moment to the war program, to production of the munitions and supplies needed by the armed forces in their offensive effort. We must leave the relative security of our well-defended lines and go into hard-hitting, aggressive action. We must do this, not only on the battlefield, but on the home front as well.”

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Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

INDIANA

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Grow, Can
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Vol. II

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 1, 1944

No. 4

Jobs for All, Schricker Tells Ipalco Group

**'This Is Everybody's War,'
Governor Says at Na-
tional Security Award
Presentation—Proud of
Indiana's Achievements.**

Pointing out that there is an opportunity for service by everyone at this time, Governor Henry F. Schricker stated March 22 that the presentation of the National Security Award of the Office of Civilian Defense to the Indianapolis Power & Light Company is "adding another illustrious page to the war history of Indiana." The Governor was principal speaker at the presentation ceremonies.

"God pity the American citizen who has not found his place," the Governor said. "This is everybody's war. There are no two fronts or three fronts. There is only one front—the American front."

Citing the fact that there are more than 300,000 men and women from Indiana in the armed services—more than 200 of them from the Indianapolis Power & Light Company—the Governor declared: "That, if nothing else, should spur us on to continue our work until victory finally is achieved. . . . I stand here tonight," he continued, "with exorbitant pride in the knowledge that Indiana has not failed in her duty."

Pays Tribute to Farmers

Governor Schricker also paid tribute to the outstanding achievement of the farmers and farm families of Indiana whose production record is "the greatest in the history of our state."

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, chief of the Protection branch, Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, who presented the award to H. T. Pritchard, president of the light company, stated that "The Office of Civilian Defense desires to impress the importance of our industrial plants to the welfare of the nation. . . . Anything that hampers production is a national calamity."

"If this is true of our war plants," he continued, "it is many more times true of a utility which produces the power upon which all our war plants depend."

"As Paul Jones once said, 'We've just begun to fight.' The work must continue until the war is ended."

Gives Full Credit to Employees

Mr. Pritchard, in his acceptance, gave full recognition and credit to the men and women of the company for the honor bestowed on the company.

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, mayor of Indianapolis and a former employee of the power com-

(See Page 3, Column 1)

Pickens Is Appointed To Stream Control Board

H. Scott Pickens, New Albany manufacturer, former state representative and now director of the Floyd County Civilian Defense Council, has been appointed by Governor Henry F. Schricker as a member of the Stream Pollution Control Board. He succeeds George C. Hillenbrand of Batesville, who resigned because of other business.

Howard County Auxiliary Units Help Fight Fire

More than 25 auxiliary firemen and auxiliary police from the Howard County Civilian Defense Council aided the regular Kokomo police and firemen in battling a \$200,000 fire in the Kokomo High School gymnasium March 22, according to Col. W. H. Unversaw, county Civilian Defense director.

Col. Unversaw was called at 2:30 in the morning by Edgar Weaver, fire chief, when the flames, blown by a strong east wind, threatened the Kokomo business district. Col. Unversaw immediately dispatched auxiliary firemen to assist in keeping the blaze under control. Auxiliary police aided in directing traffic and keeping curious onlookers out of the danger zone. The volunteer workers remained on duty for three hours.

Auxiliary police were called upon again that night to guard the building, the basement of which was used to house vocational equipment for defense training. This group has been assisting the regular police department in emergencies for some time, Col. Unversaw said.

Indianapolis CD To Have Youth "Jam Session"

High notes and low notes, sweet notes and—probably—some sour, will play hide-and-seek in the rafters of Tomlinson Hall the night of April 21 when Indianapolis' younger set will hold its first "Jam Session" under sponsorship of the student music council of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense "Planning With Youth" program.

At a recent meeting, held under the direction of Mrs. Jane Johnson Burroughs Adams, head of the music division of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council, the student music council was formed and Miss Jackie Lawson was elected student chairman.

The council has set up four objectives: the training of junior song leaders; discovery of talent; listing of young dance bands to play at teen-canteens, and the promotion of service opportunities for young persons through music.

Committee Members

Adult members of Mrs. Adams' committee include Mrs. W. H. Hodgson, Mrs. H. B. Nicely, Mrs. Helen Thomas Martin, Carl Sheets, Harold Geisel, Mrs. Roy J. Pile, Mrs. P. R. Lawson, Mrs. Frances M. Helkema, Lewis Lyons, Miss Margaret Byram, Miss Kathleen Hergt and Frank Watkins.

The young people's committee under Miss Lawson includes Dottie Phipps, Bob Huber, Betty Burcham, Barbara Gene Lucas, Basil Bear, Joan Pile, Raymond King, Janet Lewis, Luella Jane Kell and Don Rasico.

Selected young persons with musical ability will appear on the program April 21. All young persons of high school age or above are invited to attend. There will be no admission charge.

New Yorker Named New CD Director



LIEUT. GEN. WILLIAM N. HASKELL

Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell, USA, Ret., recently was appointed Director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, succeeding John B. Martin, who has served as acting director since the resignation of James M. Landis last September. Gen. Haskell was director of civilian protection in New York State in 1942, when Civilian Defense first was being organized.

In a letter of appointment, President Roosevelt asked Gen. Haskell "to lead in the adjustment of our efforts to the task before us." He acknowledged that functions of OCD have changed since the danger of air raids on the United States have lessened, but said that "The Federal government . . . can not relax its responsibility to give the great volunteer armies of civilians the information they require as men and women engaged together in all our states and towns in national defense at home."

President Roosevelt's letter to Gen. Haskell follows: "Dear General Haskell: "Since the resignation of James M. Landis as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, that agency has faced difficult problems in adjusting our home defense plants to the altering strategic situation. An altered situation, both with regard to danger of attack and the need for manpower, has necessitated

changes which have involved the whole pattern of the national service of the millions of Civilian Defense volunteers throughout the country."

"These changes have in no sense removed the necessity for volunteer efforts in our states and towns. They do emphasize, however, the necessity for adjustment of our efforts to the task before us. To lead in that major adjustment, I am today appointing you Director of the Office of Civilian Defense."

Task Largely Accomplished

"The great task of aiding the states and people to organize in this great free, popular war enterprise has been largely accomplished. State and local governments are aware of their continuing tasks. More and more now we can depend upon state and local knowledge and initiative in doing the war jobs in which a whole nation has had to be trained. The Federal government can now reduce its direction and its expenditures; it cannot reduce its responsibility to give the great volunteer armies of civilians the information they require as men and women engaged together in all our states and towns in national defense at home. Indeed, as the danger of air attack has been diminished, the need for the accomplishment of other tasks in a war-preoccupied economy has grown. Under your leadership I am sure we can join the free responsibilities of the states with the assistance of the Federal government to provide the most economical and most effective civil defense for this strategic stage of our greatest national struggle."

"As I know you share my faith in our Federal system, I am sure you have been heartened by the way it has operated to meet the demands of war."

"State and local governments have been doing a magnificent job through their Defense Councils and regular departments with the

(See Page 3, Column 3)

North Vernon Maneuvers Held Success

**CD Units Co-operate With
State Guard in Solving
Problem of Simulated
Tornado in Pocket Area.**

The manner in which Mount Vernon would be given effective and efficient relief in event of an emergency was demonstrated successfully Feb. 26 and 27 by units of the Indiana State Guard, Civilian Defense, Regular Army, Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Maneuvers of the Second Battalion, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Indiana State Guard, with a simulated tornado as the basic problem, brought into action 145 Indiana State Guardsmen, 43 Regular Army officers and men comprising a mobile emergency medical unit, and 300 representatives of Civilian Defense units, Red Cross disaster relief and municipal departments.

Functioning on a two-sector front, participating personnel patrolled and policed the supposedly devastated area, halted traffic, prevented looting, extinguished fires, directed rescue and gave first aid and hospitalization under martial aid regulations.

CD Units Mobilized

The alert was sounded at 9 o'clock Saturday night. Civilian Defense units mobilized immediately and by 9:45 the supposedly devastated area was policed by a raid wardens and auxiliary policemen who were transported to their posts by the motor corps. The men maintained their vigil despite dropping temperatures, until the all clear signal sounded at 12:50 a. m.

Meanwhile, Mayor Frank J. Fessenden had appealed to the Governor's office for guardsmen and Indiana State Police; called upon Camp Breckinridge (Ky.) for a mobile emergency medical unit; requested Red Cross disaster relief and placed city police and fire departments on a emergency service basis.

Through the Mount Vernon police radio station a direct and uninterrupted communication system was set up between the devastated area and both battalion and Civilian Defense headquarters.

Two Ambulances Used

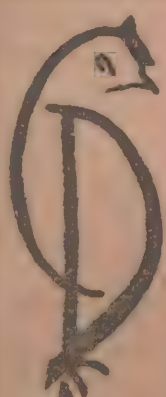
Two ambulances with facilities for transportation of eight litter cases and two ambulatory cases and all necessities for the treatment of casualties in the field and in the station, extending even into the field of minor surgery, afforded Red Cross first-aiders and Civilian Defense medical corpsmen facilities for operation "on their own" and in conjunction with trained Regular Army corpsmen.

Fifteen incidents involving casualties, fires, street blockades and evacuations were dispatched completely by Civilian Defense personnel prior to the taking over by guardsmen.

Boy Scouts who, with Girl Scouts, functioned as an integral part of Civilian Defense as messengers in the field and in Civilian Defense headquarters, served as casualty patients. A number of the Boy Scouts remained on duty throughout the night.

Safety Group to Meet

Commodore W. E. Longfellow of the National American Red Cross and Harry M. Pontius, state director of farm safety, Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus, O., will be guest speakers April 5 at a luncheon meeting of the Indiana Farm and Home Safety Committee in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.



Says:

"Everyone needs a spring tonic," grandma used to say, then about this time of year she'd get out the sulphur and molasses and dope us up. —Did the work, too! —Maybe a little sulphur and molasses is all that's needed to snap some of

these chronic pessimists out of their lethargy and allow them to see that civilians have to sacrifice as well as soldiers and sailors in wartime. The war's not over by a damnsight and until it is Civilian Defense has a big job to do.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Phone MARKET 5361.

C. WARREN McDERMED, Editor

Vol. II

APRIL 1, 1944

No. 4

YOUR VICTORY GARDEN MAY SAVE SOME SOLDIER'S LIFE

It is night on the desert. American boys lie crouched on the sand, helmets pulled low on their heads, machine guns ready. Less than half a mile distant the French fortress stands dark and forbidding in the African moonlight. A sandy-haired kid from Indiana whispers to the rangy Texan beside him, "This is it!"

The Texas boy swallows, fingers the machine gun in front of him. He tries to sound cheerful as he replies, "Yeah, in just about a minute we'll know what it's like to have shells exploding in our faces."

But the order to fire does not come. Suddenly, an American supply truck races toward the French fort, white flags of truce flapping in the desert night. The fortress gate swings open. The truck disappears inside.

An American general steps down from the truck, exchanges salutes with the French colonel commanding the desert outpost. Then the American commander presents his terms: "Immediate surrender to the Army of the United States."

The French colonel hesitates, then refuses. He will fight!

But the American commander has in his possession a secret weapon—a weapon stronger than guns and planes and tanks. He turns and barks an order. Quickly the American soldiers unfasten the canvas covering, revealing the truck's cargo—canned goods! Beans, meats, fruit, vegetables of all kinds—food!

A French soldier staring at the truck—forgot his soldier's discipline. "Food!"

"Food." The word runs through the ranks of hungry French troops.

The French colonel glances at his hungry men, hesitates, then at last shrugs. "I accept your terms, Monsieur," he says, "the fort is yours."

Half an hour later the American column is entering the gates of the desert fortress. There are smiles on the faces of the American troops. There are smiles, too, on the faces of the French. The kid from Indiana grins at his companion. "What a push-over!" he says as they march in. "The sergeant said we'd lose at least 200 men taking this fort."

"Yeah," replies the kid from Texas, "and to think the general captured the whole works with one truck load of good old American food!"

On hundreds of battle fronts, American boys—the boys you used to say "hello" to every morning—are carrying the fight to the enemy. They are fighting well, as Americans always have fought. They are giving their lives—if necessary.

But thanks to American food it will not always be necessary in this war for boys to die in order to win strongly defended positions. Food, instead of bullets, is opening the way to our troops on dozens of distant battle fields.

A sack of flour, a can of beans, a package of dried milk—with these weapons the American army took position after position in North Africa. And every time a fortress surrendered to a "bombardment" of canned goods, American lives were saved—the life, perhaps, of your neighbor—perhaps of your own son.

No American—sitting on the sidelines at home—will deny that purchasing victories with food is a cheap price to pay compared to the lives of American boys.

And all Americans agree we must keep on using our food supplies as a weapon to win victories—and save lives. We have used the promise of food against Italy in the battle of Europe. We are using it to win the friendship of natives on tiny Pacific islands as we move northward to smash the Japs.

We are using it to help the Red Army drive out the invader and to keep R.A.F. raids crippling the Nazi war machine.

By feeding our allies we are saving American manpower. Manpower for war production; manpower to produce the tools of war. We are saving American lives, too. Every time a Russian soldier storms a Nazi pillbox, some American boy is saved the necessity of fighting the German squad that manned it. Every time an R.A.F. pilot shoots down a Messerschmidt, there is one less Nazi plane aloft to turn its guns on American pilots. Every time a Chinese soldier kills a Jap, there is one less Jap that will have to be killed by an American soldier, sailor or marine.

Hitler once exhorted his people to greater effort by giving them the choice of "Guns or butter!"

But America has a better slogan: "Butter—food, instead of guns!" It is the humane way to win victories.

Then, when we remember that the United States Army provides an average of five pounds of food for every soldier under arms every day, you see a new importance for the food produced in your Victory Gardens.

The Army uses five pounds of food per man per day as against three pounds used by the average civilian. So for every man or woman who enters the services from civilian life, an extra two pounds of food per day must be provided, or a total of 730 pounds a year. For an army of 2,000,000 men, this means more than 7,000,000,000 pounds of food per year in excess of peace-time needs—and our army numbers more than 10,000,000!

Then again, the Quartermaster General of the United States Army attempts to keep sufficient food on hand to feed the army for 260 days. For an army of 10,000,000 men at an average of five pounds per day each, this means that at least 13,000,000,000 pounds of meats, vegetables and fruits are tied up in storage or in transit to provide the needs of the armed forces.

Now you can understand why 20,000,000 Victory Gardens will not be enough this year. Is an hour a day of your time too much to ask? You'll be healthier—and happier—and you'll be doing a vital war job! Now is the time to start. Get out and "Dig for Victory!"

Official SDC Releases

Feb. 26 to March 22

MEMORANDA

March 8—(Supplement No. 1 to "War Films" publication issued February, 1944, by War Films Council Division)—British War Film, "Desert Victory," now available from British Information Services.

March 10—Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War II, Their Dependents, Including Rights and Benefits of Veterans of World War I and Their Dependents.

March 15—Availability of Publication "War Emergency Use of Utility Service Facilities."

NUTRITION

March 8—No. 76—School Lunches and News Releases.

March 18—No. 77—Foods in Abundance and News Releases.

SALVAGE

Feb. 26—Hotel Salvage Material Should Be Saved.

March 7—Fats Posters for Dealers—Fats Collections.

March 14—We Must Get More Waste Paper—Now.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

Feb. 28—No. 24—Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency.

CARE OF CHILDREN IN WARTIME

March 5—No. 13—Organization of Local Committees Concerned With Juvenile Delinquency.

March 16—No. 14—Statistics on Juvenile Delinquency.

Tribute Paid Youth for Work In War Relief

Tribute to the work young people have done in salvage and war relief projects was paid March 7 by Miss Martha Allen, national Camp Fire Girls executive, at a dinner given in her honor by the Indianapolis council of the organization.

"I believe that juvenile delinquency has been over-publicized," Miss Allen said. "While many young people have become delinquents, there are many who have become much more responsible than the young of many years past."

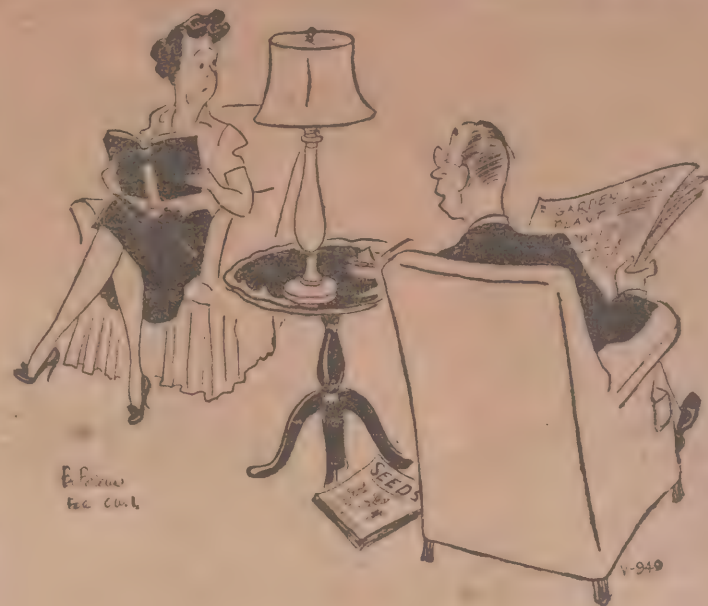
"Success of many of the salvage drives is in great part attributable to the work of the school children and youth organizations."

Miss Allen advocated an increased adult interest in youth leadership movements. "If we do not keep alert and see that youth participates in character-building activities, someone else will do it for us," she said.

Three County Directors Named by Schricker

Appointment of three new county Civilian Defense directors has been announced by Governor Henry F. Schricker. Hugh G. Sanders of Auburn has been named to succeed D. E. Messenger as Dekalb County director; the Rev. John C. Klingenberg of Shelbyville, former field representative for the State Defense Council, has succeeded Ralph P. Kimble as Shelby County director, and Ross C. Wickersham of Tipton has been named to succeed John S. Jackson as Tipton County director.

John E. Smrt, director of the North Judson Civilian Defense Council, has resigned to enter the armed services. He is succeeded by J. A. Dolezal.



"WE'VE GOT TO GET OUR VICTORY GARDEN SPADED UP—
WHY DON'T WE INVITE YOUR MOTHER OVER FOR A WEEK!"

Here and There in Indiana CD

Civilian Defense Council Cadettes in Evansville will begin a new project when they go to Camp Breckinridge hospitals to help entertain convalescent soldiers.

Mrs. Laura Sedgewick has been appointed chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Marion County Civilian Defense Council.

Lake County has found one answer to the problem of reducing juvenile delinquency and determining the part of the community in making good citizens out of the boys and girls of today.

It grew out of the effort to mobilize the children of 32 public and parochial schools to assist in Civilian Defense activities. In this organization of 15,000 "All-out Americans," children in each of the schools select their leaders and formulate their own programs of action and study. To date, the group has contributed to the salvage campaigns, organized child care courses for girls and studied the functions of welfare agencies.

As a new feature of the Indianapolis "Planning With Youth" Program, a junior speakers' bureau has been organized. Speech departments in the local high schools will co-operate with the Defense Council. Approximately 125 Junior Service Cadettes were sworn in recently. Governed by the girls, the organization works with the Emergency Medical Service division. Members will receive basic training in health, home nursing, junior first aid, and as hostesses. Since introduction of the junior police set-up in the Brightwood district, only one burglary has been reported in that neighborhood. Youthful and adult participants in the program are credited with assisting police materially.

Twenty thousand folders, explaining the need for foster homes, are being distributed in Evansville as part of a "board-a-child" campaign sponsored by the Defense Council's Council of Social Agencies Child Care in Wartime Committee. More than 160 families have applied so far, but more are needed. Agencies placing the children pay food, clothing and medical and dental fees.

The first class of Fire Guards of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council will pass all technical tests and will complete practical training work soon. Members of the Fire Guards completed a series of eight lessons designed to give them a working knowledge of methods needed in defense against fire. These include the use and care of fire extinguishers, the classes of fires and proper types of extinguishers to use and the proper use of fire-fighting equipment.

Members of the class are Robert Trout, Charles Frank, Robert Frank, the Rev. C. C. Fruth, Gilbert Davis, Richard Jones, Horace Jones, Thomas B. Kersey, Clyde Young, W. C. Shaul and Clyde Perkins.

Members of the board of directors and house committee for the Michigan City Jive Jar elected re-

cently are Corky Tietzer, senior high, and Paul Frankinburger, St. Mary's, to the board of directors, and Jim Maxwell, Bob Vanderplough and Al Jacobuccio, all of senior high, and Mary Lou Freeland, Bill Kelly and Bill Luegers, all of St. Mary's, to the house committee.

Continuing the drive for materials for the rehabilitation program at the United States Veterans' Facility, officials of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council have sent letters to several women's organizations in Marion and the county, explaining that magazines and books of an educational nature are added to the Facility library for reading material, while games and puzzles are used not only for entertainment but for constructive purposes. Old rayon hose and other rayon garments, which can be made into rugs by the patients, also are needed.

In addition to assisting firemen at the recent fire in the Goshen business district, the Civilian Defense emergency unit of the Goshen American Legion post was called out for three emergency cases in 1943. Squad Leader Russell D. Neff has reported to Ira H. Church, county Civilian Defense director.

Eight of 12 members of the squad were on duty at the Goshen fire, barricading streets and furnishing lighting equipment.

The county sheriff's office called the squad to Elkhart last June to help in the search for Lewis Gans, 17, who drowned in the Elkhart river. State police summoned the squad to LaGrange for aid at a drowning and last July they were called to Lake Wawasee, where 14 persons were thrown into the water when their speedboat capsized during a storm.

Franklin County Plans For New Youth Center

The Board of Directors of the Franklin County Youth Center has announced that the way now is clear to proceed with plans for the development of the center, with approval of the use of the second floor of the Brookville Town Hall by the Deputy State Fire Marshal.

The Town Board has granted use of the room, but could supply no funds with which to put the room in condition for use. The Board of Directors has estimated that it will need \$500 to get the program under way and, as it has no funds, has appealed to interested persons in the county for support.

Tin is used for electrical, telephone and radio equipment.

Indianapolis Power & Light Co. Receives NSA



Left to right—Wallace O. Lee, vice-president, Indianapolis Power & Light Company; H. T. Pritchard, president of the company; Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, Chief, Protection Branch, OCD, and Clarence A. Jackson, director, Indiana State Defense Council.

(Continued From Page 1)

pany, recounted some of his early experiences as a cub electrician.

Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, presented National Security Award flags to company representatives. The flags will be flown from the six properties of the company.

"Virtually every element of Civilian Defense and the war effort in this community is dependent to some degree upon light and power," Mr. Jackson said. "Without electric light and power, activity would, of necessity, be halted. Our war plants depend upon light and power for round-the-clock production; most of our transportation system is operated by electric power; our Gamewell system, upon which we depend for fire alarms, is operated electrically; without power we would have no radio service; the presses of our newspapers could not operate."

Responsibility Increased

"Consequently, the men and women of the Indianapolis Power & Light Company were called upon to shoulder a much greater responsibility with the entrance of this nation in the war."

"We can be thankful," he said, "that we have not had to contend with bombings in Indianapolis. We can be doubly thankful for the knowledge that, had those bombings come, we would have been ready."

The program was featured by musical selections by the Billings General Hospital Band from Fort Benjamin Harrison, under direction of Corp. Marino Beatrice; the Ipalco Chorus, directed by John White, and Corp. Jerry Pavelcheck, baritone, and Robert Skilling, pianist. Colors were advanced and retrieved by a color guard from Indianapolis Power & Light Company Post No. 300, American Legion.

Indiana Bell Approved for Security Award

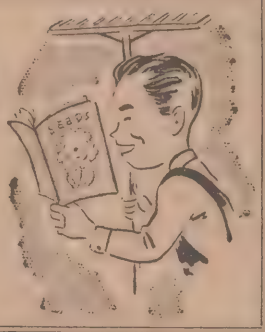
The Indiana Bell Telephone Company has been approved to receive the National Security Award of the Office of Civilian Defense, according to Col. Manford G. Henley, acting director of the Fifth Civilian Defense Region, Columbus, O. In a letter to J. F. Carroll, president of the company, Col. Henley said:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Indiana Bell Telephone Company has met the requirements for the National Security Award, granted by this agency for superior measures in protective organization."

"We congratulate you and the members of management and labor in your concern whose activities have won this recognition."

Date of the presentation has not been set.

Gardening for Victory



White County has issued an excellent bulletin on Victory Gardens, pointing out that the county had 4,000 such gardens in 1943, and giving suggestions for gardening success pointed out by the county agricultural agent, who has charge of the program.

Six essentials listed are:

1. Careful study, well laid plans and plenty of work are necessary.
2. Grow for food, not for fancy. Plan for a year-round food supply.
3. Get your seed early.
4. Control the weeds—this means hard work until the harvest is on and in.
5. Keep down insects. Be selfish, don't raise the garden for the bugs.
6. Don't waste any—eat it! Canning, drying, salting or storing in freezing units will make it available for out-of-season use at home.

A list of Victory Garden publications on file at the county agent's office also is given. The bulletin concludes with "Hank's Hunch," which impresses us as a good hunch for all Victory Gardeners:

"Better grow a Victory Garden and have the food available that you need—You will be adopting a good 'down to earth' policy."

Mrs. Anna C. Thompson, recently appointed emergency war food assistant of Allen County, says that home gardens are the only means of providing sufficient fruits and vegetables to assure an adequate diet for 1944. She points out that the following budget of canned fruits and vegetables or its equivalent in frozen or dried food is needed for each person.

Tomatoes or tomato juice, 50 quarts; vegetables such as peas, corn, greens, 30 quarts; and vegetables such as carrots, beets, cabbage, store.

LaGrange County has selected a Victory Garden chairman and plans are underway for an enlarged program this year.

Marion's first Victory Garden was planted March 3 by Otis Crane, one of the city's most experienced gardeners.

Mr. Crane said he had planted cabbage and tomato seeds in a miniature window sill garden box. When the seeds have sprouted they were to be used to create enthusiasm for Marion gardens. Mr. Crane has charge of the Victory Garden program in Marion.

W. C. Haynes, Madison County agricultural agent, has started the

Victory Garden program in that county. Several large community garden projects are planned by Anderson and local industries.

Dr. O. B. Christy, chairman of the Delaware County Garden Committee, points out that it is not necessary to grow a bigger garden this year, but to plan one more carefully and plant accordingly.

Haskell Named OCD Director

(Continued From Page 1)

aid of community organizations and millions of volunteers.

"Only with their help has the Selective Service System been able to provide men for the armed forces. The industrial system has depended upon them in its conversion to war production. The rationing and price-control machinery to stabilize our economy has been largely manned by volunteers in the states and communities."

"Such volunteers everywhere have made it possible for productive plants and communities to protect themselves against natural disasters, sabotage and the threat of enemy action."

"This national effort in our states and towns has been, I believe, such an enterprise in Federal, state and local co-operation as has not only been basic to our war strength but will inevitably influence the pattern of our Federal democracy in the years to come."

"I know that as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense you will see to it that the organized states and communities, their Defense Councils and volunteers, receive such assistance from the Federal government as they need in doing the war tasks they have demonstrated they can do so well and which are needed now so much."

"Very sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

As State Director of Civilian Protection, Gen. Haskell was responsible for enforcement of civilian protection laws, enforcement of the rules and execution of the orders of the New York State War Council.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

WHILE it has been almost a year since the State Defense Council inaugurated its program for Accident Prevention to save Manpower, placing special emphasis on the need for greater safety measures within the home, we do not feel that that is a program with "date lines." Safer living, avoiding accident hazards that take tremendous annual toll in lost man hours for war production and dollars for medical care, to say nothing of physical suffering or added drain on shrinking hospital and medical services, are not things of the moment but for all time.

We know that occasional reminders are necessary, for the American people are prone to move about with a disregard for their own safety, which is the chief cause of the alarmingly high toll of death through accidents. There is another phase to this accident problem which has come to our attention. That is the startling increase in deaths among children less than 15 years of age. While few people really are interested in statistics, we believe that these are important, for they show an increase of 23 per cent in 1943 over 1941. What does this mean? Only one thing. With war industries calling for more and more women to increase production of war material, more and more homes have children without adequate supervision. When a little child looks at you so seriously and says, "I can be trusted, mother," it is a hard thing to realize that, no matter how good the intention, a childish mind can not cope with emergencies that may arise.

It has been our usual alibi to say, "Accidents will happen." It is actually true that accidents NEED not happen. It is our duty, out of wartime necessity, if for no other reason, to say, "Accidents MUST NOT happen. I'll keep MY home safe and will help my family to live without accident."



Mrs. Katterjohn

of war workers into this area, these people know without persuasion the great value to their health and welfare in having a large number of women trained in Home Nursing.

Floyd County has been busy at other wartime tasks beside Home Nursing. They have 32 staff assistants who also take care of office work at the Red Cross Chapter House. Their motor corps list has 28 names of women giving service for the three major hospitals—Nichols General, Bowman Field, and Fort Knox—all in Louisville. They are ready for other work as needed and take blood donors to the blood bank.

Mrs. Katterjohn has good reason to be proud of her county's record: Nearly 3,500 hours by nurses' aides; 15 women working as price panel assistants for OPA; a canteen, equipped for all emergencies, and an enormous number of hours given in Red Cross work of many kinds.

Reports from Elkhart indicate that that city is very much war-minded. Its citizens conscientiously are doing whatever they can to help in the war effort. Mrs. Helen I. Gibson, City Chairman of the Women's Division in Elkhart, reports, with justifiable pride, an increase in the number of pounds of kitchen fats collected in January and February over last autumn. During 1943 they shipped out 230,300 pounds of tin cans, while on March 1 they had collected enough to fill two cars, netting around 55,000 pounds for the first two months of 1944.

Up in Elkhart they also did a fine job in securing clothing to be used in occupied countries. One always can find plenty of so-called "rummage," but it takes genuine interest and energy to collect 3,500 pounds of really first-rate garments for War Department needs.

Almost every letter we receive about Victory gardens indicates greater interest this year over last year. Perhaps we should admit that our enthusiasm then was tinged a bit with timidity over a new venture. Where such gardens were recorded by Defense Councils the directors now feel that they will find at least a 50 per cent increase this year. This is certainly as it should be, for there is no doubt that Government requirements for processed foods are almost double that in 1943. Don't keep that Victory garden just on paper. If you haven't done it already, finish your plans and order your seeds now.

Thanks to everyone who has responded to our plea for more classes in Red Cross Home Nursing. Reports of additional classes in this work are coming in, all the time, and the Red Cross is doing its utmost to supply instructors where there have been none available. We want to congratulate especially the women whose names have come to us as receiving awards for 500 and 1,000 hours in Nurses' Aide work. Floyd County has awarded the 1,000-hour ribbon to Miss Amelia Scharf. Miss Scharf has given these hours in a 9½-month period. St. Joseph County has given Alice De Fauw a 500-hour ribbon, and Lake County to Mrs. W. R. Linsemaier 500 hours. If you know of others in this category, won't you please send us their names?

Many of the ribbon awards are given for service on local staffs, chairmen of committees, and block wardens. Lake County has recently presented a 3,000-hour award to Mrs. N. J. Radeff of Gary, major of block mothers. Elkhart County has presented two 500-hour awards to its Victory garden chairman, Mrs. Hollis Hemmers, and to Mrs. Helen Smith, air raid warden, while a ribbon for 1,000 hours of service was presented to Mrs. Helen Gibson, city chairman of the Women's Division.

We are very pleased with the increasing lists of awards for service which are being given to women in the Civilian Defense. Monroe County has presented 25 ribbons for 1,000 hours each, and 39 for 500 hours each. Marion County has given four more ribbons for 500 hours each, one for 1,000 hours to Miss Inez Wade and one for 2,000 hours to Mrs. Robert Wild. Tippecanoe County reports recent awards of 1,000 hours to Mrs. Ruth G. Hoffman for staff service, while Howard County has presented 16 ribbons for 1,000 hours and 19 for 500 hours.

While we are talking about what is being done in some of the counties of our state, we want to add Cass County to the list. We have had several fine letters from Mrs. William Gramelspacher of Logansport, Director of Women's Activities in Cass County. The women there were very active and helpful in the several bond drives as well as in the various other programs of Civilian Defense. Let us not forget that, while a special program may be spectacular, it is in continued, sustained participation of work that needs doing that we are fulfilling our civilian part of the war effort. Do the thing at hand that needs to be done and help to maintain a strong, alert community wherever you may live.



Mrs. Gramelspacher

Attention, Rumor-Mongers!

Some few persons interested in giving aid to Hitler and Tojo delight in spreading false rumors. Designed to retard the war effort both at home and on the battle front, these statements are made in the hope of seeing our civilian army—persons producing materiel of war, persons engaged in transportation of supplies and persons who are doing their part or making an extra contribution as Civilian Defense volunteers—retreat into lethargic complacency.

One recent rumor, manufactured from misconstruction of factual reports, is that "Civilian Defense in Canada has folded up."

The truth is: The Canadian government HAS NOT terminated its Civilian Defense activities; nor has Canada taken any action to diminish the extent or importance of home front activities which correspond to those of the Civilian War Services branch of organized Civilian Defense in Indiana.

In certain interior parts of Canada, where the likelihood of air attack has diminished and in certain agricultural areas where no strategic military targets exist, the Canadian government has curtailed certain Civilian Defense functions as we in Indiana have curtailed blackouts. Canada has continued its Civilian Defense structure in those provinces where the likelihood of attack remains a serious possibility.

In this respect Canada's action has been similar to that in the United States in that it stresses the necessity for maintenance of a full air raid protection force in target areas.

In short, to save manpower and to convert resources to more important war activities, Canada is streamlining its Civilian Defense organization as Indiana has streamlined hers.

Let's spike this dangerous rumor NOW!

Jackson Lauds Service, Terms Scouts 'Heroes of Home Front'

In a recent letter addressed to the Central Indiana Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, referred to Indiana's Boy Scouts as "Heroes of the Home Front."

Mr. Jackson wrote C. Otto Janus, president of the Boy Scout Council, to express appreciation of the State Defense Council for the "excellent job done by the Cubs and Scouts, their leaders and the Commissioners" in the field of Civilian Defense.

Pointing to a long list of specific Civilian Defense activities in which Boy Scouts have given hundreds of thousands of hours of volunteer service, Mr. Jackson said, "Among the thousands of patriotic Indiana residents who have devoted millions of hours to volunteer service work in the field of Civilian Defense,

none have been more faithful or more devoted to the many tasks assigned to them than have the Boy Scouts."

Give Unexcelled Service

Civilian Defense activities in which Boy Scouts have given unexcelled service include salvage campaigns, war bond and stamp sales, messenger service, contributions to the Red Cross Blood Bank, distribution of posters, Victory Garden activities, victory book campaign, and special services to the Red Cross, local Civilian Defense offices, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, WACs, WAVES, SPARS, Women Marines, United States Employment Service, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, American Legion, USO, OPA and the United War and Community Funds.

"The willingness and efficiency with which the Boy Scouts have given this outstanding wartime service has the commendation and the thanks of the Indiana State Defense Council," Mr. Jackson wrote. "Indiana's Boy Scouts have certainly earned the right to be known as 'Heroes of the Home Front.'"

In a letter of reply, Mr. Janus wrote: "Your letter has been a great joy to me. I am very happy that the Boy Scout Councils in the State of Indiana are doing the kind of work that the State Defense Council wants to have done. Our boys stand ready at any time to assist in any war service in our state. While we are not unmindful of the fact that we are teaching the boys to discharge their patriotic duties, we also realize that by doing so we teach those in our care good citizenship."

437 High School Students Complete FFFS Training

Four hundred and thirty-seven high school students in eight Indiana high schools have completed training in the Forest Fire Fighters Service of Civilian Defense, according to T. E. Shaw, state coordinator for the group.

The largest group is at Corydon High School in Harrison County, with 134 members. Other groups in order are Silver Creek High School, Clark County, 75 members; New Washington High School, Clark County, 41 members; Henryville High School, Clark County, 40 members; Austin High School, Scott County, 38 members; Elizabeth High School, Harrison County, 38 members; Mauckport High School, Harrison County, 35 members; New Amsterdam High School, Harrison County, 27 members, and Austin High School, Scott County, Girls, 9 members.

All of these students now are eligible to receive certificates and arm bands.

Cass Doctors Hear Discussion Of EMS Future

Members of the Cass County Medical Society heard the future of emergency medical services discussed by E. A. Robinson of Indianapolis, former deputy state chief of emergency medical services, at their meeting in Logansport, March 17.

The program was arranged by Dr. E. B. Jewell, Logansport, deputy chief of the Cass County Civilian Defense Emergency Medical Service.

Mr. Robinson pointed out that the success of the organized emergency medical services has been so great in many communities that the medical profession in several cities and towns already has taken steps to maintain, on the local level, an emergency medical service organization similar to the Civilian Defense plan, after the war.

Proved Its Worth

Mr. Robinson cited instances in which EMS has proved its worth throughout the nation and said:

"Many of the dangers that confront us as communities come upon us without our request and without warning. In such emergencies it has been proved that co-operative action is required to meet the unusual demands placed upon the medical profession. The plan developed by the medical profession itself, in co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense, has met the test.

"In the aftermath of tragic fires, tornadoes, floods, transportation accidents and other disasters, EMS has proved its worth many times over. No professional group is more anxious to render a full measure of service than are the members of the medical profession. If we are to best serve our country and community in our home-front job—then the organization of Civilian Defense, and the correct handling of EMS, offer us a ready instrument and an adaptable medium to carry our responsibility."

Evansville CD Makes Survey Of Manpower

With more than 7,000 persons idle in Evansville, due to completion of ordnance production at the Chrysler and Sunbeam plants in that city, block workers of the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council took upon themselves the task of making a county-wide census of all persons who are qualified for, but who are not now engaged in some form of war work.

The Evansville shipyard announced the need of 3,000 additional workers to meet an urgent demand for more landing craft, which was expected to take up some of the slack.

However, applications for unemployment compensation revealed that the majority of the unemployed workers are women, many of whom never have worked outside their homes and, therefore, are untrained in any type of work except that in which they have just been employed.

Reluctant to Take Less Pay

They also are reluctant to take a type of work which pays less money than they were making at their war plant jobs. Some of them, although they have applied for unemployment compensation, have no intention of returning to factories or employment outside their homes. Some of the unemployed women have been in jobs which required little physical effort and are unfitted for more strenuous tasks.

Calculated to stem losses of skilled women from night shifts at local war plants, Evansville has established its first night nursery. Day nurseries for children of women war workers have been operating there for months.

During the last several months local industries had reported a large number of valued women workers quitting the swing shift or night shift because they could find no one to stay nights with their children. The night nursery was the answer.

Boy Braves Blizzard to Solicit Papers; Carrying on for Dad

There was a howling blizzard outside March 7, but Mrs. Lucille Brown, 545 North Belmont Avenue, Indianapolis, was warm and comfortable when she heard a knock at her front door.

"I went to the door," said Mrs. Brown, "and there stood a little boy looking up at me. His face was red and cold and his hands were thrust into his jacket pockets. He looked up at me with big brown eyes and said, 'Lady, have any papers you don't want? Our school is having a paper sale and I want to help.'"

"If he hadn't had a sign pinned on him saying 'School 52,' I'd have thought he was too small to go to school," Mrs. Brown said.

"I asked him in out of the cold and while he was getting warm I mixed him some hot chocolate. He thanked me and said, 'But I gotta hurry.'"

"As he sipped his drink he looked around. His eyes stopped on a picture of my husband in uniform. He stared at it for a minute, then he noticed a star in my window.

"We've one of those, too," he said, "only ours is gold."

"Oh, what a shame!" I said. "Is it your brother?"

"He looked up at me, blinking his eyes to keep back the tears. 'No, mam,' he said, 'it's for my dad.'"

"Then he talked fast. 'You see, that's why I'm trying to get papers today. And I get scrap when I can and I buy War Stamps when I have the money. I'm little now and can't do much, but I'll do what I can and maybe it will help a little.'"

"You bet it will," I told him.

"He set his glass down and said, 'I gotta go now. Thanks, and I'll be back after those papers.'"

"I watched the little fellow go down the street. The wind seemed almost to blow him backward, but he didn't waver a bit. He turned his back to it and went on. He didn't miss a house as far as I could see. I thought how much that little boy has lost and how hard he is fighting back. He showed me the true American spirit."

County Directors Cite Intention Of Continuing Civilian Defense

Declaring that the work of Civilian Defense will not be concluded until our boys march into Berlin and Tokio, Civilian Defense leaders in several Indiana counties have asserted they intend to continue their activities to the war's end.

Encouraging progress of the

war on remote battle fronts, with a corresponding lessening of apprehension over air raids on the home front, will not induce any relaxation in the efficiency of the Civilian Defense organization in the Elkhart area," County Civilian Defense Director Ira H. Church said. "We do not believe there should be any let-up until the war actually is won," said Harry V. Jones, director of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council. "Local officials and leaders do not want to take the responsibility for the abandonment of any part of the civilian protection organization. But whether or not we are ready and shall remain ready on the home front in Boone County until all danger is passed is a matter officials, hundreds of Civilian Defense volunteers and the public must decide.

Paid-up Insurance Policy

"The organization and training of approximately 1,000 members of the Citizens Defense Corps in Boone County has given the county a 'paid-up insurance policy' against the effects of any type of disaster—fire, flood, windstorm, explosion or any serious accident—as well as protection against the effects of an all-out war.

"With the good news coming from all battle fronts, we are more or less caught off guard by thinking that it is time to cease our activities in the protection side of Civilian Defense," Mr. Jones said. "We must realize there is an all-out war effort in America and wake up to the fact that we all must do everything humanly possible to bring about victory. Again we are reminded that although the war news reports are of the best, with the advancement of scientific research there are newer, more powerful and effective weapons being produced and used each day by our enemies. There is nothing that would tend to build up their morale and determination more than any kind of disaster that might befall us. Yes, we say that things are going our way more and more each day, but England and London did, too—they were prepared. ARE WE?"

Recommend Periodic Tests

"The Boone County Civilian Defense Council wishes to maintain the organization and co-operation of the present Civilian Defense set-up, to keep the organization intact. It is recommended, however, that periodic mobilizations and tests of the Defense Corps personnel be held to keep them alert and ready

for any possible local or national emergency that might arise."

Putting an end to what he said was a widespread impression that Civilian Defense is wasting away for want of something to do, Edward R. Smith, St. Joseph County co-ordinator of Civilian Defense, declared that "Despite reports to the contrary, St. Joseph County's Civilian Defense organization is alive and active and has every intention of fulfilling the American Legion's appeal to it to 'carry on until our boys march into Berlin and Tokio.'" There is plenty to do and Civilian Defense is doing it, he said.

Mr. Smith added that the most important project of the moment is an attempt to create a labor force to help St. Joseph County farmers next summer. Plans have not been completed.

Legion Bulletin Urges CD Work Be Continued

In a bulletin to all American Legion posts in Indiana, Dewey W. Granger, state chairman of Civilian and National Defense for the Legion, recently urged that each post commander or defense chairman contact the head of Civilian Defense in his city "in order that there be no curtailment of Civilian Defense activity. There has been some misinterpretation by newspapers, but there have been no orders from national or state Civilian Defense headquarters to curtail any unit of Civilian Defense."

Mr. Granger called attention to the Legion's "America Alert" program and emphasized the slogan: "This War Is My War. It Can Happen Here. The End Is Not in Sight." The bulletin concluded, "We of the Legion are proud that we have a place on the home front with jobs to do and I know I can count on every post to do its part."

Warsaw Nurses' Aides

Receive Service Ribbons

Stripes indicating more than 150 hours of volunteer service in Warsaw hospitals were presented to five members of that city's Nurses' Aide corps recently. During February the 15 Nurses' Aides there gave 336 hours of service.

Those receiving the awards were Mrs. Annabelle W. Gasaway, Mrs. Karl Heintzelman, Mrs. Virginia Bennett, Mrs. Audrey Miner and Mrs. Opal Shamp.

Salvage
More
in '44

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

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Vol. II

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 1, 1944

No. 4

Jobs for All, Schricker Tells Ipalco Group

**'This Is Everybody's War,'
Governor Says at Na-
tional Security Award
Presentation—Proud of
Indiana's Achievements.**

Pointing out that there is an opportunity for service by everyone at this time, Governor Henry F. Schricker stated March 22 that the presentation of the National Security Award of the Office of Civilian Defense to the Indianapolis Power & Light Company is "adding another illustrious page to the war history of Indiana." The Governor was principal speaker at the presentation ceremonies.

"God pity the American citizen who has not found his place," the Governor said. "This is everybody's war. There are no two fronts or three fronts. There is only one front—the American front."

Citing the fact that there are more than 300,000 men and women from Indiana in the armed services—more than 200 of them from the Indianapolis Power & Light Company—the Governor declared: "That, if nothing else, should spur us on to continue our work until victory finally is achieved. . . . I stand here tonight," he continued, "with exorbitant pride in the knowledge that Indiana has not failed in her duty."

Pays Tribute to Farmers

Governor Schricker also paid tribute to the outstanding achievement of the farmers and farm families of Indiana whose production record is "the greatest in the history of our state."

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, chief of the Protection branch, Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, who presented the award to H. T. Pritchard, president of the light company, stated that "The Office of Civilian Defense desires to impress the importance of our industrial plants to the welfare of the nation. . . . Anything that hampers production is a national calamity."

"If this is true of our war plants," he continued, "it is many more times true of a utility which produces the power upon which all our war plants depend."

"As Paul Jones once said, 'We've just begun to fight.' The work must continue until the war is ended."

Gives Full Credit to Employees

Mr. Pritchard, in his acceptance, gave full recognition and credit to the men and women of the company for the honor bestowed on the company.

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, mayor of Indianapolis and a former employee of the power com-

(See Page 3, Column 1)

Pickens Is Appointed To Stream Control Board

H. Scott Pickens, New Albany manufacturer, former state representative and now director of the Floyd County Civilian Defense Council, has been appointed by Governor Henry F. Schricker as a member of the Stream Pollution Control Board. He succeeds George C. Hillenbrand of Batesville, who resigned because of other business.

Howard County Auxiliary Units Help Fight Fire

More than 25 auxiliary firemen and auxiliary police from the Howard County Civilian Defense Council aided the regular Kokomo police and firemen in battling a \$200,000 fire in the Kokomo High School gymnasium March 22, according to Col. W. H. Unversaw, county Civilian Defense director.

Col. Unversaw was called at 2:30 in the morning by Edgar Weaver, fire chief, when the flames, blown by a strong east wind, threatened the Kokomo business district. Col. Unversaw immediately dispatched auxiliary firemen to assist in keeping the blaze under control. Auxiliary police aided in directing traffic and keeping curious onlookers out of the danger zone. The volunteer workers remained on duty for three hours.

Auxiliary police were called upon again that night to guard the building, the basement of which was used to house vocational equipment for defense training. This group has been assisting the regular police department in emergencies for some time, Col. Unversaw said.

Indianapolis CD To Have Youth "Jam Session"

High notes and low notes, sweet notes and—probably—some sour, will play hide-and-seek in the rafters of Tomlinson Hall the night of April 21 when Indianapolis' younger set will hold its first "Jam Session" under sponsorship of the student music council of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense "Planning With Youth" program.

At a recent meeting, held under the direction of Mrs. Jane Johnson Burroughs Adams, head of the music division of the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council, the student music council was formed and Miss Jackie Lawson was elected student chairman.

The council has set up four objectives: the training of junior song leaders; discovery of talent; listing of young dance bands to play at teen-canteens, and the promotion of service opportunities for young persons through music.

Committee Members

Adult members of Mrs. Adams' committee include Mrs. W. H. Hodgson, Mrs. H. B. Nicely, Mrs. Helen Thomas Martin, Carl Sheets, Harold Geisel, Mrs. Roy J. Pile, Mrs. P. R. Lawson, Mrs. Frances M. Helkema, Lewis Lyons, Miss Margaret Byram, Miss Kathleen Hergt and Frank Watkins.

The young people's committee under Miss Lawson includes Dottie Phipps, Bob Huber, Betty Burcham, Barbara Gene Lucas, Basil Bear, Joan Pile, Raymond King, Janet Lewis, Luella Jane Kell and Don Rasico.

Selected young persons with musical ability will appear on the program April 21. All young persons of high school age or above are invited to attend. There will be no admission charge.

New Yorker Named New CD Director



LIEUT. GEN. WILLIAM N. HASKELL

Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell, USA, Ret., recently was appointed Director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, succeeding John B. Martin, who has served as acting director since the resignation of James M. Landis last September. Gen. Haskell was director of civilian protection in New York State in 1942, when Civilian Defense first was being organized.

In a letter of appointment, President Roosevelt asked Gen. Haskell "to lead in the adjustment of our efforts to the task before us." He acknowledged that functions of OCD have changed since the danger of air raids on the United States have lessened, but said that "The Federal government . . . can not relax its responsibility to give the great volunteer armies of civilians the information they require as men and women engaged together in all our states and towns in national defense at home."

President Roosevelt's letter to Gen. Haskell follows:

"Dear General Haskell: "Since the resignation of James M. Landis as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, that agency has faced difficult problems in adjusting our home defense plants to the altering strategic situation. An altered situation, both with regard to danger of attack and the need for manpower, has necessitated

changes which have involved the whole pattern of the national service of the millions of Civilian Defense volunteers throughout the country.

"These changes have in no sense removed the necessity for volunteer efforts in our states and towns. They do emphasize, however, the necessity for adjustment of our efforts to the task before us. To lead in that major adjustment, I am today appointing you Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Task Largely Accomplished

"The great task of aiding the states and people to organize in this great free, popular war enterprise has been largely accomplished. State and local governments are aware of their continuing tasks. More and more now we can depend upon state and local knowledge and initiative in doing the war jobs in which a whole nation has had to be trained. The Federal government can now reduce its direction and its expenditures; it cannot reduce its responsibility to give the great volunteer armies of civilians the information they require as men and women engaged together in all our states and towns in national defense at home. Indeed, as the danger of air attack has been diminished, the need for the accomplishment of other tasks in a war-preoccupied economy has grown. Under your leadership I am sure we can join the free responsibilities of the states with the assistance of the Federal government to provide the most economical and most effective civil defense for this strategic stage of our greatest national struggle.

"As I know you share my faith in our Federal system, I am sure you have been heartened by the way it has operated to meet the demands of war.

"State and local governments have been doing a magnificent job through their Defense Councils and regular departments with the

(See Page 3, Column 3)

North Vernon Maneuvers Held Success

**CD Units Co-operate With
State Guard in Solving
Problem of Simulated
Tornado in Pocket Area.**

The manner in which Mount Vernon would be given effective and efficient relief in event of an emergency was demonstrated successfully Feb. 26 and 27 by units of the Indiana State Guard, Civilian Defense, Regular Army, Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Maneuvers of the Second Battalion, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Indiana State Guard, with a simulated tornado as the basic problem, brought into action 145 Indiana State Guardsmen, 43 Regular Army officers and men comprising a mobile emergency medical unit, and 300 representatives of Civilian Defense units, Red Cross disaster relief and municipal departments.

Functioning on a two-sector front, participating personnel patrolled and policed the supposedly devastated area, halted traffic, prevented looting, extinguished fires, directed rescue and gave first aid and hospitalization under martial aid regulations.

CD Units Mobilized

The alert was sounded at 9 o'clock Saturday night. Civilian Defense units mobilized immediately and by 9:45 the supposedly devastated area was policed by air raid wardens and auxiliary policemen who were transported to their posts by the motor corps. The men maintained their vigil despite dropping temperatures, until the all clear signal sounded at 12:50 a. m.

Meanwhile, Mayor Frank J. Fessenden had appealed to the Governor's office for guardsmen and Indiana State Police; called upon Camp Breckinridge (Ky.) for a mobile emergency medical unit; requested Red Cross disaster relief and placed city police and fire departments on a emergency service basis.

Through the Mount Vernon police radio station a direct and uninterrupted communication system was set up between the devastated area and both battalion and Civilian Defense headquarters.

Two Ambulances Used

Two ambulances with facilities for transportation of eight litter cases and two ambulatory cases and all necessities for the treatment of casualties in the field and in the station, extending even into the field of minor surgery, afforded Red Cross first-aiders and Civilian Defense medical corpsmen facilities for operation "on their own" and in conjunction with trained Regular Army corpsmen.

Fifteen incidents involving casualties, fires, street blockades and evacuations were dispatched completely by Civilian Defense personnel prior to the taking over by guardsmen.

Boy Scouts who, with Girl Scouts, functioned as an integral part of Civilian Defense as messengers in the field and in Civilian Defense headquarters, served as casualty patients. A number of the Boy Scouts remained on duty throughout the night.

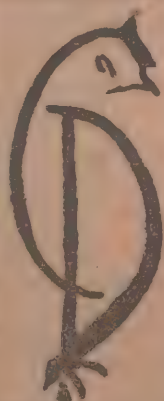
Safety Group to Meet

Commodore W. E. Longfellow of the National American Red Cross and Harry M. Pontius, state director of farm safety, Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus, O., will be guest speakers April 5 at a luncheon meeting of the Indiana Farm and Home Safety Committee in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

Says:

"Everyone needs a spring tonic," grandma used to say, then about this time of year she'd get out the sulphur and molasses and dose us up.

—Did the work, too!—Maybe a little sulphur and molasses is all that's needed to snap some of



these chronic pessimists out of their lethargy and allow them to see that civilians have to sacrifice as well as soldiers and sailors in wartime. The war's not over by a damnsight and until it is Civilian Defense has a big job to do.

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Phone Market 5361.

C. WARREN Mc DERMED, Editor

Vol. II

APRIL 1, 1944

No. 4

YOUR VICTORY GARDEN MAY SAVE SOME SOLDIER'S LIFE

It is night on the desert. American boys lie crouched on the sand, helmets pulled low on their heads, machine guns ready. Less than half a mile distant the French fortress stands dark and forbidding in the African moonlight. A sandy-haired kid from Indiana whispers to the rangy Texan beside him, "This is it!"

The Texas boy swallows, fingers the machine gun in front of him. He tries to sound cheerful as he replies, "Yeah, in just about a minute we'll know what it's like to have shells exploding in our faces."

But the order to fire does not come. Suddenly, an American supply truck races toward the French fort, white flags of truce flapping in the desert night. The fortress gate swings open. The truck disappears inside.

An American general steps down from the truck, exchanges salutes with the French colonel commanding the desert outpost. Then the American commander presents his terms: "Immediate surrender to the Army of the United States."

The French colonel hesitates, then refuses. He will fight!

But the American commander has in his possession a secret weapon—a weapon stronger than guns and planes and tanks. He turns and barks an order. Quickly the American soldiers unfasten the canvas covering, revealing the truck's cargo—canned goods! Beans, meats, fruit, vegetables of all kinds—food!

A French soldier staring at the truck—forgot his soldier's discipline. "Food!"

"Food." The word runs through the ranks of hungry French troops.

The French colonel glances at his hungry men, hesitates, then at last shrugs. "I accept your terms, Monsieur," he says, "the fort is yours."

Half an hour later the American column is entering the gates of the desert fortress. There are smiles on the faces of the American troops. There are smiles, too, on the faces of the French. The kid from Indiana grins at his companion. "What a push-over!" he says as they march in. "The sergeant said we'd lose at least 200 men taking this fort."

"Yeah," replies the kid from Texas, "and to think the general captured the whole works with one truck load of good old American food!"

On hundreds of battle fronts, American boys—the boys you used to say "hello" to every morning—are carrying the fight to the enemy. They are fighting well, as Americans always have fought. They are giving their lives—if necessary.

But thanks to American food it will not always be necessary in this war for boys to die in order to win strongly defended positions. Food, instead of bullets, is opening the way to our troops on dozens of distant battle fields.

A sack of flour, a can of beans, a package of dried milk—with these weapons the American army took position after position in North Africa. And every time a fortress surrendered to a "bombardment" of canned goods, American lives were saved—the life, perhaps, of your neighbor—perhaps of your own son.

No American—sitting on the sidelines at home—will deny that purchasing victories with food is a cheap price to pay compared to the lives of American boys.

And all Americans agree we must keep on using our food supplies as a weapon to win victories—and save lives. We have used the promise of food against Italy in the battle of Europe. We are using it to win the friendship of natives on tiny Pacific islands as we move northward to smash the Japs.

We are using it to help the Red Army drive out the invader and to keep R.A.F. raids crippling the Nazi war machine.

By feeding our allies we are saving American manpower. Manpower for war production; manpower to produce the tools of war. We are saving American lives, too. Every time a Russian soldier storms a Nazi pillbox, some American boy is saved the necessity of fighting the German squad that manned it. Every time an R.A.F. pilot shoots down a Messerschmidt, there is one less Nazi plane aloft to turn its guns on American pilots. Every time a Chinese soldier kills a Jap, there is one less Jap that will have to be killed by an American soldier, sailor or marine.

Hitler once exhorted his people to greater effort by giving them the choice of "Guns or butter!"

But America has a better slogan: "Butter—food, instead of guns!" It is the humane way to win victories.

Then, when we remember that the United States Army provides an average of five pounds of food for every soldier under arms every day, you see a new importance for the food produced in your Victory Gardens.

The Army uses five pounds of food per man per day as against three pounds used by the average civilian. So for every man or woman who enters the services from civilian life, an extra two pounds of food per day must be provided, or a total of 730 pounds a year. For an army of 2,000,000 men, this means more than 7,000,000,000 pounds of food per year in excess of peace-time needs—and our army numbers more than 10,000,000!

Then again, the Quartermaster General of the United States Army attempts to keep sufficient food on hand to feed the army for 260 days. For an army of 10,000,000 men at an average of five pounds per day each, this means that at least 13,000,000,000 pounds of meats, vegetables and fruits are tied up in storage or in transit to provide the needs of the armed forces.

Now you can understand why 20,000,000 Victory Gardens will not be enough this year. Is an hour a day of your time too much to ask? You'll be healthier—and happier—and you'll be doing a vital war job! Now is the time to start. Get out and "Dig for Victory!"

Official SDC Releases

Feb. 26 to March 22

MEMORANDA

March 8—(Supplement No. 1 to "War Films" publication issued February, 1944, by War Films Council Division)—British War Film, "Desert Victory," now available from British Information Services.

March 10—Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War II, Their Dependents, Including Rights and Benefits of Veterans of World War I and Their Dependents.

March 15—Availability of Publication "War Emergency Use of Utility Service Facilities."

NUTRITION

March 8—No. 76—School Lunches and News Releases.

March 18—No. 77—Foods in Abundance and News Releases.

SALVAGE

Feb. 26—Hotel Salvage Material Should Be Saved.

March 7—Fats Posters for Dealers—Fats Collections.

March 14—We Must Get More Waste Paper—Now.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

Feb. 28—No. 24—Recreation and Juvenile Delinquency.

CARE OF CHILDREN IN WARTIME

March 5—No. 13—Organization of Local Committees Concerned With Juvenile Delinquency.

March 16—No. 14—Statistics on Juvenile Delinquency.

Tribute Paid Youth for Work In War Relief

Tribute to the work young people have done in salvage and war relief projects was paid March 7 by Miss Martha Allen, national Camp Fire Girls executive, at a dinner given in her honor by the Indianapolis council of the organization.

"I believe that juvenile delinquency has been over-publicized," Miss Allen said. "While many young people have become delinquents, there are many who have become much more responsible than the young of many years past."

"Success of many of the salvage drives is in great part attributable to the work of the school children and youth organizations."

Miss Allen advocated an increased adult interest in youth leadership movements. "If we do not keep alert and see that youth participates in character-building activities, someone else will do it for us," she said.

Three County Directors Named by Schriker

Appointment of three new county Civilian Defense directors has been announced by Governor Henry F. Schriker. Hugh G. Sanders of Auburn has been named to succeed D. E. Messenger as Dekalb County director; the Rev. John C. Klingenberg of Shelbyville, former field representative for the State Defense Council, has succeeded Ralph P. Kimble as Shelby County director, and Ross C. Wickersham of Tipton has been named to succeed John S. Jackson as Tipton County director.

John E. Smrt, director of the North Judson Civilian Defense Council, has resigned to enter the armed services. He is succeeded by J. A. Dolezal.



"WE'VE GOT TO GET OUR VICTORY GARDEN SPADED UP—
WHY DON'T WE INVITE YOUR MOTHER OVER FOR A WEEK!"

Here and There in Indiana CD

Civilian Defense Council Cadettes in Evansville will begin a new project when they go to Camp Breckinridge hospitals to help entertain convalescent soldiers.

Mrs. Laura Sedgewick has been appointed chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Marion County Civilian Defense Council.

Lake County has found one answer to the problem of reducing juvenile delinquency and determining the part of the community in making good citizens out of the boys and girls of today.

It grew out of the effort to mobilize the children of 32 public and parochial schools to assist in Civilian Defense activities. In this organization of 15,000 "All-out Americans," children in each of the schools select their leaders and formulate their own programs of action and study. To date, the group has contributed to the salvage campaigns, organized child care courses for girls and studied the functions of welfare agencies.

As a new feature of the Indianapolis "Planning With Youth" Program, a junior speakers' bureau has been organized. Speech departments in the local high schools will co-operate with the Defense Council. Approximately 125 Junior Service Cadettes were sworn in recently. Governed by the girls, the organization works with the Emergency Medical Service division. Members will receive basic training in health, home nursing, junior first aid, and as hostesses. Since introduction of the junior police set-up in the Brightwood district, only one burglary has been reported in that neighborhood. Youthful and adult participants in the program are credited with assisting police materially.

Twenty thousand folders, explaining the need for foster homes, are being distributed in Evansville as part of a "board-a-child" campaign sponsored by the Defense Council's Council of Social Agencies Child Care in Wartime Committee. More than 160 families have applied so far, but more are needed. Agencies placing the children pay food, clothing and medical and dental fees.

The first class of Fire Guards of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council has passed all technical tests and will complete practical training work soon. Members of the Fire Guards completed a series of eight lessons designed to give them a working knowledge of methods needed in defense against fire. These include the use and care of fire extinguishers, the classes of fires and proper types of extinguishers to use and the proper use of fire-fighting equipment.

Members of the class are Robert Trout, Charles Frank, Robert Frank, the Rev. C. C. Fruth, Gilbert Davis, Richard Jones, Horace Jones, Thomas B. Kersey, Clyde Young, W. C. Shaull and Clyde Perkins.

Members of the board of directors and house committee for the Michigan City Jive Jar elected re-

cently are Corky Tietzer, senior high, and Paul Frankinburger, St. Mary's, to the board of directors, and Jim Maxwell, Bob Vanderplough and Al Jacobuccio, all of senior high, and Mary Lou Freeland, Bill Kelly and Bill Luegers, all of St. Mary's, to the house committee.

Continuing the drive for materials for the rehabilitation program at the United States Veterans' Facility, officials of the Grant County Civilian Defense Council have sent letters to several women's organizations in Marion and the county, explaining that magazines and books of an educational nature are added to the Facility library for reading material, while games and puzzles are used not only for entertainment but for constructive purposes. Old rayon hose and other rayon garments, which can be made into rugs by the patients, also are needed.

In addition to assisting firemen at the recent fire in the Goshen business district, the Civilian Defense emergency unit of the Goshen American Legion post was called out for three emergency cases in 1943. Squad Leader Russell D. Neff has reported to Ira H. Church, county Civilian Defense director.

Eight of 12 members of the squad were on duty at the Goshen fire, barricading streets and furnishing lighting equipment.

The county sheriff's office called the squad to Elkhart last June to help in the search for Lewis Gans, 17, who drowned in the Elkhart river. State police summoned the squad to LaGrange for aid at a drowning and last July they were called to Lake Wawasee, where 14 persons were thrown into the water when their speedboat capsized during a storm.

Franklin County Plans

For New Youth Center

The Board of Directors of the Franklin County Youth Center has announced that the way now is clear to proceed with plans for the development of the center, with approval of the use of the second floor of the Brookville Town Hall by the Deputy State Fire Marshal.

The Town Board has granted use of the room, but could supply no funds with which to put the room in condition for use. The Board of Directors has estimated that it will need \$500 to get the program under way and, as it has no funds, has appealed to interested persons in the county for support.

Tin is used for electrical, telephone and radio equipment.

Indianapolis Power & Light Co. Receives NSA



Left to right—Wallace O. Lee, vice-president, Indianapolis Power & Light Company; H. T. Pritchard, president of the company; Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, Chief, Protection Branch, OCD, and Clarence A. Jackson, director, Indiana State Defense Council.

(Continued From Page 1)

pany, recounted some of his early experiences as a cub electrician.

Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, presented National Security Award flags to company representatives. The flags will be flown from the six properties of the company.

"Virtually every element of Civilian Defense and the war effort in this community is dependent to some degree upon light and power," Mr. Jackson said. "Without electric light and power, activity would, of necessity, be halted. Our war plants depend upon light and power for round-the-clock production; most of our transportation system is operated by electric power; our Gamewell system, upon which we depend for fire alarms, is operated electrically; without power we would have no radio service; the presses of our newspapers could not operate."

Responsibility Increased

"Consequently, the men and women of the Indianapolis Power & Light Company were called upon to shoulder a much greater responsibility with the entrance of this nation in the war."

"We can be thankful," he said, "that we have not had to contend with bombings in Indianapolis. We can be doubly thankful for the knowledge that, had those bombings come, we would have been ready."

The program was featured by musical selections by the Billings General Hospital Band from Fort Benjamin Harrison, under direction of Corp. Marino Beatrice; the Ipalco Chorus, directed by John White, and Corp. Jerry Pavelcheck, baritone, and Robert Skilling, pianist. Colors were advanced and retrieved by a color guard from Indianapolis Power & Light Company Post No. 300, American Legion.

Indiana Bell Approved for Security Award

The Indiana Bell Telephone Company has been approved to receive the National Security Award of the Office of Civilian Defense, according to Col. Manford G. Henley, acting director of the Fifth Civilian Defense Region, Columbus, O. In a letter to J. F. Carroll, president of the company, Col. Henley said:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Indiana Bell Telephone Company has met the requirements for the National Security Award, granted by this agency for superior measures in protective organization."

"We congratulate you and the members of management and labor in your concern whose activities have won this recognition."

Date of the presentation has not been set.

Gardening for Victory



White County has issued an excellent bulletin on Victory Gardens, pointing out that the county had 4,000 such gardens in 1943, and giving suggestions for gardening success pointed out by the county agricultural agent, who has charge of the program.

Six essentials listed are:

1. Careful study, well laid plans and plenty of work are necessary.
2. Grow for food, not for fancy. Plan for a year-round food supply.
3. Get your seed early.
4. Control the weeds—this means hard work until the harvest is on and in.
5. Keep down insects. Be selfish, don't raise the garden for the bugs.
6. Don't waste any—eat it! Canning, drying, salting or storing in freezing units will make it available for out-of-season use at home.

A list of Victory Garden publications on file at the county agent's office also is given. The bulletin concludes with "Hank's Hunch," which impresses us as a good hunch for all Victory Gardeners:

"Better grow a Victory Garden and have the food available that you need—You will be adopting a good 'down to earth' policy."

Mrs. Anna C. Thompson, recently appointed emergency war food assistant of Allen County, says that home gardens are the only means of providing sufficient fruits and vegetables to assure an adequate diet for 1944. She points out that the following budget of canned fruits and vegetables or its equivalent in frozen or dried food is needed for each person.

Tomatoes or tomato juice, 50 quarts; vegetables such as peas, corn, greens, 30 quarts; and vegetables such as carrots, beets, cabbage, store.

LaGrange County has selected a Victory Garden chairman and plans are underway for an enlarged program this year.

Marion's first Victory Garden was planted March 3 by Otis Crane, one of the city's most experienced gardeners.

Mr. Crane said he had planted cabbage and tomato seeds in a miniature window sill garden box. When the seeds have sprouted they were to be used to create enthusiasm for Marion gardens. Mr. Crane has charge of the Victory Garden program in Marion.

W. C. Haynes, Madison County agricultural agent, has started the

Victory Garden program in that county. Several large community garden projects are planned by Anderson and local industries.

Dr. O. B. Christy, chairman of the Delaware County Garden Committee, points out that it is not necessary to grow a bigger garden this year, but to plan one more carefully and plant accordingly.

Haskell Named OCD Director

(Continued From Page 1)

aid of community organizations and millions of volunteers.

"Only with their help has the Selective Service System been able to provide men for the armed forces. The industrial system has depended upon them in its conversion to war production. The rationing and price-control machinery to stabilize our economy has been largely manned by volunteers in the states and communities."

"Such volunteers everywhere have made it possible for productive plants and communities to protect themselves against natural disasters, sabotage and the threat of enemy action."

"This national effort in our states and towns has been, I believe, such an enterprise in Federal, state and local co-operation as has not only been basic to our war strength but will inevitably influence the pattern of our Federal democracy in the years to come."

"I know that as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense you will see to it that the organized states and communities, their Defense Councils and volunteers, receive such assistance from the Federal government as they need in doing the war tasks they have demonstrated they can do so well and which are needed now so much."

"Very sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

As State Director of Civilian Protection, Gen. Haskell was responsible for enforcement of civilian protection laws, enforcement of the rules and execution of the orders of the New York State War Council.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

WHILE it has been almost a year since the State Defense Council inaugurated its program for Accident Prevention to save Manpower, placing special emphasis on the need for greater safety measures within the home, we do not feel that that is a program with "date lines." Safer living, avoiding accident hazards that take tremendous annual toll in lost man hours for war production and dollars for medical care, to say nothing of physical suffering or added drain on shrinking hospital and medical services, are not things of the moment but for all time.

We know that occasional reminders are necessary, for the American people are prone to move about with a disregard for their own safety, which is the chief cause of the alarmingly high toll of death through accidents. There is another phase to this accident problem which has come to our attention. That is the startling increase in deaths among children less than 15 years of age. While few people really are interested in statistics, we believe that these are important, for they show an increase of 23 per cent in 1943 over 1941. What does this mean? Only one thing. With war industries calling for more and more women to increase production of war material, more and more homes have children without adequate supervision. When a little child looks at you so seriously and says, "I can be trusted, mother," it is a hard thing to realize that, no matter how good the intention, a childish mind can not cope with emergencies that may arise.

It has been our usual alibi to say, "Accidents will happen." It is actually true that accidents NEED not happen. It is our duty, out of wartime necessity, if for no other reason, to say, "Accidents MUST NOT happen. I'll keep MY home safe and will help my family to live without accident."

Almost every letter we receive about Victory gardens indicates greater interest this year over last year. Perhaps we should admit that our enthusiasm then was tinged a bit with timidity over a new venture. Where such gardens were recorded by Defense Councils the directors now feel that they will find at least a 50 per cent increase this year. This is certainly as it should be, for there is no doubt that Government requirements for processed foods are almost double that in 1943. Don't keep that Victory garden just on paper. If you haven't done it already, finish your plans and order your seeds now.

Thanks to everyone who has responded to our plea for more classes in Red Cross Home Nursing. Reports of additional classes in this work are coming in all the time, and the Red Cross is doing its utmost to supply instructors where there have been none available. We want to congratulate especially the women whose names have come to us as receiving awards for 500 and 1,000 hours in Nurses' Aide work. Floyd County has awarded the 1,000-hour ribbon to Miss Amelia Scharf. Miss Scharf has given these hours in a 9½-month period. St. Joseph County has given Alice De Fauw a 500-hour ribbon, and Lake County to Mrs. W. R. Linsemaier 500 hours. If you know of others in this category, won't you please send us their names?

Many of the ribbon awards are given for service on local staffs, chairmen of committees, and block wardens. Lake County has recently presented a 3,000-hour award to Mrs. N. J. Radeff of Gary, major of block mothers. Elkhart County has presented two 500-hour awards to its Victory garden chairman, Mrs. Hollis Hemmers, and to Mrs. Helen Smith, air raid warden, while a ribbon for 1,000 hours of service was presented to Mrs. Helen Gibson, city chairman of the Women's Division.

We are very pleased with the increasing lists of awards for service which are being given to women in the Civilian Defense. Monroe County has presented 25 ribbons for 1,000 hours each, and 39 for 500 hours each. Marion County has given four more ribbons for 500 hours each, one for 1,000 hours to Miss Inez Wade and one for 2,000 hours to Mrs. Robert Wild. Tippecanoe County reports recent awards of 1,000 hours to Mrs. Ruth G. Hoffman for staff service, while Howard County has presented 16 ribbons for 1,000 hours and 19 for 500 hours.

While we are talking about what is being done in some of the counties of our state, we want to add Cass County to the list. We have had several fine letters from Mrs. William Gramelspacher of Logansport, Director of Women's Activities in Cass County. The women there were very active and helpful in the several bond drives as well as in the various other programs of Civilian Defense. Let us not forget that, while a special program may be spectacular, it is in continued, sustained participation of work that needs doing that we are fulfilling our civilian part of the war effort. Do the thing at hand that needs to be done and help to maintain a strong, alert community wherever you may live.



Mrs. Katterjohn

Mrs. C. C. Katterjohn, Director of Women's Activities for Floyd County, has written us of some of the activities there and of their work in Red Cross Home Nursing. They have trained 407 women already in this work. With the tremendous influx of war workers into this area, these people know without persuasion the great value to their health and welfare in having a large number of women trained in Home Nursing.

Floyd County has been busy at other wartime tasks beside Home Nursing. They have 32 staff assistants who also take care of office work at the Red Cross Chapter House. Their motor corps list has 28 names of women giving service for the three major hospitals—Nichols General, Bowman Field, and Fort Knox—all in Louisville. They are ready for other work as needed and take blood donors to the blood bank.

Mrs. Katterjohn has good reason to be proud of her county's record: Nearly 3,500 hours by nurses' aides; 15 women working as price panel assistants for OPA; a canteen, equipped for all emergencies, and an enormous number of hours given in Red Cross work of many kinds.

Reports from Elkhart indicate that that city is very much war-minded. Its citizens conscientiously are doing whatever they can to help in the war effort. Mrs. Helen I. Gibson, City Chairman of the Women's Division in Elkhart, reports, with justifiable pride, an increase in the number of pounds of kitchen fats collected in January and February over last autumn. During 1943 they shipped out 230,300 pounds of tin cans, while on March 1 they had collected enough to fill two cars, netting around 55,000 pounds for the first two months of 1944.

Up in Elkhart they also did a fine job in securing clothing to be used in occupied countries. One always can find plenty of so-called "rummage," but it takes genuine interest and energy to collect 3,500 pounds of really first-rate garments for War Department needs.



Mrs. Gramelspacher

Attention, Rumor-Mongers!

Some few persons interested in giving aid to Hitler and Tojo delight in spreading false rumors. Designed to retard the war effort both at home and on the battle front, these statements are made in the hope of seeing our civilian army—persons producing materiel of war, persons engaged in transportation of supplies and persons who are doing their part or making an extra contribution as Civilian Defense volunteers—retreat into lethargic complacency.

One recent rumor, manufactured from misconstruction of factual reports, is that "Civilian Defense in Canada has folded up."

The truth is: The Canadian government HAS NOT terminated its Civilian Defense activities; nor has Canada taken any action to diminish the extent or importance of home front activities which correspond to those of the Civilian War Services branch of organized Civilian Defense in Indiana.

In certain interior parts of Canada, where the likelihood of air attack has diminished and in certain agricultural areas where no strategic military targets exist, the Canadian government has curtailed certain Civilian Defense functions as we in Indiana have curtailed blackouts. Canada has continued its Civilian Defense structure in those provinces where the likelihood of attack remains a serious possibility.

In this respect Canada's action has been similar to that in the United States in that it stresses the necessity for maintenance of a full air raid protection force in target areas.

In short, to save manpower and to convert resources to more important war activities, Canada is streamlining its Civilian Defense organization as Indiana has streamlined hers.

Let's spike this dangerous rumor NOW!

Jackson Lauds Service, Terms Scouts 'Heroes of Home Front'

In a recent letter addressed to the Central Indiana Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, referred to Indiana's Boy Scouts as "Heroes of the Home Front."

Mr. Jackson wrote C. Otto Janus, president of the Boy Scout Council, to express appreciation of the State Defense Council for the "excellent job done by the Cubs and Scouts, their leaders and the Commissioners" in the field of Civilian Defense.

Pointing to a long list of specific Civilian Defense activities in which Boy Scouts have given hundreds of thousands of hours of volunteer service, Mr. Jackson said, "Among the thousands of patriotic Indiana residents who have devoted millions of hours to volunteer service work in the field of Civilian Defense,

none have been more faithful or more devoted to the many tasks assigned to them than have the Boy Scouts."

Give Unexcelled Service

Civilian Defense activities in which Boy Scouts have given unexcelled service include salvage campaigns, war bond and stamp sales, messenger service, contributions to the Red Cross Blood Bank, distribution of posters, Victory Garden activities, victory book campaign, and special services to the Red Cross, local Civilian Defense offices, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, WACs, WAVES, SPARS, Women Marines, United States Employment Service, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, American Legion, USO, OPA and the United War and Community Funds.

"The willingness and efficiency with which the Boy Scouts have given this outstanding wartime service has the commendation and the thanks of the Indiana State Defense Council," Mr. Jackson wrote. "Indiana's Boy Scouts have certainly earned the right to be known as 'Heroes of the Home Front.'"

In a letter of reply, Mr. Janus wrote: "Your letter has been a great joy to me. I am very happy that the Boy Scout Councils in the State of Indiana are doing the kind of work that the State Defense Council wants to have done. Our boys stand ready at any time to assist in any war service in our state. While we are not unmindful of the fact that we are teaching the boys to discharge their patriotic duties, we also realize that by doing so we teach those in our care good citizenship."

437 High School Students

Complete FFFS Training

Four hundred and thirty-seven high school students in eight Indiana high schools have completed training in the Forest Fire Fighters Service of Civilian Defense, according to T. E. Shaw, state coordinator for the group.

The largest group is at Corydon High School in Harrison County, with 134 members. Other groups in order are Silver Creek High School, Clark County, 75 members; New Washington High School, Clark County, 41 members; Henryville High School, Clark County, 40 members; Austin High School, Scott County, 38 members; Elizabeth High School, Harrison County, 38 members; Mauckport High School, Harrison County, 35 members; New Amsterdam High School, Harrison County, 27 members, and Austin High School, Scott County, Girls, 9 members.

All of these students now are eligible to receive certificates and arm bands.

Cass Doctors Hear Discussion Of EMS Future

Members of the Cass County Medical Society heard the future of emergency medical services discussed by E. A. Robinson of Indianapolis, former deputy state chief of emergency medical services, at their meeting in Logansport, March 17.

The program was arranged by Dr. E. B. Jewell, Logansport, deputy chief of the Cass County Civilian Defense Emergency Medical Service.

Mr. Robinson pointed out that the success of the organized emergency medical services has been so great in many communities that the medical profession in several cities and towns already has taken steps to maintain, on the local level, an emergency medical service organization similar to the Civilian Defense plan, after the war.

Proved Its Worth

Mr. Robinson cited instances in which EMS has proved its worth throughout the nation and said:

"Many of the dangers that confront us as communities come upon us without our request and without warning. In such emergencies it has been proved that co-operative action is required to meet the unusual demands placed upon the medical profession. The plan developed by the medical profession itself, in co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense, has met the test.

"In the aftermath of tragic fires, tornadoes, floods, transportation accidents and other disasters, EMS has proved its worth many times over. No professional group is more anxious to render a full measure of service than are the members of the medical profession. If we are to best serve our country and community in our home-front job—then the organization of Civilian Defense, and the correct handling of EMS, offer us a ready instrument and an adaptable medium to carry our responsibility."

Evansville CD Makes Survey Of Manpower

With more than 7,000 persons idle in Evansville, due to completion of ordnance production at the Chrysler and Sunbeam plants in that city, block workers of the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council took upon themselves the task of making a county-wide census of all persons who are qualified for, but who are not now engaged in some form of war work.

The Evansville shipyard announced the need of 3,000 additional workers to meet an urgent demand for more landing craft, which was expected to take up some of the slack.

However, applications for unemployment compensation revealed that the majority of the unemployed workers are women, many of whom never have worked outside their homes and, therefore, are untrained in any type of work except that in which they have just been employed.

Reluctant to Take Less Pay

They also are reluctant to take a type of work which pays less money than they were making at their war plant jobs. Some of them, although they have applied for unemployment compensation, have no intention of returning to factories or employment outside their homes. Some of the unemployed women have been in jobs which required little physical effort and are unfitted for more strenuous tasks.

Calculated to stem losses of skilled women from night shifts at local war plants, Evansville has established its first night nursery. Day nurseries for children of women war workers have been operating there for months.

During the last several months local industries had reported a large number of valued women workers quitting the swing shift or night shift because they could find no one to stay nights with their children. The night nursery was the answer.

Boy Braves Blizzard to Solicit Papers; Carrying on for Dad

There was a howling blizzard outside March 7, but Mrs. Lucille Brown, 545 North Belmont Avenue, Indianapolis, was warm and comfortable when she heard a knock at her front door.

"I went to the door," said Mrs. Brown, "and there stood a little boy looking up at me. His face was red and cold and his hands were thrust into his jacket pockets. He looked up at me with big brown eyes and said, 'Lady, have any papers you don't want? Our school is having a paper sale and I want to help.'"

"If he hadn't had a sign pinned on him saying 'School 52,' I'd have thought he was too small to go to school," Mrs. Brown said.

"I asked him in out of the cold and while he was getting warm I mixed him some hot chocolate. He thanked me and said, 'But I gotta hurry.'"

"As he sipped his drink he looked around. His eyes stopped on a picture of my husband in uniform. He stared at it for a minute, then he noticed a star in my window.

"We've one of those, too," he said, "only ours is gold."

"Oh, what a shame!" I said. "Is it your brother?"

"He looked up at me, blinking his eyes to keep back the tears. 'No, mam,' he said, 'it's for my dad.'"

"Then he talked fast. 'You see, that's why I'm trying to get papers today. And I get scrap when I can and I buy War Stamps when I have the money. I'm little now and can't do much, but I'll do what I can and maybe it will help a little.'"

"You bet it will," I told him.

"He set his glass down and said, 'I gotta go now. Thanks, and I'll be back after those papers.'"

"I watched the little fellow go down the street. The wind seemed almost to blow him backward, but he didn't waver a bit. He turned his back to it and went on. He didn't miss a house as far as I could see. I thought how much that little boy has lost and how hard he is fighting back. He showed me the true American spirit."

County Directors Cite Intention Of Continuing Civilian Defense

Declaring that the work of Civilian Defense will not be concluded until our boys march into Berlin and Tokio, Civilian Defense leaders in several Indiana counties have asserted they intend to continue their activities to the war's end.

"Encouraging progress of the war on remote battle fronts, with a corresponding lessening of apprehension over air raids on the home front, will not induce any relaxation in the efficiency of the Civilian Defense organization in the Elkhart area," County Civilian Defense Director Ira H. Church said. "We do not believe there should be any let-up until the war actually is won," said Harry V. Jones, director of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council. "Local officials and leaders do not want to take the responsibility for the abandonment of any part of the civilian protection organization. But whether or not we are ready and shall remain ready on the home front in Boone County until all danger is passed is a matter officials, hundreds of Civilian Defense volunteers and the public must decide.

Paid-up Insurance Policy

"The organization and training of approximately 1,000 members of the Citizens Defense Corps in Boone County has given the county a 'paid-up insurance policy' against the effects of any type of disaster—fire, flood, windstorm, explosion or any serious accident—as well as protection against the effects of an all-out war.

"With the good news coming from all battle fronts, we are more or less caught off guard by thinking that it is time to cease our activities in the protection side of Civilian Defense," Mr. Jones said. "We must realize there is an all-out war effort in America and wake up to the fact that we all must do everything humanly possible to bring about victory. Again we are reminded that although the war news reports are of the best, with the advancement of scientific research there are newer, more powerful and effective weapons being produced and used each day by our enemies. There is nothing that would tend to build up their morale and determination more than any kind of disaster that might befall us. Yes, we say that things are going our way more and more each day, but England and London did, too—they were prepared. ARE WE?"

Recommend Periodic Tests

"The Boone County Civilian Defense Council wishes to maintain the organization and co-operation of the present Civilian Defense setup, to keep the organization intact. It is recommended, however, that periodic mobilizations and tests of the Defense Corps personnel be held to keep them alert and ready

for any possible local or national emergency that might arise."

Putting an end to what he said was a widespread impression that Civilian Defense is wasting away for want of something to do, Edward R. Smith, St. Joseph County co-ordinator of Civilian Defense, declared that "Despite reports to the contrary, St. Joseph County's Civilian Defense organization is alive and active and has every intention of fulfilling the American Legion's appeal to it to 'carry on until our boys march into Berlin and Tokio.'" There is plenty to do and Civilian Defense is doing it, he said.

Mr. Smith added that the most important project of the moment is an attempt to create a labor force to help St. Joseph County farmers next summer. Plans have not been completed.

Legion Bulletin Urges

CD Work Be Continued

In a bulletin to all American Legion posts in Indiana, Dewey W. Granger, state chairman of Civilian and National Defense for the Legion, recently urged that each post commander or defense chairman contact the head of Civilian Defense in his city "in order that there be no curtailment of Civilian Defense activity. There has been some misinterpretation by newspapers, but there have been no orders from national or state Civilian Defense headquarters to curtail any unit of Civilian Defense."

Mr. Granger called attention to the Legion's "America Alert" program and emphasized the slogan: "This War Is My War. It Can Happen Here. The End Is Not in Sight." The bulletin concluded, "We of the Legion are proud that we have a place on the home front with jobs to do and I know I can count on every post to do its part."

Warsaw Nurses' Aides

Receive Service Ribbons

Stripes indicating more than 150 hours of volunteer service in Warsaw hospitals were presented to five members of that city's Nurses' Aide corps recently. During February the 15 Nurses' Aides there gave 336 hours of service.

Those receiving the awards were Mrs. Annabelle W. Gasaway, Mrs. Karl Heintzelman, Mrs. Virginia Bennett, Mrs. Audrey Miner and Mrs. Opal Shamp.

Salvage
More
in '44

THE HOOSIER CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council

Grow, Can
More
in '44

Vol. II

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY 6, 1944

No. 5

State Tops Fats Salvage Quota

For the first time, Indiana exceeded her waste fats collection quota, Frank G. Thompson, WPB executive secretary of the Indiana Salvage Committee, has announced. During February, Indiana households saved and turned in 431,413 pounds of used fats against a quota of 414,000 pounds.

Grant County makes the following report on March salvage activities:

Brass collected, 450 pounds; waste fats, 7,339 pounds; tin cans, 20,040 pounds; zinc, 200 pounds; heavy metals, 876 tons; rubber, 2,040 pounds, and aluminum, 8,873 pounds. In addition, Council executives said, 395 pounds of tin tubes and 105 pounds of furs were saved.

Inmates of the Indiana Women's Prison are helping with the war effort by salvaging large tin cans discarded by various institutions in Indianapolis. The institution began its tin can project recently in co-operation with the county-wide salvage activities conducted by the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce. City street department trucks pick up cans from various institutions and take them to the prison for processing.

From the April 17 Bulletin of the Indiana Salvage Committee comes the following:

"When things are running cross-wise, and the engine's out of gear, when the road is rough and rocky and the sky is far from clear, when you're plainly up against it and

Page 4, Column 1

Gen. Grant Reassigned To Full-Time Park Post

President Roosevelt has relieved Gen. U. S. Grant III of his duties as chief of the protection division, Office of Civilian Defense, and re-assigned him to full-time service as chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

In a letter to Gen. Grant, the President stated: "I realize fully the sacrifice you would be making in giving up your work with the Office of Civilian Defense before the end of hostilities, and I am urging you to devote your full time to your duties as Chairman of the Commission only because of the increasing importance of the work of that organization."

Gen. William N. Haskell, OCD director, wrote Gen. Grant in part as follows: "I know the great contribution which you have made to this agency and I regret that you are leaving OCD, but I realize that the work which you have ahead is also of great and growing importance. For the many in Civilian Defense work who have worked with you and had the benefit of your leadership, as well as for myself personally, I wish to express appreciation and best wishes for success in your new endeavor."

Says:

Looks like last month's sulphur and molasses did the trick. Didn't know there WAS so much Civilian Defense activity going on 'til we started to put this month's edition of The Soldier together. Just goes to show the stuff

was there all the time—only needed a little proddin' to get it out from under its bushel. Say! Don't those first radishes out of the Victory Garden taste good? Can't wait 'til corn-pickin' time rolls 'round.

Red Cross Volunteers Serve Ipalco NSA Dinner



Members of the Indianapolis Red Cross Canteen Service, shown above, volunteered their services March 22 in serving the dinner given in connection with presentation of the National Security Award to the Indianapolis Power & Light Company. Members of this group, all volunteers, are on call for any emergency in addition to making visits to Stout Field every night, where they serve food prepared for the men on night duty after mess halls are closed; visiting Billings General Hospital and the Station Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison every week with special food prepared for soldier patients, and daily duty at the Red Cross blood donor center. Mrs. Bon O. Aspy has charge of the canteen work, assisted by Mrs. Bert Coffin.

Rug Cutters Blaze in Capital Jam Session

There was a "hot time in the old town" April 21 as Indianapolis teen-agers turned out several hundred strong, decked in "zoot suits" in Tomlinson Hall to initiate

(Continued from Page 1)
the jam session sponsored by the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council with a deluge of five that made the walls tremble as "rug cutters" went "truckin' on down" to the rousing tunes played by two high school orchestras.

Tom Berry, Broad Ripple High School junior, had the girls goggle-eyed as he crooned typical Frank Sinatra numbers. Music for dancing was by Jack Shannon's orchestra from Irvington and the Hi C's band from Speedway.

Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, Mayor of Indianapolis and one of the many guests at the jam session, remarked, "I used to think I could dance, but I'm afraid I can't even come close to this. In my day the waltz and the square dance were the thing, but this jitterbugging is out of my class."

Robert Munger, 13-year-old master of ceremonies, kept the affair at a high pitch as he urged the "wolves" in the audience to "grab a slick chick" and "jive on down."

The session was the first of a series of talent shows sponsored by (See Page 4, Column 1)

APPOINT PUBLICITY DIRECTOR TODAY!

In order that interest in Civilian Defense work may be maintained, all county and local Civilian Defense directors are urged to appoint a publicity director. The publicity director is the person who is in charge of all publicity work when you have a pound

councils if they have not done so already.

This is essential in order that civilian morale may be held at highest pitch. Too many persons, as a result of the relatively minor victories our armed forces have won, feel that the war is won. Those same persons, because they no longer are plagued with blackouts, feel that Civilian Defense is a thing of the past.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. The war is not won. The work of Civilian Defense is not done. We no longer are on the defensive—on the battle front or on the home front—but our offensive is just getting under way. Each day, Civilian Defense Councils are finding new programs to be carried out locally. In order to get complete cooperation, those programs must be publicized—in the newspapers, on the radio.

If you have not yet named a publicity director, appoint one today.

Indianapolis Wins 1943 Fire Waste National Contest

First place award among cities in its population class was won by Indianapolis in 1943 in the national fire waste contest sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Fire Waste Council. H. H. Fulmer, Fire Chief, and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce have been advised.

This is the second time Indianapolis has won this award, based on the record in reducing fire losses, conducting educational activities in fire prevention and protection, and improvement of fire-fighting methods and equipment.

A reduction of 57.5 per cent in property loss was achieved by Indianapolis in 1943.

Civilian Defense played an important part in this achievement. Trained Auxiliary Firemen and other members of the Citizens Defense Corps, all of whom have had fire-prevention and fire-fighting training; the clean-up, home safety and the collection of waste paper campaigns, together with the allocation of a large amount of Federal fire-fighting equipment to the city as a number one target area, combined to aid the municipal officials' and the Chamber of Commerce safety council's continuous fire-prevention program.

Elkhart County Puts on Comprehensive Drive To Keep Public Informed About CD Activities

Since the early days of organized Civilian Defense Elkhart County's organization has been one of the outstanding CD organizations in Indiana. The success of Civilian Defense activities in Elkhart County reflects the leadership of Ira H. Church, County Director, and the many fine co-leaders who have associated themselves with him in the organization.

Mr. Church and his associates intend that there shall be no let-down either in important home-front activities or public awareness to the fact that the war is not yet won.

Recently Elkhart County's Civilian Defense Council and its several fine local Defense Councils engaged in a morale building effort that is of interest to Civilian Defense leaders and volunteers throughout the state.

The following letter sent by Mr. Church to the Chief Officer of all

Civilian Defense Groups in Elkhart County announcing the beginning of the campaign outlines the program, now under way, in a thorough manner:

"The morale of the army is no better than the morale of the people back home!

"The public now seems to be slipping into that condition of 'too little and too late' and has assumed an attitude of complacency toward the war and too much of 'let George do it' is in the atmosphere.

"I am asking the Chief Air Raid Warden of each community to call a meeting of the chief officers of all OCD organizations to plan a publicity campaign along the lines set out below:

"A well-rounded publicity plan will include every channel or medium available in your community which it is practical to use. It will consider which channel is best

adapted for each objective and which portion of the public will be reached. It also will consider the amount of time, energy, and cost required for each channel so that you do not neglect other and more important ones.

"A number of channels or media is listed below, the simplest and most informal ones being given first, followed by the more ambitious and less obvious ones in the order of the amount of work involved in their use.

"1. The spoken word.

"a. Conversation by Corps members, officers, committee members in the course of their daily affairs.

"b. Discussions before and with groups of Corps members, staff conferences, committee meetings.

"c. Talks at clubs, schools, (See Page 3, Column 2)

Council Heads Impressed by Bi-Racial Work

Members of the Administrative and Advisory Defense Councils met April 11 in the offices of the State Defense Council to hear bi-annual reports of the various division heads.

Among those reporting to the councils were Joseph E. Rudd, state property officer; William J. Tipton, who spoke on the mines and mineral aggregates situation; Walter Truman, labor representative, and J. Chester Allen, coordinator of bi-racial activities.

The council members were impressed particularly by Mr. Allen's report, in which he stated that the past year has been one calling for constant alertness in the prevention of racial conflict, because of much-publicized racial disturbances and public discussions in other parts of the country which for many months were reflected in increased racial tension throughout the country.

No Race Rioting in State

"Despite all this," Mr. Allen said, "Indiana emerged without one instance of race rioting, because there were persons of influence of both racial groups in these communities who had been working together for three years to foster better work opportunities for Negroes and more amicable relations between colored and white workers. The value of this effort can be measured somewhat by the millions of dollars in property and man hours of production lost in those areas where, as sent in a combined report, seem to do a good job in helping to keep the peace."

"Four hundred complaints received and processed satisfactorily by this office in cooperation with local bi-racial employment committees and army and navy agencies of government," Mr. Allen reported. "In the great majority of plants, grievances were ironed out and men kept on their jobs without loss of vital production. A campaign for the reduction of absenteeism was waged through the Negro press and by personal contact with church and civic groups.

"One of the basic causes of unrest, absenteeism and dissatisfaction among Negro war workers was found to be the lack of adequate housing facilities. Most large cities experienced a considerable migration of Negro war workers, which in some instances equalled from 20 to 30 per cent of the pre-war population. The relief of this situation was vital both to the worker and the employer who needed the labor. With the cooperation of labor, management and Negro groups, thousands of Negro war workers have been provided war housing, both public and private, of either temporary or permanent character. Private building interests, banks and the FHA and the NHA have cooperated in this program and through this co-operation and understanding, private builders will be more interested in providing homes for Negroes in the post-war period.

(See Page 4, Column 1)

Token of Appreciation

It seems that about everything that could happen to a white penny or a token has happened, but a woman who sings in one of the Frankfort church choirs comes up with another. She had had a sore throat and was trying to get ready for the Sunday services.

Taking her seat, she decided to slip a throat lozenge into her mouth. Confident, she waited for her part in the program. Then came the surprise. As the organist struck a chord for her solo, she slipped what she thought was the lozenge out of her mouth into her hand to find—not a lozenge, but a ration token—very red—and, so we are told, was her face.

THE HOOSIER
CIVILIAN SOLDIER

Official Publication of the Indiana State Defense Council, 300 Board of
Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind. Phone Market 5361.

C. WARREN Mc DERMED, Editor

Vol. II MAY 6, 1944 No. 5

THE SOLDIER POINTS WITH PRIDE

It is with great satisfaction that The Civilian Soldier calls attention, a little belatedly, perhaps, to the successful culmination of a campaign started last September in its second issue.

On September 4, 1943, The Soldier carried an editorial by Clarence A. Jackson, director of the State Defense Council, entitled: "Present Ration System Encouraging Hoarding and Waste?" In the editorial, Mr. Jackson pointed out the desirability of eliminating expiration dates on ration coupons.

"It is our firm conviction that the present method of rationing is encouraging the waste and hoarding of those items that are being rationed," the editorial stated. "We are being encouraged by the present system, we think, to hoard merchandise, whereas we should be encouraged to hoard our coupons. We believe the simple solution is to eliminate expiration dates on ration coupons. We should be encouraged to brag to our friends about the coupons we have accumulated rather than the extra steaks or the cans of rationed foods."

Finally, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration have seen the light and both red and blue stamps in Ration Book 4, along with shoe ration stamps, now are declared to be good indefinitely. With the elimination of expiration dates and making these stamps good until used, the purpose for which the rationing program was inaugurated will be enhanced greatly.

However, another part of the original campaign still remains to be carried out. In that same editorial, Mr. Jackson stated: "We believe that millions of gallons of gasoline would not have been burned up had there been no expiration dates on the value of the A coupon. With the tank full of gasoline, a couple of coupons left and the expiration date only a couple of days away, everyone who possibly can drives out to see Grandma in order to use up enough gas to make room in the tank for the fuel which can be purchased with those last two coupons before they expire day after tomorrow."

The removal of expiration dates on food and shoe ration stamps already has shown results. We are wondering when OPA will do the obvious thing and remove expiration dates on gasoline A coupons, and thereby help the fight against the black market. The expiration date on all gas coupons

GUEST EDITORIAL

OCD EMERGENCY

Floods once again threaten Anderson. White River reached a 15.2-foot stage on Tuesday, which is only a foot and a half below the really dangerous stage. More rains could easily bring the river to the top of levees and force many inhabitants of the lowlands along White River out of their homes. Even yesterday when more rains threatened, White River had overflowed its banks at many places in the city, but there was not much material damage as yet.

Ordinarily, this threat would be of great concern to the people of this city. The Mayor would be conferring with the Governor on special steps to be taken. But there is an organization already on the alert in Anderson which makes this unnecessary. The Office of Civilian Defense with its many departments and its many trained, voluntary members, is ready to act, just as it did in the real flood emergency last year.

Everyone remembers what happened then. All branches of the OCD went into action. The immediate danger at that time was the river breaking through the White River levees. Hundreds of members of this organization went into action. They reinforced the embankments with sandbags. As the river rose, they built the levees higher. They removed people from threatened homes and helped get movable furniture out so it would be saved from water destruction.

Actually this organization deserves all the credit for saving thousands of dollars of property damage and assisting in this time of emergency. The city knows it can count on the OCD again. Its officials have already alerted the air raid wardens, the auxiliary police and firemen and other departments. They are on call at a moment's notice.

This is proof positive that we should never be without such an organization in Anderson. It is indispensable to the welfare of the city. These men and women are doing a great work. They have demonstrated that time and again. This is the answer to those who think it should be disbanded now that the war threat is ended.—Anderson Herald.

Daviess County Director
Renamed to I. U. Board

John S. Hastings of Washington, director of the Daviess County Civilian Defense Council, has been re-elected as an alumni member of the Indiana University board of trustees. Mr. Hastings was elected to the board in 1936 and was re-elected for three-year terms in 1938 and 1941.

War History Commission
Reports to Governor

The first progress report of the Indiana War History Commission was presented April 1 to Governor Henry F. Schricker. The report recounts the origin of the Commission, the development of organization for the collection of materials, lists the records which have been collected, and gives a résumé of accomplishments to date.

Official SDC Releases

March 21 to April 25

MEMORANDA

- March 25—Posters.
- March 29—Local Publicity Concerning Juvenile Delinquency Problems.
- April 6—State Defense Manual Available to County and Local Defense Councils.

NUTRITION

- March 25—No. 78—No-Point, Low-Point Program.
- April 15—No. 79—"Grow More in '44"—Victory Gardens and News Releases.
- April 22—No. 80—"Egg-stra—Read All About It."
- April 25—No. 81—May Day—Child Health Day.

SALVAGE

- March 23—Memorandum—Change in Shipping Instructions for Discarded Clothing.
- April 17—Bulletin No. 37—We Will Need More and More Salvage Until the War Is Won.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL

- March 21—Memorandum—Medical Equipment and Supplies.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

- April 7—No. 25—Community Organization for Physical Fitness.

CARE OF CHILDREN
IN WARTIME

- March 27—Report on Nursery Schools, Day Nurseries and Child Care Centers.
- March 27—Indiana University Refresher Course for Teachers in Nursery Schools, Day Nurseries and Child Care Centers.
- April 4—No. 15—Information About Community Resources That Have Relationship to Extent of Juvenile Delinquency.

MISCELLANEOUS

- April 3—Monthly Report by County Divisions, Citizens Defense Corps.

Distribution of Service Award
Ribbons Since January

County	500 hr.	1,000 hr.	2,000 hr.	3,000 hr.	4,000 hr.	5,000 hr.
Clinton	2	2			1	
Elkhart	55	21				
Floyd		1				
Henry	7	3				
Howard	7		1			
Lake	1	2		12		
Madison		2	2	1	1	
Marion	108	55	23	13	4	
Monroe	80	28	1			
St. Joseph	99					1
Tippecanoe		1				
Vigo	2	1				
Wayne	3					
Total	364	116	27	26	6	1

Howard County Proud
Of Junior WAC Group

The Howard County Civilian Defense Council is pointing with pride to the Kokomo contingent of Junior WACs, first of its kind in Indiana and second in the United States.

The group was organized by Private First Class Julia Makara of the WAC, who formerly was detailed to the Army recruiting station in Kokomo. The group later was placed under charge of Mrs. B. D. Mitchell, who now commands the unit.

The purpose of the uniformed organization is to recruit WACs and cadet nurses and to assist in Civilian Defense activities.

KID SALVAGE



Here and There in Indiana CD

Members of the Women's division of the Muncie Civilian Defense Council are conducting a house-to-house survey to disclose labor reserves in the community. Unless it can be shown that the area is not short of help, no more war contracts will be awarded local industries.

Vaughn C. Lane has been named director of the Porter County Civilian Defense Council, succeeding Charles Weiss, resigned.

Three Boone County schools have received citations for the excellent results they obtained in the Fourth War Loan drive. The three schools receiving citations are Thorntown, Jamestown and Buntion.

Several new members were added to the ranks of the Fire Guards and Auxiliary Firemen of New Castle April 10 at a meeting of Fire

Marion and Grant County residents, through that county's Civilian Defense Council, have sent more than 1,000,000 cigarettes to American service men overseas since the launching of the "Smokes for Yanks" project by the county council last July.

Members of the Clinton County Drivers' Corps have been helping transport automobiles by convoy leaving Kokomo, taking cars from Fort Wayne to Chicago, along with members of the Indianapolis and Kokomo Drivers' Corps. Frankfort women participating are Mrs. Nannie Bibby, Mrs. Thelma Ouler, Mrs. Lillian Downer, Mrs. Irl Harker and Mrs. Mary Rogers.

Frankfort has set up a Juvenile Aid Council through its police department which has done an excellent job of guiding the youth of that community. Lionel R. Ayers, a member of the police department, has charge of the program, assisted by the Rev. R. C. Defender, Fred Shanklin, Russell Kramer, Paul W. Sertain, Clarence D. Spencer and Dr. F. A. Beardsley. This group of men is called on to give counsel to parents and children who are in difficulties for the first time, in order that the children will not have a court record on file against them.

One hundred and fifty members of the Anderson Civilian Defense Council Auxiliary Police force recently were guests of The American Legion at a baked ham dinner.

Frankfort recently put its two Civilian Defense fire pumpers to good use when basements in several homes in the city were flooded. This action is to be commended as it allowed regular fire-fighting equipment available for use if necessary, while at the same time carrying out an activity essential to the protection of health in the city.

C. A. Boughner, director of Civilian Defense in Gary, reports that three Civilian Defense pumpers and crews were "standing by" recently when the large plants of the American Bridge Company in Gary "lost" their source of plant water supply, which might have created an emergency. The plant's emergency equipment was able to serve until the situation was corrected, however.

LeRoy Yeater, an Auxiliary Policeman of the Clinton County Civilian Defense Council, has been appointed to the regular police force, due to a shortage of manpower in that department.

Offices of the Marion County Civilian Defense Council have been (See Page 3, Column 1)

Guards and members of the fire prevention committee of the New Castle Chamber of Commerce. Fire Chief George VanZant talked on the urgent need of Fire Guards and Auxiliary Firemen in New Castle. Fire prevention groups should be started and trained "before the fire starts," he declared.

Paul E. Silberman, chief Fire-Guard officer, presented awards for volunteer service to Bill Groves, Martha Meeks, Glen Fogle, Alva Sweigart, Bill McCormack, Lowell Hooker, C. Ray Keller, Dale Spangler and Vernon Burch.

The Boone County Civilian Defense Council graduated its fourth class of Nurses' Aides April 14.

A survey of Marion and Grant County in reference to rat control has been undertaken by the Grant County Civilian Defense Council.

The Emergency Medical Service of the Boone County Civilian Defense Council will be reorganized under the Permanent Disaster Preparedness Plan, as outlined by the Federal government. Services of the group are subject to call by the Red Cross.

Name panels, bearing the names of 2,800 Clinton County men in the armed services have been placed on the War Honor Roll board on the court house lawn in Frankfort. The names of 33 women in service are to be added. Gold stars have been placed opposite the names of the 20 Clinton County men who have given their lives in this war.

Hepcat Hangar, new youth center in Lebanon, opened April 24. Plans for a formal opening ceremony are being made.

Thirty-three musical instruments were donated by Marion and Grant County residents during the "Music for the Foxhole" campaign conducted by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company and the Grant County Civilian Defense Council. A similar campaign is being conducted in Clinton County.

Two Indiana Plants Receive Security Award

"It is important that we carry on with Civilian Defense and the fine spirit it has created within our people," Governor Henry F. Schricker stated April 20. Governor Schricker was principal speaker at ceremonies in connection with presentation of the National Security Award to the Indiana Bell Telephone Company.

"Much fine work has been done," the Governor stated. "But much remains to be done. The cost to Indiana has been small and the record established by Civilian Defense in Indiana has challenged the nation."

Governor Schricker recounted some of the history of plant protection in Indiana and paid special tribute to the service given by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company in the field of Civilian Defense and in support of the war effort.

The award was presented by Col. Manford G. Henley, acting director, Fifth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Columbus, O., and was accepted for the company by J. F. Carroll, president. Mr. Carroll pledged "in the name of all telephone people to carry on with the job that has justified this award."

Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, Mayor of Indianapolis, spoke briefly and Clarence A. Jackson, director of the Indiana State Defense Council, presented National Security Award flags to area representatives of the company.

The National Security Award was presented May 3 to the Continental Roll and Steel Foundry Company of East Chicago, fourth Indiana plant to receive the award.

27 Indianapolis CD Wardens Graduate as Auxiliary Police



A class of 27 Auxiliary Police was graduated March 17 by the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council. Members of the class were volunteers from the Air Raid Warden unit and each took additional training for eligibility as leaders in the Junior Police division of the Planning with Youth program. Training was given by the Indianapolis Police Department's training school under Corp. Kenneth Luke, assisted by Mrs. June Turner. Instruction was by Patrolman Edward Griffen.

Indianapolis Auxiliary Police work under the direction of Inspector Donald Tooley of the Indianapolis Police Department. They are active in assisting regular police and have taken over such tasks as handling downtown traffic on Monday nights when the stores are open; parking cars and directing traffic at the Coliseum; policing sports activities and the organization and supervision of the Junior Police.

In the photo above are (front row, left to right) Miss Eleanor Hall, assistant secretary in Zone 2; Mrs. Turner, and Miss Jean Brown, secretary of Zone 2. (Back row, left to right) Corp. Luke, Inspector Tooley and Harry H. Houghtalen, captain and instructor of Zone 2.

THE WOMEN'S CORNER

By MRS. GEORGE W. JAQUA
Director, Women's Division
Indiana State Defense Council

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?

IS YOUR garden proving contrary this year? Or do you have everything well under control—with plenty of green vegetables and vitamins in good prospect? All signs point that this is the year of years when larger, more complete gardens will be needed. We scarcely need to repeat the facts and figures. You hear them over the air and read them in print everywhere.

We simply must not be misled in our thinking by the present increased list of no, or low-point, processed foods. There are logical reasons for this which, unfortunately, we do not have the space to discuss. The slogan is "Grow More in 44" to assure a well and adequately fed nation during the coming winter. If you have been hesitant to plan your garden for this year, there are many sources of assistance in crop planning as well as advice on planting and cultivation. The Indiana State Nutrition Council has sent an informational bulletin to the local chairmen of Civilian Defense Women's Division. We hope that you will see that this information is given out and shared with the people in your community—this is a very vital phase of our state's defense activities this year. The Victory Garden must become more than just a "nice idea." You, and all of us, must make it a reality.

We are quite pleased by the large number of women's group meetings for which we have been asked to secure a speaker to discuss the Red Cross Home Nursing program. The American Red Cross has given the services of some of its field staff to fill these requests. There is a definite need for more women to be trained in Home Nursing. Someone in every home should know the rudiments of the proper care of the sick. That is the goal of the American Red Cross, to which the State Defense Council heartily subscribes. We hope that local programs in Home Nursing can and will be enlarged this year.

The other day, over in Lafayette, I heard reports of some of the activities of the women in Tippecanoe County. There probably is no more alert chairman, or one with a finer sense of organization, than Mrs. Robert B. Stewart. She knows that the main thing is to give the women a chance to do something constructive; to encourage them in doing it; to see that they are informed fully about the project and the reason for it; and to aid in guiding their effort through proper channels. Mrs. Stewart emphasizes coordination of effort by all groups and organizations. In this way confusion is avoided from duplication of effort. There is no doubt but that she has the full cooperation of all of the women's clubs in Tippecanoe County. Their accomplishments are legion.

For instance, fully 90 per cent of the club women in Tippecanoe County had a garden last year. It may have been a small one or a large one, but it was a garden yielding food. Their goal for this year is to be 100 per cent behind the garden program. Larger gardens and more efficient use of the food produced is part of their program. There were, and will be again, canning demonstrations in ample time to be of real help to the novice. If women give enough attention to the proper food preservation methods there will be much less spoilage and a greatly needed decrease in accidents incidental to improper processing procedure.

Another way the Tippecanoe County women are working is through the use of Purdue's broadcasting station. While many towns do not have such facilities available, there are a large number having broadcasting stations where a 15-minute period once each week could be secured and used to good advantage. It does take effort to develop a sustained radio program, but it is well worth that effort. This office will be very glad to assist in suggestions for subjects and projects to be used. Just write and tell us what you have in mind to do. We will give you all the help we can.

For the benefit of communities still considering the problem of care for children of working mothers, we are giving a brief statement concerning such help as may be secured from Lanham Act funds. These funds are the only Federal monies available for the care of children of working mothers. The State Committee concerned with this program has outlines which might assist in making adequate surveys in communities.

Lanham Act funds are available from the Federal Works Agency for the establishment of nursery schools, day nurseries, or centers for school-age children. The application for funds may be made by the city school, the county department of public welfare, an incorporated non-profit group, or by the mayor who designates responsibility for preparing the application and planning the nursery to a board he appoints. It is necessary to show on the application that the need for nurseries is caused by the war.

We had a letter from West Lebanon, in Warren County, the other day, giving a résumé of the work which women are doing over there. That has been a very active community, much credit going to the local leadership of Mrs. Clark Crone. These twenty women in West Lebanon, who sent in a combined report, seem to do a good job in helping to keep the town

jar filled. They have saved almost \$7,000 worth of Bonds in their own names; have clocked around 600 hours in Red Cross work aside from the hours credited to Civilian Defense activities. To their credit are 180 pounds of waste fats, or an average of 9 pounds for each. This exceeds the minimum quota asked of each household in Indiana. It may be one of the reasons why Indiana went beyond its quota for waste fats in February. We hope that this interest will continue and extend throughout the state. Let's don't allow a "quota" to set a limit to our "production"—the men on the fighting front aren't, nor should we.

More Civilian Defense ribbons are being awarded in recognition of untiring devotion and unselfish service in the duties of the war effort. Mrs. D. C. Stevenson, Executive Secretary of Madison County, has received a ribbon for 4,000 hours; Mrs. Iradel Wright one for 3,000 hours; both Mrs. E. A. Justice and Mrs. A. T. Barthing for 2,000 hours, and Mrs. Frank Solomon and Mrs. Guy Cheney each for 1,000 hours. Mrs. B. D. Mitchell of Howard County has received a 2,000-hour ribbon and six other Howard County women were awarded 500-hour ribbons. Henry County sent in the name of Martha Meeks, who has chalked up 1,000 hours in the Fire Guards. Mrs. Oliver Ragsdale, District Chairman for Marion County, has received her 1,000-hour ribbon award, and seven other women have received theirs for 500 hours. Three more Wayne County women have been awarded 500-hour ribbons. Keep up the good work!

These women, and the thousands of others who are, and have been, working in Civilian Defense, are wearing the uniform of the Home Front. It may be a kitchen apron, a house dress, a business suit or anything—whatever style it takes, it is symbolic of all uniforms. For in the last analysis uniforms denote courage and devotion to a cause; they form the battle dress of the army of men and women fighting with spirit and determination for a just cause in which they all believe.

Here and There

(Continued from Page 2)

... to the fifth floor of the ... building in Indianapolis. Headquarters of the Indianapolis Civilian Council remains in the Indiana World War Memorial building.

Anticipating some need for special local services for returning veterans of World War II, the Huntington County Civilian Defense Council, at its April meeting, compiled a list of agencies prepared to aid in the rehabilitation of returned soldiers.

J. L. Brenn, County Director of Civilian Defense, told the council little need had developed locally for assistance to service men or their families but that need may develop. The council will be ready to direct discharged veterans to the proper agencies if and when need arises.

The County Council heard reports on the progress of salvage programs, urged continuation especially of salvage of waste paper and tin cans, and examined reports concerning the extensive Victory Garden program.

Under the direction of James F. Beber, senior warden, and William P. Schenkel, deputy warden, block wardens rendered valuable services at the tragic fire which consumed the Sigel home in Fort Wayne recently, taking one life and injuring eight other members of the family. CD wardens organized rescue and relief work.

Michigan City's Block System is playing an important role in that city's fight against a critical manpower shortage. Miss Florence Smith, Michigan City Block System Colonel, has mobilized her organization to conduct a house-to-house canvass seeking prospective war industry employees to relieve the critical shortage. Mrs. Jessie Gittings, CD office secretary, is a member of Mayor R. C. Fedder's War Manpower Emergency Committee which is directing the drive to remove Michigan City from the War Manpower Commission's critical area classification. Labor, management, merchants, bankers, housewives, churches and civic organizations all have been asked to join in the program.

Elkhart Keeps Public Informed

(Continued from Page 1)

groups of all kinds. Many times the easiest way of reaching parents is through their children.

"d. Interviews with selected leaders — labor, business, professional, fraternal, religious — individually and personally.

"e. Plays, puppet shows, dramatizations before selected groups or for the general public.

"f. Radio — spot announcements, talks, interviews, dramatizations, discussions, commentaries, variety. Some radio stations may require clearance of material through OWI.

"2. Distribution by mail or direct.

"a. Printed and duplicated material to special individuals, to groups, or to the general public.

"b. Letters, bulletins, reports, clippings.

"3. Special publications.

"a. Articles, etc., in weekly, monthly, or occasional publications or other organizations.

"4. Newspapers.

"a. Daily, weekly, neighborhood, foreign language, Negro, labor.

"b. News stories, letters to the editor, columns and departments, features, Sunday magazine articles, advertisements, general.

"5. Pictorial and dramatic.

"a. Photographs, cartoons, diagrams, charts.

"b. Posters, billboards.

"c. Slides, films slides, movies.

"d. Exhibits, window and lobby displays.

"6. Special events.

"a. Mobilizations, parades, open house, demonstrations, field practices, contests.

"For suggestions as to how publicity may be obtained, I give you the following: Examples of effective window displays are:

"1. Photographs showing Corps members in action.

"2. Equipment used by Corps members.

"a. A large window set up as a

America's bullets are fired by explosives made from your waste fats and greases. Save a tablespoonful every day. Strain into Clean Can. Keep refrigerated. Sell at meat counters when you have a pound.

casualty station; a plasma administration set, etc.

"b. A display of WERS equipment.

"c. A large window set up as an Air Raid Warden's sector post.

"3. Certificates, awards, banners awarded to Corps member or to local organizations for their defense activities.

"4. Windows demonstrating home safety, fire prevention.

"5. Flags of allied nations surrounding civilian defense banner.

"Librarians always are ready to help in a worthy community program by means of posters and displays of books pertaining to the chosen subject. If she has not already done so, your librarian may be willing to devote a few shelves or an entire section to books and pamphlets pertaining to civilian defense.

"Get each of our Civilian Defense organizations before all groups of people that you can. Each group should have a publicity committee.

"The purpose of the meeting to be called by the Chief Air Raid Warden is that window displays and similar activities may be coordinated so that the program may be carried over a period of several weeks rather than everybody jump in and put on a big splurge for one week and then have it die out again.

"Report all your activities to your local press, furnish pictures that may be of interest. You understand that the press cannot give Civilian Defense activities publicity unless they have interesting facts.

"After the heads of the various units have outlined a program, then communicate it to each organization and get them into it 100 per cent.

"There still is work and plenty of it for OCD and there will be work until the wars have been won. Let's not speculate on when the wars will end, let's devote our efforts to doing all we can on the theory that we keep it up until all the wars have been won."

Council Heads Impressed by Bi-Racial Work

(Continued from Page 1)

"To counteract racial tension and to provide occasions for some discussion of specific problems of particular communities, interracial committees were set up in 10 of the largest cities of the state. Every newspaper editor, both white and colored, of all counties in which Negroes lived, were contacted and urged to carry news items and editorials which would encourage mutual respect, confidence and patriotism in all people. A week was set aside and designated as 'Victory Through Unity Week' in a special proclamation issued by Governor Henry F. Schricker.

"In the recent period of racial tension, it was found that the greatest danger points were among the teen age group, many of whom were potential or actual delinquents. Much effort is being exerted to channel this youthful energy into sports and other constructive programs. Before summer, it is hoped that these youths will be provided programs of recreation and facilities which will keep to the absolute minimum incidents which occurred last summer and which, if they had not been handled with judgment, might well have resulted in racial outbursts of a serious character."

State Tops Fats Salvage Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

you're surely out of luck, that's the time to use your courage and to show your stock of pluck.

"Most anyone can travel on a road that's smooth and clear, and anyone can get there if he only has to steer; but when the motor's running in the mud and the wheels are going to get stuck, it's time to call upon your courage and pluck."

"There's no thrill in easy sailing when the skies are clear and blue, there's no joy in merely doing things which anyone can do; but there is some satisfaction that is mighty sweet to take, when you reach a destination that you thought you'd never make.

"So when everything's against you and your plans are going wrong, just face the situation and keep moving right along. Don't sit down and wail and whimper, even though you may be stuck; you're not absolutely helpless if you still possess your pluck.

"You've scoured every nook and corner of your county, so you think, for scrap iron, tin, waste paper and used fats from the sink; but there's still a job to do, if we keep our boys at the front—so no matter how hard the task may be, let's be willing to bear the brunt.

"There's a thrill to be had in doing things, especially when they are hard, so hitch your belt another notch and say, 'Come on, pard—we'll whip those dirty Japs, by gosh; we'll wipe out the Nazis, too; they'll know just what they're up against before this war is through.'"

Rug Cutters Blaze in Capital Jam Session

(Continued from Page 1)

The Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council under its "Planning with Youth" program.

The Fort Wayne Teen Canteen was honored April 29 over the National Broadcasting Company's "Here's to Youth" program. Presented by the American Junior Red Cross and other youth organizations, "Here's to Youth" is a weekly program dealing with the problems of young America in wartime. NBC and the voluntary youth organizations presenting the program selected Fort Wayne as one of five communities to be honored on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

Gardening for Victory



Otis Crane, Marion's Victory Garden chairman, hasn't much faith in the pessimists who say the ground won't get dry in time for them to plant gardens. There never has been a year when farmers and gardeners didn't complain about weather conditions, Mr. Crane said, and pointed out that when harvest time came around they usually had more than they could take care of. Gardens may be started as late as the middle of May and still be successful, Mr. Crane said.

A new Victory Garden guide, sponsored by the Vigo County Civilian Defense Council, is being distributed by Terre Haute and Vigo County school children.

Howard County reports its Victory Garden campaign is 40 per

7 STEPS TO YOUR VICTORY GARDEN



Plan your garden

cent ahead of last year's activities at this time.

Two thousand Victory Gardens is the quota for Fort Wayne this year, based on a national quota of 22,000,000 gardens. Doesn't sound like very many for that large a community. Our guess is that they'll at least double the quota.



Choose good soil

Arnold Koeneman has been selected as chairman of the Allen County Victory Garden Council. The group plans to set up Victory Garden schools in various Civilian Defense districts, with the latest information on planting and cultivation of gardens being disseminated to the gardeners.

Four demonstration meetings were given under sponsorship of the nutrition division of the St. Joseph County Civilian Defense Council during April. Miss Margaret Murphy, demonstrator from a company making glass jars, showed proper canning procedure.



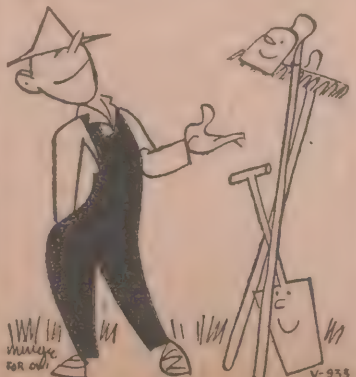
Fertilize well

Sponsored by the Vanderburgh County Civilian Defense Council,

that county's Victory Garden project, directed by A. M. Bishea, county agricultural agent, got off to an early start this year.

In January, Mr. Bishea suggested that those whose gardens had not been productive last year send in samples of soil through the Defense Council for analysis and suggestions of correction. Analysis of the soil was made by Mr. Bishea's office and the agricultural department of Reitz High School in Evansville.

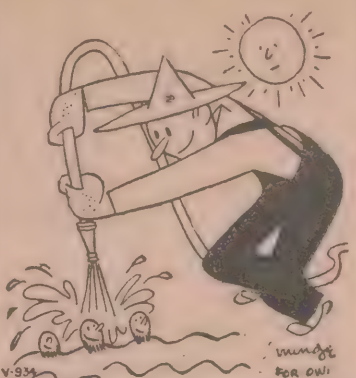
A few weeks later he proposed that the Civilian Defense Council



Use basic tools

act as a clearing house for those who would do custom plowing; those who wanted gardens plowed; those with lots or other parcels of ground they would donate or rent for gardens, and those who desired such ground.

Mayor Manson Reichert proclaimed the week of March 13 to 18 as Victory Garden Week. City



Water well in dry spell

school officials also set aside the week as Garden Week in the schools.

W. B. Ward, Purdue university garden specialist, was in Evansville during the week for special assemblies in various schools. He also assisted in organizing the Oak Hill Community Garden project, which is operating for the third consecutive year.



Keep down weeds

Besides this project, there is the Lincoln Gardens project with approximately 100 plots operated by Negroes of the city.

Mr. Bishea anticipates approximately 20,000 gardens this year as

Lebanon Pupils Ride in Jeep

The ambition of all boys and girls was realized by pupils of the Harney School in Lebanon April 25, when each pupil was given a brief ride in a jeep.

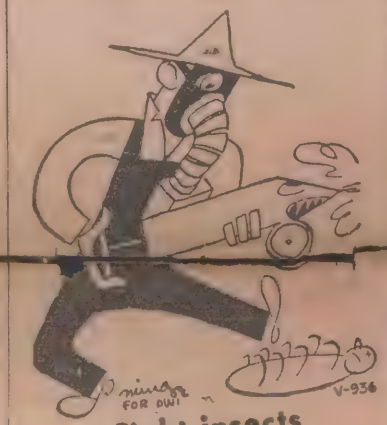
This fulfillment of a desire was given as a reward to the school for having reached its goal of \$3,000 in purchases of War Bonds and Stamps during the school year. Through arrangements made by Mrs. Manville Appleton, War Bond sales chairman of the school P.-T. A., and Maj. Elmer W. Sherwood, public relations officer at Fort Benjamin Harrison, two jeeps were sent to Lebanon from Fort Harrison for the "tours."

Brief talks commending the children for their patriotic effort in behalf of the armed forces were made by Lester F. Jones, Boone County War Bond sales chairman, and Thomas L. Christian, superintendent of schools.

compared with 15,000 in the county last year.

Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty Victory Garden booklets were published for use by gardeners in the community this year. Mr. Bishea says that Vanderburgh County gardeners are out to beat last year's record when their gardens produced 1,950 tons of vegetables and residents of the county canned 1,746,210 quarts of food.

Victory Gardeners again will be granted special gasoline rations to travel to and from their plots this summer, the Office of Price Administration has announced. To receive the added allotment covering



Fight insects

up to 300 miles for the season, the gardener must cultivate regularly a vegetable garden at least 1,500 feet square not accessible by other transportation and near enough to visit twice a week. He must agree to make a sharing arrangement.

Knox County's Civilian Defense Council has issued an excellent Victory Garden guide which should prove most helpful to gardeners of that community.

Chester Bowles, OPA director, in a recent address said "Victory Gardeners did a fine and patriotic job last year. But how about this year?"

"A lot of people who took gardening very seriously last year are not very sure they will have a garden this year," Mr. Bowles said. "Those people cite the low point prices on canned vegetables and they somehow assume that these low point bargains are here to stay. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact we must drive home is that present low points are possible only because farmers and Victory Gardeners did so well last year. We cannot—we must not—assume that the food battle is won."

Mr. Bowles said that this year the armed forces will get approximately 40 per cent of the 1944 commercial pack of canned fruit and vegetables—10 per cent more than they took last year. "This year," he said, "we need 2,000,000 more Victory Gardens than we had last year if we are to meet our 1944 food goals."

He pointed out that if point values are to stay low on canned vegetables, more food must be grown and canned from home gardens. Higher point values for canned vegetables appear inevitable for next year, he predicted.

"Grow more in '44 is not merely a slogan, therefore. It is a home front necessity," he said.

Discuss Means Of Preserving Food Supply

Standards, methods, and procedures involved in the 1944 food preservation program were discussed at a meeting held March 22 in the County Agent's Office, Underwriters Building, Indianapolis.

This meeting was initiated by the Indiana State Nutrition Council with Prof. L. E. Hoffman, Associate Director of the Extension Service at Purdue University and chairman of the Council's Sub-committee on Food Preservation, presiding. Mr. Hoffman was assisted in planning the meeting by Miss Lella Gaddis, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents, also of the Extension Service. Representatives from various agencies and organizations in Indiana having nutrition programs attended.

Mr. Hoffman stressed the need to keep up the pressure for increased food production and food preservation, and for using correct procedures in food canning and storage. "If people are inclined to 'rest on their oars' this year because we have some abundant and point-free processed foods, it is well to remind them that this condition is due to the fact that 1943 was a good crop year and also that the large amount of home canning done relieved the pressure on the commercial pack. A reverse of these conditions might result in a distressing situation for John Q. Public and family in 1944," he said.

Speaking for the Office of Distribution, Thomas L. Dickey reported that all applications for equipment for community canning centers should be accompanied by a letter from the Home Demonstration Agent in that county indicating that the canning center was to be a community project and that there was a need in that community for such a center.

Clarence Eyer of the State Department of Education reported that several communities are working on plans now for opening canning centers in 1944. Only two community canning centers operated last year: one at Delphi and the other at Flanner House in Indianapolis. Canning centers to be set up will service mainly rural families. Food for school lunches will also be canned.

Funds for establishing canning centers are available through the Farm Security Administration and the Department of Education.

Reports from other groups present indicated that they already have laid plans for extending their services and information in food preservation as a part of their 1944 program. Dr. Shideler, State Director of the Farm Security Administration, pointed out the advisability of having families plan a food budget of 120 quarts per person as a basis for planning their gardens. This helps in estimating the amount of seed which needs to be purchased and the size of the garden. Families should plan their canning budget to take care of that non-productive period of approximately eight months of the year when fresh green vegetables are scarce.

Miss Gaddis reported that Home Demonstration Agents are scheduling spoilage clinics in connection with canning demonstrations. Since spoilage means such a waste of food and time, it is a definite problem in our preservation program. At these clinics, spoiled canned food will be exhibited and methods for preventing this waste will be discussed. Methods which are being advocated for the processing of home canned foods are the hot water bath and the pressure cooker. Home Demonstration Agents will have equipment for checking pressure cooker gauges.

Mrs. Clotilde P. Sanguinet, chairman of the Indiana State Nutrition Council, suggested that meetings similar to this one be held on the county level. The Extension Service then offered the services of its personnel in initiating such meetings in the counties in the near future. This will be a valuable step toward our 1944 food preservation goal since it will bring definite information to the local community where food actually is being produced and preserved.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN WORLD WAR I

Beginning in this issue, The Civilian Soldier presents serially the story of Civilian Defense in World War I. It is interesting to note that the activities of the Civilian War Services Division of the present Indiana Civilian Defense organization parallel very closely the activities of the Indiana Council of Defense, organized May 23, 1917. Thousands of volunteer workers rendered patriotic service in Civilian Defense from May 1917 to September 30, 1918, a period of approximately 16 months.

Civilian Defense in World War I enjoyed none of the glamour of the Citizens Defense Corps of 1941-42-43-44. There were no Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police, Auxiliary Firemen, etc., with helmets, arm bands or uniforms. There were no blackouts and no sirens. But working under the direction of County Defense Councils in each of the 92 counties, the volunteers rendered valuable service in sale of War Bonds, production of materials of war, labor recruitment, solicitation of funds for community services, Red Cross programs, motor corps work, morale-building programs, educational services, speakers' bureau activities, food production and conservation, recruitment of a special Boys' Working Reserve, and many other jobs quite similar to those carried on under the leadership of County, City and Local Civilian Defense Councils today.

There was a special "Women's Section," similar to the Women's Division of the present CD organization.

Many prominent people, many very busy people, contributed their best efforts.

The story, beginning in this issue and to carry on in succeeding issues of The Civilian Soldier, is taken from the official records of the Indiana State Government.

FROM 1917 YEAR BOOK STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Members

Honorary President, James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana	J. L. Keach, commission merchant, Indianapolis
Chairman, Michael E. Foley, attorney, Indianapolis	H. R. Kurrie, president Monon Railroad, Rensselaer and Chicago
Secretary, John Vajen Wilson, attorney, Indianapolis	Rev. Allan B. Philpott, pastor Central Christian Church, Indianapolis
George Ade, author and publicist, Brook Arthur W. Brady, president Indiana Union Traction Co., Anderson	A. E. Reynolds, grain dealer, Crawfordsville
Anne Studebaker Carlisle, South Bend	N. E. Squibb, manufacturer, Lawrenceburg
Frank C. Dailey, attorney, Indianapolis	Isaac D. Straus, farmer and banker, Ligonier
Dr. Charles P. Emerson, dean Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis	Thomas Taggart, proprietor French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick
Charles W. Fairbanks, attorney, Indianapolis	Frank Wampler, manager telephone company, Indianapolis
Charles Fox, president Indiana State Federation of Labor, Terre Haute	E. M. Wilson, farmer and manufacturer, Anderson
Will J. Freeman, coal operator, Terre Haute	Evans Woollen, attorney and financier, Indianapolis
Will H. Hays, attorney, Sullivan	
William G. Irwin, capitalist, Columbus	

Functions and Organization

The Indiana State Council of Defense was appointed by Governor James P. Goodrich to "cooperate with the Federal government in all matters pertaining to preparedness and the conduct of the war and Indiana's participation in the struggle." The council was organized May 19, 1917, at which time Governor Goodrich conveyed to the members the pieces, under seal of National Defense, that the Federal government is urged to cooperate with each other and the Federal government in organizing and directing the resources of the state in men and materials, to make them effective for national use, and are asked to recommend changes in state laws which may become expedient. While we can make no forecast as to the length of the war, yet every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as though it were going to be long, and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest and most effective way, which means the mobilization of the energy and strength of the country in an industrial as well as a military way, and to preserve as far as possible the country from unnecessary dislocation of its industrial, commercial, agricultural and community life; that the maximum of cooperation is the essential measure of the efficiency of the whole matter."

The council's purpose as then outlined follows:

- To promote a patriotic spirit in the people.
- To educate the public as to the magnitude of the war task.
- To aid in recruiting for the army and navy, including conscription and exemption.
- To maintain standards of living for labor, including the conservation of the health and welfare of all workers.
- To maintain a clearing house for labor.
- To encourage increased production of food crops, the conservation of food, fuel, etc., properly directing their use with a view of eliminating waste.
- To assist in the distribution of Liberty Bonds.
- To encourage and cooperate in the solicitation of funds for authorized, voluntary war relief measures.
- To coordinate all civic and social activities looking to the greatest possible human efficiency.

The council elected Will H. Hays chairman, and Frank Wampler, secretary. On May 27, Mr. Wampler resigned the secretaryship and was succeeded by Frank C. Dailey. Feb. 20, 1918, Mr. Hays resigned as chairman, and the resignation of Mr. Dailey as secretary, which had been pending, was accepted. Michael E. Foley was nominated by the Governor to the chairmanship, and was formally elected on March 20, 1918, and Isaac D. Straus in a like manner was made secretary. At the following meeting, March 27, 1918, Mr. Straus resigned as secretary and Mr. Wilson was named to succeed him. Originally, Carolyn Fairbank of Fort Wayne represented the women of the state in the council's membership, but on account of her health was forced to retire without ever having taken an active part in the council's work. Dr. Albert B. Storms was named a member of the council and served faithfully and efficiently as chairman of the Committee on Public Morals until April 25, 1918, when, because of his removal from the state, he resigned, and Dr. Philpott succeeded him.

Committee Chairmen

With the opening of headquarters in the State House, May 27, 1917, announcement was made of the form of the organization through the appointment of the following committee chairmen:

Public Policy—C. W. Fairbanks, chairman	Committee on Food Supply and Conservation was discontinued. In place thereof, the Committee on Food was substituted. This committee now consists of the following: Will H. Hays, chairman; Dr. Harry E. Barnard, G. I. Christie, Charles W. Fairbanks, Chas. Fox, James L. Keach, W. S. Bltner.)
Finance—Evans Woollen, chairman	Industrial Survey and Preparedness—N. E. Squibb, chairman, Indiana representative on National Safety Council
Publicity—George Ade, chairman	Survey and Organization of Manpower—Isaac D. Straus, chairman, Indiana director of United States Boys' Working Reserve
Legal—Frank C. Dailey, chairman	Labor—Charles Fox, chairman
Co-ordination of Societies—William G. Irwin, chairman	
Sanitation and Medicine, Medical Section—Dr. Charles P. Emerson, chairman	
Food Supply and Conservation—J. L. Keach, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Prof. G. I. Christie, chairman	

(On Aug. 29 this committee was re-organized. As the result of an investigation and recommendation, the Com-

JUNIOR BROADCAST POPULAR



As a part of its Planning with Youth program, the Indianapolis Civilian Defense Council is sponsoring a junior radio program known as the Future Champion program, heard at 9 o'clock each Saturday morning over Station WISH.

Bobby Munger (left), junior reporter, interviews some man or woman who has achieved distinction in some field and reports of various junior meetings are given. Bobby is shown above interviewing Sgt. Mary Glenn Hamilton of the WAC.

WHAT DID YOU DO TODAY?

In the March 4 edition, The Civilian Soldier carried a poem by Lieut. Dean Shatlain entitled, "What Did You Do Today, My Friend?" It caused much comment and brought one reply which is published elsewhere in this edition.

Below is reprinted a letter published recently by the Indianapolis Star. The letter—his last one—was written by the Indianapolis Star. The letter—his last one—was written by the Indianapolis Star. The letter—his last one—was written by the Indianapolis Star.

Jan. 9, 1944—Sunday

Dear Mom:

It's kind of tough for me to start this because it is something I was hoping you would never have to read and I know you wanted it the same way. But I guess this is the way it had to be, Mom, and there was nothing anyone could do about it. Call it God's will if you like because that is how we think of it—almost all of us.

The main reason I am writing this is because there are several things I want you to know and think about. Perhaps you will see things more clearly than they seem now. In the first place, Mom, I've kind of been expecting this ever since I embarked from the States. Why, I don't know, but it was a feeling I couldn't get away from so you can see I was pretty sure of what I was walking into. And, to be truthful, except for you, I really don't mind things ending this way for me if it means shortening this war to even the slightest degree. Some of us have to give "that last full measure" and since I had to be one of them I'll say that I'm grateful to God for having given me 18 years to be with you and the rest of the folks. In my eyes it wasn't time wasted by any means. After all, we all have a definite purpose in life and I guess this was mine.

The thing I really want to put over to you, Mom, is that you haven't lost everything worth living for by a long sight. As long as you can do good for someone, life is worth living and it's only when you shut everything out of your life that you will be unhappy to the point of not being able to stand it. But you know that as well as I do so there is no point in stressing it.

I guess that's about all, Mom, so I'll sign off for an indefinite period—till we meet again, that is. And we will some day, if there's a God in heaven.

Keep your chin up and carry on. All my love,

BOB.

Vigo Defense Corps Emphasizes Offensive

Members of the Vigo County Civilian Defense Corps, in a meeting March 27, outlined three plans for the organization, placing emphasis on "national offensive measures rather than defensive precautions against air raids," according to Wayne Lowe, commander.

The three objectives discussed at the meeting are:

1. Assisting in the local tin and paper salvage campaign.
2. Cooperating with organizations enlisted in the national clean-up campaign.
3. Obtaining volunteers for the State Guard.

It was announced by Maj. Bill McKeen that air raid wardens now may belong to the State Guard while carrying on their regular job as wardens.

WFA Consultant to Visit State Nutrition Council

Miss Ruth McCammon has been appointed field consultant for the Midwest Region of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration. Miss McCammon previously served as regional nutrition representative of one of the Midwest areas during the Office of Civilian Defense Health and Welfare Program.

Miss McCammon plans to be in Indianapolis May 12 to 16 to consult with the Indiana State Nutrition Council and will be guest speaker at the meeting of the council May 13. During the week following Miss McCammon and Mrs. Ruth G. VanCamp, executive secretary of the Indiana State Nutrition Council, will visit nutrition committees in several counties of the state.

Military Affairs—E. M. Wilson, chairman	Educational Section—Dr. Horace Ellis, chairman
Protection—Col. Harry B. Smith, chairman	Woman's Section—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle
Transportation—Steam—H. R. Kurrie, chairman	Employers' Co-operation Committee—Frank Wampler, chairman
Electric and Motor—A. W. Brady, chairman	Merchants' Economy Committee—Fred M. Ayres, chairman
Communications—Frank Wampler, chairman	Four-Minute Men—Phillip T. White, chairman
Shipping Interests—A. E. Reynolds, chairman	Scientific Research Committee—A. L. Foley, chairman
Public Morals—Rev. A. B. Storms, chairman	Training Camp Activities and Recreation—Hugh McK. Landon, chairman
Coal Committee—W. J. Freeman, chairman	

(Continued on Page 7)

Child Care Centers Open Round the Clock

By MISS BERNICE ORCHARD

Executive Secretary
Indiana Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime

Child care centers that are open 24 hours a day so that children whose parents work on night shifts may be cared for are operating in Evansville and Gary. Each city has started one such center as an experiment to meet the demands of mothers who feared they would have to quit their essential jobs because of the difficulty of finding satisfactory night care for their children. The nursery program in both cities is operated by the public schools which have received a grant of Federal Lanham Act funds.

The night programs of the two 24-hour centers are similar. Supper is served at 6 o'clock and is followed by a quiet play period during which the children are told stories or have music. The children then are bathed and put to bed, the younger ones at 7 o'clock and the older ones an hour later. They sleep until 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning and are given breakfast unless the parents wish to take them home for breakfast.

Stay Until Afternoon

In Evansville, if the mother has worked on the "graveyard shift"—from midnight until 8 a. m.—she may leave her child at the nursery until 2:30 in the afternoon so that she has time to sleep before taking the child home. Two adults are on duty at night and usually they divide the time so that one sleeps while the other is on active duty. The fees charged depend upon the length of time the child is there and the number of meals served.

"We have experienced no real difficulty in administering the night care and the children's reaction is very satisfactory," said Mrs. Florence Strom, Supervisor of Nursery Schools in Gary. Mrs. Ruth Williams, Evansville Child Hospital's emergency base hospital,

reported that she had 180 hospitaling away from home at night reserve more difficult for young children than for school age children but they soon adjusted themselves to their new surroundings. Actually, some of the children who spend the night at the nursery have more time with their parents than when the parents work in the day time because the children have to go to bed early and are asleep most of the time that the parents are at home if they are on day shifts, Mrs. Williams commented.

The State Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime consistently has urged local child care committees to establish facilities that will really meet the needs of working mothers so that no children will be neglected. The public schools in Evansville and Gary are to be commended for operating flexible programs and being willing to try out different kinds of care to learn what is needed in the community.

Princeton Miner Trains 705 In First Aid

An outstanding job of First Aid training has been done in Gibson County by Clarence Ridgely, First Aid instructor in Princeton. Since the beginning of Civilian Defense in the county, Mr. Ridgely has trained 705 persons under the Red Cross First Aid program, with many of that number taking advanced training as well as the standard course.

With a record of 3,762 hours of First Aid work to their credit, there now are 29 trained First Aid teams in all parts of the county which are ready for duty at any time. So well are the teams located that from five to 12 teams of five members each could be at any given location in the county within 30 minutes after being notified.

Mr. Ridgely, a mine worker, has held two to five meetings a week, all held at night after a full day of work in the mine. All were held at his own expense with no compensation other than the satisfaction of an important job well done.

Stiver Urges Community Aid In Child Control

Asserting that police agencies alone cannot offer a "cure-all" remedy, Don F. Stiver, superintendent of the Indiana State Police and State Director of Public Safety, pointed out recently that acceptance by communities of a full share in the juvenile delinquency problem is necessary before satisfactory progress can be made in the control of errant youngsters.

He recommended that communities undertake youth guidance programs providing proper supervision for the teen-age groups and stressed the importance of home environment in rearing children.

Mr. Stiver said that State Police arrest statistics for 1943 showed a decrease of as much as 38 per cent in arrests in the 18 to 29-year-old group, substantiating his contention that with the removal of the older age groups from civilian life into the armed forces, attention is focused on the young boys and girls who get into trouble.

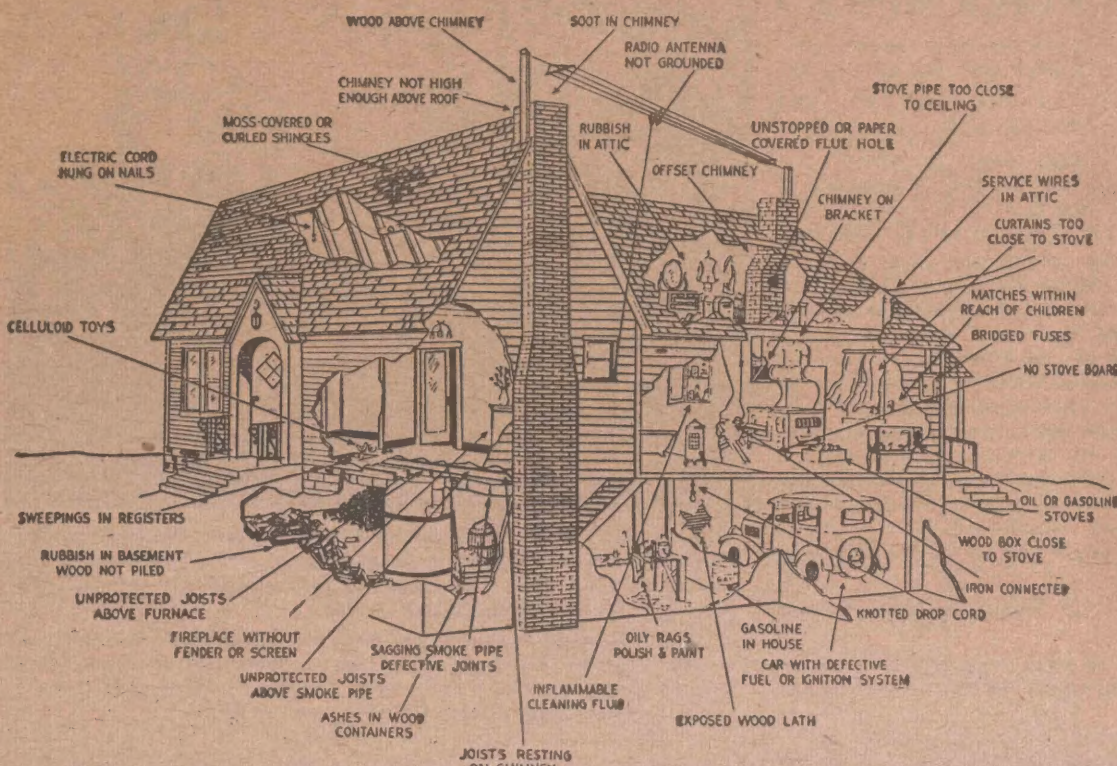
Youth Not Worse Morally

"It is natural that the juvenile arrest line should move up, but I can't believe that it means that our youth are worse morally," he said. "They need attention—and I don't mean more police enforcement, juvenile courts or detention homes."

"I am not as concerned with the juvenile problem as I am with the problem of formulating a program which would bring about the necessary corrective measures," he added.

Mr. Stiver said that the "trouble seems to be a failure, on the part of communities, to recognize and accept responsibility for juvenile delinquents." Without a co-ordinated plan, he said, isolated ap-

Fire Hazards in a Typical Indiana Home



Many Indiana homes similar to this one were destroyed last year by fires, many of which started in the locations indicated. In checking your home from attic to basement for these hazards you may salvage countless articles needed to help win the war. Look particularly for metal, rags and paper.

Now is the time to begin your annual Victory Clean-up Campaign, through which you can combine house-cleaning activities in fire prevention, salvaging of waste materials and conservation.

Local Civilian Defense directors are urged to promote such campaigns in their respective communities by uniting the forces of their councils with fire prevention officials, USDA war boards, women's organizations, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and others enlisted in the Salvage-for-Victory program or other volunteer services of Civilian Defense.

proaches to the problem are futile and too often end in confusion.

"The community and the state, beginning with the home, the church and the school, must assume the responsibility for guaranteeing our future citizenry this right start in life. The nation's future will depend on whether this job is shirked or whether it is faced and solved."

Three Choices

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

Before ladders were invented a tribe could be safe behind walls. If it had a spring of clear water within the walls and a stock of grain, it was immune to siege and could go about its intramural affairs without much fear. Possessing a good enough wall, the tribe didn't even need to waste its time making many spears; it could let its young men go about their peaceful pursuits and not be trained into fighters. The invention of the ladder changed all that. The peaceful tribe within its walls was at the mercy of any warlike tribe that had ladders. The invention of the catapult and the battering ram further increased the risk of depending upon walls and, with the coming of gunpowder, walls began to be about as useful for defense as so much paper. Isolationism based upon walls ceased to exist.

Until lately America happily possessed a fairly safe isolationism based upon its walls—league on league of salt water. So long as men traveled upon the surface of this globe, our ocean walls gave us a substantial security, though even so there were foetays, one of which burned Washington.

Nowadays fighting men no longer need to move upon the earth; they can descend from the air. This leaves us at the mercy of any warlike tribe—and we know that such exist, and strongly—unless we make provision to fend off the danger. Three ways of doing this are offered by three schools of thought among our Medicine Men.

One group of the Medicine Men tells us we should make ourselves into a wholly warlike tribe, all of us trained to fight, everything subordinated to combat-skills, everybody either a soldier or the helper of a soldier. Thus, having become a totalitarian military state, we shall have no need to fear attack from any quarter, or from all quarters and shall be free to continue peacefully to spend our lives in the occupation of being soldiers or the helpers of soldiers. Some of these Medicine Men say, however, that only a half or a third of our population would need to be soldiers or helpers of soldiers; a third of us could defy and lick the world. This is unlikely.

A second group of our Medicine Men hold that we should make alliances with several of the other tribes, arguing that if these tribes allied to us keep their word we should be pretty safe because we could probably overawe or defeat the rest of the world. The tribes allied to us would of course keep their word so long as they feel it's to their own advantage to do so. If a day comes when they don't feel it's to their advantage to keep their word to us, that will be just too bad—for us.

The third group of Medicine Men urge that we form something more than mere alliances. They find that certain tribes appear to be honorable and have kept their word even when it didn't seem to be to their own advantage to do so. Other tribes encourage a hope of their trustworthiness; and clear outside of the tribalistic instinct the vast majority of the hundreds of millions of inhabitants of this world plainly long to establish a permanent peace if they possibly can. The third group of Medicine Men believe that this huge force—the general human will to establish peace and law, and to maintain both by force—can and ought to prevail, so that the massacre-conquest complex of a few tribes shall not again bring horror upon all humanity. Law between nations would be substituted for anarchy between them, and every law-abiding nation, for the sake of its own safety, would support the law—by force if need be, just as law-abiding individuals in a community stand ready to join a posse to subdue a criminal.

Can it be otherwise than obvious to any open mind that this third plan is the only one that offers us a hope of leading sensible lives in a world delivered from the massacre-conquest complex? . . . Our leaders must be for it or they lead us backward into the old Stone Age tribalism and bloodiness from which at last the agonized world has now the chance to emerge.

* Written for the Indiana Committee for Victory, January, 1944.

Fort Wayne Units Serve In Disaster

Trained to be always on the alert, the Fort Wayne Red Cross Canteen and Motor Corps units were on the job in full force April 11 when the west wall of the building occupied by Sears, Roebuck & Company fell onto the roof of the Old-First National Bank, killing six persons and injuring several others.

At 11 a. m., Mrs. Harry G. Hogan, chairman of the Canteen, was called to have her unit set up, and at 11:55 food was cooked and being served from the trust department in the bank building. Rescue squads of firemen and police, bank officials, reporters and families of those in danger were served hot coffee, cookies, doughnuts, milk and sandwiches by the Canteen women.

Emergency kitchens were set up at the Elks lodge, where food was prepared, and 53 members of the Motor Corps lugged the heavy containers to the bank building. Errands of all descriptions were carried out by the Motor Corps, under direction of Mrs. William Waterfield, chairman.

More than 300 persons were served several times during the day, Mrs. Hogan said.

North Judson CD Votes

To Retain Defense Corps

The North Judson Civilian Defense Council, in a recent meeting, voted to retain a complete roster of Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Firemen, Auxiliary Police, Nurses' Aides and Messengers to aid in possible emergencies in that community. The Council, however, will emphasize the war services side of its program henceforth.

At the present time, a class of 28 persons is taking Nurses' Aide training under sponsorship of the American Red Cross.

Cloverdale Boys Finish

FFFS Training Course

Boys of Cloverdale High School recently were given special recognition in their completion of a prescribed course of training for the Forest Fire Fighters Service of the Office of Civilian Defense, C. H. Barnaby, Jr., director of the Putnam County Civilian Defense Council, has announced. The classes were conducted by training officers of the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation, under supervision of L. E. Kern and Casmir Steczwk.

Boys receiving certificates, arm bands, identification cards and OCD handbooks are Keith Boston, Edwin Coffman, Doyle Cummings, Jack Davis, Walter Day, Charles Gaston, Harvey Lee Gray, Billy Heavin, Sterling Holton, group leader; Kenneth Hunsicker, Arthur Jones Jr., Donald Lewis, John Moeller, Erwin L. Neier, Billy F. Talbott and James Williams.

Nurses' Aides Begin Study Of Kenny Polio Treatment

A new field for service by Nurses' Aides was opened in South Bend Feb. 7, when 20 carefully selected aides with considerable hospital experience began the study of the Sister Kenny treatment for infantile paralysis. The move was made in preparation for any future polio epidemic, through which the 20 aides have pledged to continue service. The class was organized under direction of Mrs. Jack Pace, a schedule chairman, and Mrs. E. H. Konold, chairman of the Nurses' Aide Corps.

Adjutant General Cites CD Unit at Shelbyville

A citation from the Adjutant General of Indiana gives special credit to members of the Shelby County Civilian Defense organization and to the Fourth Infantry of the Indiana State Guard for proficiency in a simulated disaster staged in Shelbyville Nov. 21, 1943.

The Rev. John C. Klingeberger, director of the Shelby County Civilian Defense Council, in announcing the award paid high praise to Lieut. Col. R. E. Brandenburg, executive officer of the State Guard, and to Ralph Kimble, who, as Civilian Defense director at that time, arranged for co-operation with the military authorities, and to Maurice Thralls and Harry Sherritt, officials of the Civilian Defense set-up.



Unheralded and Unsung, FFFS Groups Do Outstanding Work

Too little attention has been paid the excellent job being done by high school boys and girls trained under the Forest Fire Fighters Service—OCD. On many occasions, these young men and women have served long hours without pay and saved thousands of dollars worth of property. A few examples follow:

SPENCER COUNTY

Members of the Dale High School basketball team were returning from a game at Cannelton Feb. 16 when they discovered a large grass fire which was endangering a woods and some farm buildings in Jackson township.

Under the leadership of Leo Lubbehusen, coach of the team and fire warden in the district, the boys started beating out the fast-traveling flames. Though tired from their game that night, this group of volunteer fire fighters fought the blaze from 10 p. m. until 2:30 a. m. before bringing it under complete control. Due to the big start the fire had before they arrived on the scene, approximately 400 acres of grass and woodland was burned. Members of the crew are Charles Hemiver, Dane Dougan, Wendell Dougan, Joe Don Elliott, Elmer Grundhoefer, Vic Wertman, Bob Smith, Eldon Jenkins, Harold McCarty, Sgt. Ray Wedcalf, Kenneth Rice, leader of the crew, and Coach Lubbehusen.

FLOYD COUNTY

On Feb. 5, Felix Lasson, state fire warden and local coordinator for FFFS, was called to combat a 500-acre fire two miles from New Albany. The blaze gained headway swiftly in the 40-mile wind and much timberland, as well as several buildings, lay directly in the path of the fire.

Mr. Lasson summoned the Fathers and students of the Mt. St. Francis Seminary and, together with other trained forest fire fighters of the Boy Scouts and high school students, they soon were on their way to the fire.

According to Mr. Lasson, it was one of the hottest fires he ever had attempted to suppress. At times, he said, the smoke was so terrific that the boys had to scoop holes in the earth and bury their faces in order to breathe. After 10 hours' hard work, the volunteer crew brought the fire under control.

DUBOIS COUNTY

Ever since the boys of Jasper High School completed their course of training in FFFS-OCD, they had asked Elliott D. Brigham, district forester, "When are we going on a fire?"

On Feb. 5 a fire was reported near Hillham. So Mr. Brigham and Casmir Steczwk took seven boys from the volunteer group to the scene. However, by the time they arrived a light shower had extinguished most of the blaze. Some mop-up work was necessary, however, and the boys finally had the opportunity of putting their training to use. The boys have placed a standing order with Mr. Brigham for active duty if the opportunity affords.

Boys who volunteered their services are Harmon Woolsey, Louis Karff, Kenneth Yoggi, Bill Kieffner, Tom Sermersheim, Bill Lemasters and Phil Buecher.

The FFFS statistical report, released by T. E. Shaw, state coordinator, FFFS-OCD, and Joseph S. DeYoung, assistant state coordinator, is as follows:

High Schools Trained.....	119
Adult Groups Trained.....	17
Boy Scout Troops Trained.....	4
State Guard Units Trained.....	1
Fire Departments Trained.....	3
High School Students Trained.....	6,000
High School Students Approved.....	3,321
Adults Trained and Approved.....	606
Boy Scouts Trained.....	525
Boy Scouts Approved.....	111
High School Girls Trained (Included in High School Students).....	150
Local Coordinators Appointed.....	23
Counties in Which Volunteers Were Trained.....	35
Total Volunteers Trained.....	7,000
Total Volunteers Approved.....	4,021
Total Counties in Which Actual Training Was Given.....	31
Total Man Hours Spent Fighting Fires.....	2,415
Total Fires on Which OCD Crews Were Used.....	104
Total Acres Burned.....	4,481
Total High School Crews Used in Fighting Fires.....	37
Total Adult Groups Used in Fighting Fires.....	4
Fire Prevention and OCD Meetings Held.....	160
High Schools Receiving Merit Awards.....	28

CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN WORLD WAR I

(Continued from Page 5)

County Councils of Defense

In order effectively to reach every section of the commonwealth, the council, as one of its initial tasks, asked and secured the nomination by the judges of the circuit courts, of a county council of defense in each county, to consist of seven members, one of whom is a woman and another a representative of labor. These county councils were organized along the same outline adopted by the State Council, and through their several committees have carried on the work co-ordinately.

Coal Investigation

On June 20, recognizing the acuteness of the situation as pertaining to the cost of producing coal and the growing problems affecting its equitable distribution, the council appointed a committee to make an investigation with a view to "relieving the situation." The committee consisted of Will G. Irwin, Charles Fox, E. M. Wilson, H. R. Kurrie and Evans Woollen. This committee continued its efforts until the enactment of the federal fuel law, which rendered its further activities inexpedient.

Independence Day Celebration

The council asked and effected a state-wide observance of July 4, Independence Day, distinctive from the customary observance of this holiday. Patriotic meetings, addressed on the issues of the war and the causes leading up to it, were held very generally.

County Organization Drive

Sept. 20, twenty-three teams, of four men each, volunteered to devote themselves gratuitously to an organization drive under the auspices of the State Council, reaching every county in the State. This drive took place Sept. 25-28, inclusive, and was responsible for the present 100 per cent complete county organization in Indiana.

County Food and Fuel Administrators

At the request of Dr. Harry E. Barnard, on Oct. 25, 1917, the State Council of Defense requested and secured from the county councils of defense nominations for county food administrators. A similar action followed the appointment of Evans Woollen, Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana, whose advisory committee consists of Charles Fox, E. M. Wilson, H. R. Kurrie and Will C. Irwin, who, with Mr. Woollen, had constituted a special coal committee created by the council for the purpose of considering the questions of price and distribution of Indiana coal prior to the enactment of Federal legislation covering the issue.

State-Wide War Conference

Dec. 13 and 14 a state-wide conference of war workers was arranged by the State Council of Defense and held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis. The occasion was made memorable by a large and representative presence of enthusiastic Hoosier patriots. Conspicuous on the program were men of nation-wide prominence as statesmen, some others of international reputation because of deeds of valor performed upon the field of service, and in volunteer agencies. Out of this state-wide conference grew the idea of county conferences on a proportionate scale early in 1918. This state-wide conference opened with a mass meeting and was followed by sectional meetings on the style of teachers' conferences. Every meeting was featured by the presence of a nationally known expert who spoke. The Great Lakes Naval Training School band of 500 pieces, under the personal direction of Lieut. John Philip Sousa, helped to entertain the 10,000 visitors present for the occasion.

County War Conferences

During the months of January and February and continuing intermittently since, county war conferences have been arranged under the direction of the State Council of Defense acting through the county councils. These have served to arouse a larger measure of popular interest and support of the government's war program, thereby furthering the work of the council.

Members of the council receive no pay for their services; all pay their own expenses. Some give all of their time, all give some of their time, all without cost to the public treasury. In January, Fred M. Ayres resigned as chairman of the Merchants' Economy Committee to accept a responsible position with the American Red Cross. J. C. O'Harra of Muncie succeeded him in the chairmanship. Prof. G. I. Christie, director of the Food Production and Conservation Committee, in April accepted a call to assist the United States Secretary of Agriculture at Washington in the organization of a farm labor bureau. In May, Prof. J. J. Pettijohn accepted a commission from the Committee on Public Information, and now is organizing speakers' bureaus in other States.

Active Committees

The personnel of the more active committees of the State Council follows:

Publicity

George Ade, chairman, Brook
Harry J. Martin, Martinsville
Jesse Greene, Fort Wayne
Edward C. Toner, Anderson
Charles Seifert, Washington
Julian D. Hogate, Danville
Henry B. Wilson, Delphi
Walter S. Chambers, New Castle

Dale J. Crittenberger, Anderson
Lew G. Ellingham, Fort Wayne
Howard Roosa, Evansville
Richard Smith, Indianapolis
Ernest Bross, Indianapolis
J. L. Kilgallon, Indianapolis
Fred A. Miller, South Bend
S. Paul Poynter, Sullivan

Fraternal Orders Committee

Harry Wade, Indianapolis, K. of P.
Madison J. Walsh, Washington, K. of C.
E. L. Brannigan, Franklin, Masons

A. A. Spears, Brazil, I. O. O. F.
Archibald H. Hobbs, Indianapolis, Red Men

Merchants' Economy Committee

J. C. O'Harra, Muncie, chairman
W. E. Balch, Indianapolis
R. A. Andres, Evansville
C. M. Mills, Fort Wayne
Carl S. White, Logansport
Myer Heller, New Castle
S. W. Newberger, New Albany

Lee B. Nusbaum, Richmond
H. W. Elridge, South Bend
Milton Herz, Terre Haute
David Meyer, Anderson
J. E. Karns, Indianapolis
John H. Schuessler, Lafayette

Committee on Scientific Research

A. L. Foley, chairman, Indiana University, Bloomington
Daniel B. Luten, Secretary, Indianapolis
C. H. Benjamin, Purdue University, Lafayette

F. R. Eldred, Indianapolis
O. H. Skinner, Indianapolis
John White, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute

Finance Committee

Evans Woollen, chairman, Indianapolis
William G. Irwin, Columbus

Isaac D. Straus, Ligonier

Committee on Communications

Frank Wampler, chairman, Indianapolis
J. C. Nelson, Indianapolis
J. F. Looney, Indianapolis
W. L. Bott, Rensselaer
S. M. Isom, Mitchell
William W. Hans, LaPorte

Walter J. Uhl, Logansport
Jesse W. Weil, Greencastle
James H. Davis, Liberty
William C. Peters, Goshen
George G. Hall, Evansville

Employers' Co-operation Committee

Frank Wampler, chairman, Indianapolis
W. H. McCurdy, Evansville
S. F. Bowser, Fort Wayne
J. E. Frederick, Kokomo
John B. Campbell, South Bend
Harry Hall, Gary

C. B. Sommers, Indianapolis
J. Fred Hoke, Indianapolis
Wilber Topping, Terre Haute
P. A. Reid, Richmond
James Howard, Jeffersonville

Labor Committee

Charles Fox, chairman, Terre Haute
Miss Mabel C. Maney, Indianapolis
Louis Schwartz, Indianapolis
William A. Greene, Indianapolis
Charles Schaefer, Anderson
George Schwab, Indianapolis
William Neu, Indianapolis
George Goetz, South Bend
T. N. Taylor, Terre Haute

William Connolly Sr., Muncie
W. F. Wilson, Indianapolis
Guy Morris, Logansport
Henry Hoeltje, Fort Wayne
Andrew Zeber Jr., Evansville
Ray Abbott, Gary
Ed Stewart, Terre Haute
Joel Messick, Marion
J. C. Skemp, Lafayette

War Camp Community Service Committees

Honorary Members—Governor James P. Goodrich, Charles W. Fairbanks, Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Rev. F. M. Gavisk, Caleb S. Denny.
City Recreational Department—James H. Lowry, chairman
Religious Department—Rev. M. C. Pearson, chairman
Educational Department—Supt. H. S. Gruver, chairman
Home Department—Mrs. R. E. Kennington, chairman
Social Department—F. D. Loomis, chairman

Fraternal Department—Rev. F. S. C. Wicks, chairman
Entertainment Department—William P. Herod, chairman
Woman-Girl Department—Miss Ruth Lockwood, chairman
Commercialized Amusements Department—Mrs. David Ross, chairman
Library Department—Mr. H. N. Sanborn, chairman
Publicity Department—Curtis Hodges, chairman; J. A. Stuart, George W. Stout

Permanent Committee on Food Production and Conservation

W. W. Bonner, Greensburg
W. A. Guthrie, Indianapolis
C. B. Riley, Indianapolis
Ralph Polk, Greenwood
F. G. Heacock, Salem
W. J. Hogan, Indianapolis

Will S. Robbins, Horace
H. E. Barnard, Indianapolis
L. H. Wright, Irvington
Warren T. McCray, Kentland
Samuel Schlosser, Plymouth
G. I. Christie, Lafayette

Dairy Committee

R. E. Caldwell
C. R. George

Wheat Committee

Cloyd Loughry
A. E. Kalter
R. C. Ellis
C. L. Goodbar
A. G. Lupton
Ralph Payne
G. I. Christie
A. T. Wiancko
J. C. Beavers
J. N. McMahan

Committee on Moral, Religious and Social Forces

Rev. Allan B. Philpott, chairman, Indianapolis
Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Indianapolis
Rev. M. C. Pearson, Indianapolis
Merle Sidener, Indianapolis
Rev. C. H. Wickers, Indianapolis
Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, Indianapolis
Caleb S. Denny, Indianapolis
Dr. George W. Combs, Indianapolis
E. W. Felt, Indianapolis
Charles A. Greathouse, Indianapolis
J. C. Johnson, Evansville
R. L. O'Hair, Greencastle
James Triggs, Huntington
Richard Rosencranz, Evansville
Timothy Nicholson, Richmond

E. V. Hawkins, Connorsville
H. F. Clements, Mt. Vernon
Rev. John P. Hale, Lafayette
M. M. Stoops, Petersburg
Thomas Hawkins, Shelbyville
Howard Roosa, Evansville
George Lockwood, Muncie
Hugh McK. Landon, Indianapolis
Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, Indianapolis
Rabbi M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis
Mrs. Harry E. Barnard, Indianapolis
Frank P. Smith, Franklin
President W. E. Stone, Lafayette
President George R. Grose, Greencastle
President W. L. Bryan, Bloomington
Dr. G. Leslie, Fort Wayne

Educational Committee

Horace Ellis, chairman
J. G. Collicott, vice-chairman
J. J. Pettijohn, secretary
R. E. Cavanaugh, assistant secretary
L. P. Benezet
Mrs. E. A. Blaker
F. W. Bogardus
W. L. Bryan
Lee Driver
Donald DuShane
T. E. Fitzgibbon
J. W. Laird

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E. O. Maple
T. T. Martin
W. A. Lillis
B. F. Moore
Richard Park
W. W. Parsons
O. M. Pittinger
G. L. Roberts
Lyle Shank
W. E. Stone
Miss Anna Wilson

Coal Production Committee

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Frank J. Hayes
Ed. Stewart
James Shiel
William Mitch
W. H. Raney
M. H. Head
Archie Forbes
Jack Grange

P. H. Penna
M. L. Gould
H. M. Ferguson
J. Woolly
W. H. Johnson
T. D. Scales
A. M. Ogle
C. G. Hall

Federal Fuel Administration for Indiana

Evans Woollen, Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana
Alexander R. Holliday, Assistant Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana
Advisory Committee—
Charles Fox, Terre Haute
E. M. Wilson, Anderson
H. R. Kurrie, Rensselaer
W. G. Irwin, Columbus
J. E. Northway, Director of County Organization

Paul Poynter, Director of Wagon Mines Division
R. L. Flood, Director Emergency Orders
E. T. Lawrence, Director of Statistics
J. Clyde Hoffman, Director Jobbers' Contracts Division
Horace H. Herr, Director Conservation and Publicity
Clarence A. Royce, Legal Adviser

Food Administration

Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana
C. V. Stainsby, assistant to Dr. Barnard
I. L. Miller, head of County Organization

H. E. Bishop, Pricing and Distribution
B. W. Cohn, Director of Supplies
W. D. McAbee, head of Transportation Department

United States Boys' Working Reserve

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director
Carl B. Fritzsche, Assistant State Advisory Committee—
L. K. Babcock
George A. Ball
F. O. Belzer
W. L. Bryan
Rev. John Cavanaugh
G. I. Christie
L. B. Clore
J. G. Collicott
Stanley Coulter
Joseph M. Cravens
Horace Ellis

T. F. Fitzgibbon
William P. Haggood
Fred Hunting
Clarence B. Kessinger
Sol Kiser
W. H. Latta
George MacIntosh
W. S. Potter
E. E. Stacey
Dr. Carl Stoltz
Frank Wilson
Z. M. Smith, Director of Agricultural Training

Medical Section

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Dr. John H. Oliver, Indianapolis
Dr. Miles F. Porter, Fort Wayne
Dr. Edwin Walker, Evansville
William Fortune, Indianapolis
Dr. Rilus Eastman, Indianapolis
Dr. O. E. Holloway, Knightstown
Dr. Alfred Henry, Indianapolis

Dr. William N. Wishard, Indianapolis
Dr. William P. Garshwiler, Southport
Dr. S. E. Smith, Richmond
J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis
William D. Allison, Indianapolis
Dr. C. S. Woods, Indianapolis
Miss Edith G. Willis, Vincennes
Miss Edna Humphrey, Crawfordsville
Miss Edna G. Henry, Indianapolis

Woman's Section

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Vice-chairman, Mrs. Jacquellin Holliday, Indianapolis
Secretary, Miss Mary Helen Boyd, Indianapolis
Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, Indianapolis
Registration Committee, Miss Julia E. Landers, Indianapolis

Food Production Committee, Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore, Rockville
Food Administration Committee, Mrs. Carl Fisher, Indianapolis
Home Economics Committee, Prof. Mary Matthews, Lafayette
Educational Propaganda Committee, Miss Katherine Merrill Graydon, Indianapolis
Child Welfare, Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville

(To be continued in the next edition of The Soldier)

Dr. George Baehr Quits as Head of CD's EMS

Dr. George Baehr, chief medical officer for the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, retired March 1 after two and one-half years of service, Col. Manford G. Henley, acting director, Fifth Civilian Defense Region, Columbus, O., has announced.

He will be succeeded by Dr. W. Palmer Dearing, who has been assistant chief medical officer since the establishment of the Medical Division of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Many months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Medical Division of the Office of Civilian Defense was assigned the responsibility for the protection of the civil population of the country and of its outlying territorial and insular possessions against the hazards of enemy attack and other wartime disasters. In June, 1941, Dr. Baehr was authorized by the surgeon general, U. S. Army, to resign a reserve commission in the Army to accept a commission as medical director in the United States Public Health Service for assignment to the newly-created Office of Civilian Defense to organize its Medical Division.

Assembled Expert Staff

Under his direction a staff of technical experts was assembled, regional medical and sanitary engineering offices were established, and an emergency medical service was organized in every state and local community throughout the country. An organization for protection against war gases was set up in the coastal states and in the major industrial centers in the interior, many thousands were trained in the techniques of rescue work, and a program of passive protection and mutual aid for water supply systems and sanitation facilities has been established in all states.

Other achievements of the Medical Division include the establishment of a nation-wide

casualty receiving hospitals, potential emergency base hospital, twenty coastal states, 180 hospital blood and plasma banks, reserve depots of dried and frozen plasma in 400 cities, more than 120 affiliated hospital units, each consisting of 15 physicians, surgeons and specialists commissioned in the reserve of the U. S. Public Health Service, and 80 emergency nursing units, each comprised of 22 nurses. At the instigation of the Medical Division and with its assistance, 150,000 volunteer nurses' aides have been trained under the Red Cross for wartime volunteer service in hospitals.

In recognition of his services to the hospitals of the country in time of war, the American Hospital Association at its recent annual meeting voted a special citation to Dr. Baehr and elected him to honorary membership.

Dr. Baehr will resume the professional and teaching responsibilities in New York City which he laid down when called to duty in June, 1941, in anticipation of the entry of the United States into the world conflict. He is clinical professor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, chief of the first medical service at the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and a trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Served in Balkans

In 1915 and 1916 he served in the Balkans and in Russia as a member of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to combat epidemic typhus fever. After our entry into the last war he was called into military service and served in France with the American Expeditionary Force as commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 3. He has served also in recent years as a member of the Public Health Council of the State of New York, the technical board of the Milbank Memorial Fund, the scientific board of the Institute of Public Health Research, and as chairman of the Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Henry S. Leonard of Indianapolis is chief of the Emergency Medical Service in Indiana.

Hobart Civilian Defense Council Active in Variety of Programs

(Reproduced below is a letter received from Mrs. Mary E. Rutter, Captain of Nurses, Hobart Civilian Defense Council. Such letters always are welcome because, although we attempt to publish Civilian Defense news from all of Indiana, there still are some counties where we do not have correspondents and, as a consequence, some cities and towns are bound to be overlooked. If your council has carried out some program which has not been noted in the columns of The Soldier, we shall be glad to have you follow the example set by Mrs. Rutter.)

Hobart, Ind., April 12, 1944.

Dear Sirs:

I have failed to see any reference to the Hobart OCD in any of your copies of "Civilian Soldier."

The set-up here, though not always active, has done a marvelous job. We have sponsored Bond sales, scrap drives, doubled our quotas on Bond sales. Now we are working on the Red Cross war drive.

Most of our women are active Red Cross workers. We have helped organize "teen-age" skating organizations, taught First Aid and Home Nursing—Junior and Adult. Girl Scout groups who have completed Home Nursing and Child Care have won their badges and are serving as Helpers to the Block Mothers' groups.

Our Emergency Medical division has a personnel of more than 150 members. We are divided into an Emergency Hospital, a casualty station and four First Aid stations, each manned by a physician, three graduate nurses and three nurses' aides, an ambulance and driver, two orderlies, transportation for nurses, Boy Scout messengers, and two Girl Scout inside messengers.

Our auxiliary police and firemen are outstanding, as are our wardens—women and men, the women leading. They sponsor monthly Bond drives as are the World War II Mothers.

We may not have been in the limelight, but we are in there ready for any emergency.

Having read the poem by Lieut. Dean Shatlain in a recent copy of "Civilian Soldier," I am moved to reply to it, for I know that without the backing of the home front, our boys would be among

ANSWER TO "WHAT DID YOU DO TODAY, MY FRIEND?"

What did I do today, my friend? I took your place and held your job; I bought a Bond—helped feed a mob Of children, so some other gal Released another man—your pal. "The Book" I read, comfort I gave, One wounded soldier's life I saved. That's what I did today.

I gave American Red Cross a lift, Rolled bandages, made dressings, kits; Supported Sister Kenny, so She'd win her fight on "polio." I trained a Nurses' Aide today. Is that enough for you? I say: That's what I did today.

I fought your fight 'gainst death, my friend; A pint of blood to you I'll send. I shaved a man, bound up his head; Had I not fought, one would be dead.

I know you're fighting to keep free This blessed land for you and me. Perhaps you might have done more. I say:

That's what I did today.

What did I do today, my friend? I offered to serve until the end. Volunteer Nurses do not ask For pay—they carry on their task. They've brows to lave and souls to save, They tell of life beyond the grave. Should they die, too, need you then say:

"What did you do today?"

(Mary E. Rutter, Captain of Nurses and deputy commander of Emergency Medical division of Hobart in behalf of OCD workers everywhere.)

(Signed)
MRS. MARY E. RUTTER.

COLLECT 10,000 TONS

Howard County reports that under the direction of Preston E. Smith, chairman of the salvage committee, more than 10,000 tons of scrap iron was collected and shipped during 1943. In addition, the county salvaged 125 tons of tin cans and more than 1,000 tons of waste paper.

Arrangements have been made with three meat packers who make daily calls on all grocery stores and collect waste fats accumulated by housewives.

Attica Boys' Club Pays Dividends In Citizenship

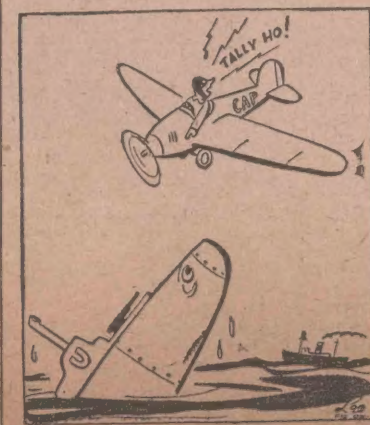
Organized in October, 1938, as a recreation project for boys of the community, the Attica Boys' Club has begun a wartime program of co-education which is paying big dividends in good citizenship.

The club has headquarters on the second floor of the Attica City Building. The room is equipped with two table tennis tables, two small pool tables, a punching bag, boxing gloves, gymnasium equipment and games as well as reading matter suitable for both girls and boys.

The club, which is open from 4 until 9 p. m. Monday through Friday, is under adult supervision. One night each week an Attica dentist instructs the boys for an hour in boxing, the use of dumb bells and the lifting bar. The club is financed entirely by public subscription, with the city furnishing the room, lights and heat. The indoor program is conducted from October to May. During the summer months, an outdoor program of athletic activities is sponsored.

A juke box supplies music for teen-age dances which are given from time to time.

According to Charles A. Eviston, Attica mayor, juvenile delinquency in the city has been cut in half since the organization of the club.



CD Pumping Units Save 3,000 Bushels of Corn

A Civilian Defense pumping unit was responsible largely for saving more than 3,000 bushels of shelled corn April 2 at the George Hasty farm, northeast of Elwood. A large barn had burned the night before and firemen had been unable to extinguish a blaze in 5,000 bushels of shelled corn.

Firemen parked the Civilian Defense pumping unit on a bridge over a creek and laid out 46 sections of 2½-inch hose with Siamese connections, and two streams from 1½-inch hose also were played on the fire for seven hours and twenty minutes before the fire was extinguished.

New York Magistrate Lauds U. S. Civilian Defense Veterans

A well deserved tribute was paid to the nation's 11,000,000 "Civilian Defense Veterans," by the Hon. Henry H. Curran, Chief Magistrate, New York City, in an article appearing April 16 in "This Week," a magazine section distributed with the Indianapolis Star, and other Sunday newspapers.

The tribute is so applicable to Indiana's vast army of volunteer Civilian Defense workers that we feel it desirable to quote part of Judge Curran's statements herewith:

"On May 20, the Office of Civilian Defense will observe its third anniversary. During those three years some 11,000,000 Americans—men and women, young and old—have given their time. Do you, who served so generously, feel deflated since the passing of the offensive threat against our shores? Do you feel a little silly about all that early excitement and tin-hat fever? Do you suspect that you have been wasting your time?"

"You have not wasted a minute. I have a friend who spent the last war guarding the Panama Canal. It seemed to him that his time was wasted. But was it? Would he have left the Panama Canal unguarded? True, the enemy did not appear, just as enemy bombs have not rained down on American cities this time. But in war you must be ready for everything."

Served County Well

"Do you remember the line from one of Milton's sonnets: 'They serve who only stand and wait?' Even if you who have been the guardians of our Civilian Defense had done no more than that, you would have served your country well. But your comrades-without-arms have done more, much more."

"Enemy bombs are not the only things that can disrupt the war effort. Last year a tornado hit the vital war-industry city of Akron, Ohio. It wrecked buildings. It might have put the war plants out of production for weeks or months. But because Civilian Defense workers were ready, small fires which might have become big ones were

In the great fire in Houston, in the brush fire that threatened San Francisco, in countless other catastrophes. Civilian Defense has proved its worth many times over. It stands today, ready to minimize the effect of any future blows which may fall upon us, military or otherwise.

Doing Tremendous Job

"In less spectacular ways, too, it has done—and is doing—a tremendous war-time job. . . ."

In all he said, Judge Curran was paying tribute to Indiana's unselfish soldiers on the home-front just as definitely as he was speaking of those in the communities he named.

In Indiana we cannot forget the valuable service Civilian Defense has given in fires, floods and windstorms. The serious flood of 1943, the State Hospital fire at Evansville, fires at Anderson, Kokomo, New Castle, Lebanon and elsewhere, and windstorms which have struck several Indiana communities.

When such disasters will strike again we do not know. But we do know that when they come, Civilian Defense is ready, willing and able.

E. O. Marlowe, Veteran Warden Instructor, Dies

E. O. Marlowe, 55 years old, 821 Centennial Street, Indianapolis, an Air Raid Warden Instructor in Civilian Defense District 25, died March 21. A special draftsman engineer for the Link-Belt Company, Mr. Marlowe volunteered as an instructor May 25, 1942. He had been very active in this work, training two groups of downtown business men.

According to George Baxter, coordinator of Indianapolis Civilian Defense Zone No. 3, Mr. Marlowe not only was a thorough instructor but also was one of the few sector wardens in his district who had 24-hour coverage of wardens. Mr. Marlowe was sector warden of Sector 1, Division 8, District 25.

Marion County EMS Set to Go

The Emergency Medical Service division of the Marion County and Indianapolis Civilian Defense Councils, under direction of Dr. Donald R. Adams, chief of Marion County EMS, and Dr. W. F. Ambrose, chief medical deputy, now is well equipped and well organized, a report from Dr. Adams to Dr. Henry S. Leonard, chief of EMS, State Defense Council, reveals.

Dr. Adams' Marion County organization, prepared for any war-time disaster, has received and completed strategic distribution of a large supply of emergency medical equipment allocated to the local Civilian Defense organization by the Federal government.

The equipment has been placed in locations designated after careful planning, by Dr. Adams and his associates, in anticipation of aid to the community in any civilian emergency—explosion, fire, flood, or traffic accident.

300 First Aiders on Call

To insure the proper use of the equipment in case of need, the Marion County EMS has placed on emergency call lists, subject to any need, approximately 300 well-trained First Aiders.

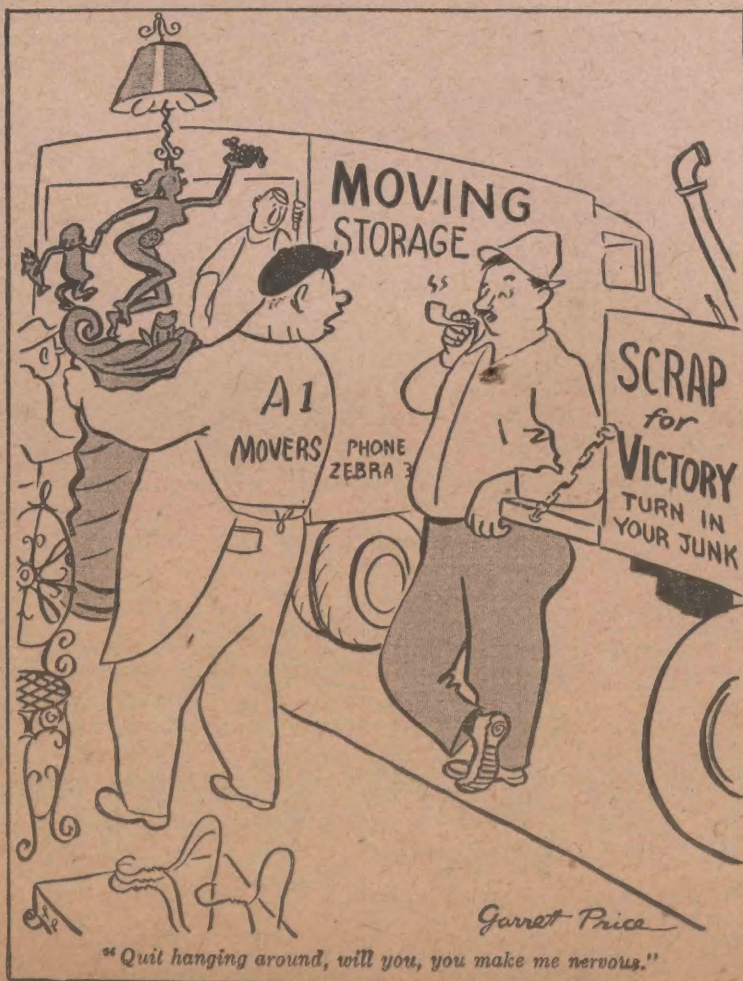
Dr. Adams' EMS organization has on call approximately 80 registered motor vehicles, arranged in pools that can be called on immediate notice to serve as emergency ambulances.

If disaster strikes this community, the public will find its resources of trained medical men, supported by trained lay assistants, well organized and equipped, ready to cope with any eventuality, Dr. Adams stated.

Protection School Held at Purdue

Under the sponsorship of the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University, an Industrial Protection Conference was held April 20 in the Memorial Union Building on the West Lafayette campus. Prof. J. L. Lingo, director of the Institute, presided.

Speakers at the meeting included Richard C. Steinmetz, chief investigator, Mill Mutuals Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago; Lieut. Col. J. D. Grannis Jr., chief, Production Security Branch, Fifth Service Command, Columbus, O.; Robert Ritter, director, plant protection, Continental Foundry and Machine Company, East Chicago; Arnold Meister, supervisor of plant protection, Chevrolet Division, General Motors Corporation, Anderson; Henry Day, director of safety, Republic Aviation Corporation, Evansville; Frank M. Crawford, safety director, Rex Manufacturing Company, Connersville; W. I. Spitzer of Lafayette, president, Indiana Property Protection Directors Association; Fred Duryee, supervisor, plant protection, General Electric Company, Fort Wayne; Glen Richards, chief of plant protection, McGill Manufacturing Company, Valparaiso; Harold E. Lowe, director of training, the Lukas-Harold Corporation, Indianapolis; and John Merriott, chief of plant protection, United States Machine Corporation, Lebanon.



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